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Research on Teachers' certificates and employment postgraduate entrance examination papers under the Internet of things

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1 Introduction

First, the interview online application, this on their own newspaper bars do not introduce the online have, two, interview process: 1, into the waiting room for the lottery grouping (group a to j, a group of 19 people), 2, turn to their own after this group to a classroom to pick out a topic, two topics choose one. 3. After waiting for a group to leave the test room (3,4 minutes later), it's their turn to go into the test room and write the texts. It's 20 minutes. 4, after the time, go to the classroom where they draw the lottery number to interview. 5, the teacher let in, began. Three, Zhejiang is now the trial is the form of lectures, not lectures. Trial is to give you 10 minutes, pretend that there are students below (although only three examiners), the class, as usual teacher class. Just when you ask questions, no one answers you. You have to pretend that your classmates answer you. You need to ask questions from your classmates. 4. Question types: Reading, listening, speaking, writing, vocabulary, grammar. When you pick up a question, the teacher will give you two choices, such as teaching grammar or teaching

writing, you pick one. Then the teacher will print out your questions for you. Notes:, like reading, will give you a little passage to give you a trial based on this article. Other words should be the same. I got writing and grammar. Writing is to give me a passage, followed by a few trial content requirements: read this article when the trial, according to this article to write a small paper and so on. Grammar's topic is also a small article, underlined can and would two words, I think it should be asked to teach the grammar of can and would. (Writing words also encounter teaching and writing letters, their usual preparation should pay attention to the format of the letter and some terminology). 5. Interview process: 1. The teacher asked two questions on the spot before the test (Chinese questions, Chinese answers) (there are information on the Internet, not all of which are drawn out), the process is 5 minutes, but I can not answer that long, 2 questions 3 to 4 minutes, nothing to say. Usually should be prepared. 2, next is according to your written draft for 10 minutes trial. This step, several of my classmates have different situations, some of them are in accordance with their own draft finished (of course, within 10 minutes), a classmate just finished leading-in, the examiner stopped, do not need to talk. Therefore, we should be prepared mentally, and the examiners will stop before the test is finished. This is supposed to look at the examiners, some teachers like to listen to the end, some teachers like to let you speak part of the okay. So being interrupted, don't be nervous, just some examiners are more economical. 3. After the trial, the teacher will ask questions according to your class (some teachers ask in English, some in Chinese, what language they ask, you answer the best). Generally speaking, there are two or three questions, but some teachers like to ask more questions. Some of my classmates are asked a lot of questions, up to 7. To the 8, so this step should also be prepared for psychological preparation. These questions are usually like: what is focus of your leading-in? Or what is the purpose of setting up that active. It may help you to correct some of your pronunciation. 4. After asking, it's over and you can leave the examination room. It's better not to ask the teachers if they will pass these questions. Maybe it would have happened. (also heard that the teacher told the examinee directly, because the examinee really did not perform well). Generally speaking, let's take a look at the information on the Internet and record it. If you try speaking, you can usually ask your classmates to rehearse several times for you. Don't be too nervous. Those examiners look very nice. Teacher qualification examination: common questions and answers in structured interviews. Smart and resourceful. Import skills: ask questions. Blackboard writing skills: logical structure is clear, teaching design should have questions. Use Putonghua. Use classroom exercises to enhance class flexibility. Teaching design methods: finding problems, analyzing problems and solving problems.

"Learn before guide, problem evaluation" model mainly includes "problem discovery", "problem generation" and "problem solving" three elements, teachers and students should establish this element consciousness, reflected in the process of teaching and learning.

2 Method

The most important way to exclude the tension of interview is to increase familiarity and be prepared. On the other hand, when he inspects your class, he may ask, for example, what are the difficulties you have in designing this class? What are the goals? Or how do you think of the introductions in the teaching process and so on. When preparing for this, you need to straighten out all the parts of your whole teaching plan. That is to say, you should make clear when you are preparing lesson plans in advance. You can design some habits that are more suitable for your own language, such as... Reach... Goals, through... Improve... Ability. Procedural principle refers to changing the tendency of overemphasizing summative evaluation in the past evaluation, linking the current situation of the evaluation object with the process of its development and change, and changing from one-off evaluation to multiple evaluation. The procedural principle emphasizes that the performance of the evaluation objects in the process of education and teaching should be taken as the main content of the evaluation, so as to promote the development of the evaluation objects as the fundamental purpose, embody the dialectical unity of meeting the needs of social development and individual development, and make the evaluation process a process of promoting development and improving quality. The process principle has three basic characteristics: first, all valuable educational and teaching activities are included in the scope of evaluation, regardless of whether these activities are consistent with the expected objectives; second, in methodology, both advocating quantitative research methods and giving qualitative evaluation a certain position; third, being essentially subject to "practical rationality" The domination emphasizes the value of the process itself and the communication and mutual understanding between the evaluator and the evaluator. Example: According to the text of Moonlight in Lotus Pond, the teaching design of trial lecture is designed. The requirements are: (1) appropriate blackboard writing with the teaching content. (2) the teaching process needs questioning. (3) there should be process evaluation in teaching. (4) when a question is raised, the student will not answer or answer the question. What should you do? The qualification examination is compared with oneself. During the 20 minutes of the interview

process, the examiner can understand the performance of the candidates in all directions. But one of the key principles that examiners assess whether a candidate can pass is whether the candidate's performance shows the potential to become a teacher. (Everyone has a different understanding of potential, but almost all these criteria: natural speaking, fluent expression, self-confidence, image friendly and appealing, have a certain professional background and good educational philosophy). Criteria: It's the 5-minute structured interview in which the examiner examines candidates' professional knowledge. The quality of thinking is reflected not only in structured questions and answers, but also in defense. During the 10-minute lecture (or demonstration), the examiner considers whether the teaching design is reasonable, whether the teaching implementation organization is effective, and whether the teaching evaluation is appropriate. Instrument appearance and psychological quality are throughout the whole process of structuring, speaking (or demonstrating) and defending. Structured interview questions and answers. 1, how do you deal with the problem students in class? "Problem students" refers to those who are biased in learning, thinking or behavior. They are often neglected, neglected, do not know, students look the least worthy of love, it is precisely when students need love most, the head teacher should give them more education, guidance and care. Problem students are not necessarily bad students, because students are at the stage of physical and mental development, the concept of right and wrong is not yet mature, some problems have a wrong view or wrong practice, it is inevitable. The essence of children's upward mobility needs to be protected. Mistakes in problem students are mostly psychological problems, not moral ones. Children's behavioral motives are often innocent, perhaps due to curiosity, desire for expression caused by behavioral negligence, can not be easily or blindly characterized as a moral quality problem. They are growing up and maturing by constantly learning from their mistakes. Teachers in charge of a class should understand, tolerate and treat them kindly to the greatest extent. 2. A foreign educator said, "To know students, to learn students", what do you think of this statement? With the development of modern education, people have come to realize more and more clearly that students' learning is an autonomous cognitive process, a process in which students transform their external knowledge into their internal spiritual wealth. Without such a positive and active internalization process as students themselves, any subjective inculcation by teachers is futile. Yes. 3, how do you feel about your first lesson? First, leave a good first impression on students and establish a good teacher-student sentiment. In the first class, teachers can give students a good first impression. In order to establish a good image and high prestige among students, so as to establish a good emotional teacher and students, and lay the foundation for

a good lesson in the future. 1, pay attention to the beauty of the instrument so that students feel that you are an amiable teacher. 2, pay attention to emotional factors. 3, pay attention to the play of business level to make students feel that you are a credible teacher. Second, cultivate students' interest in learning this course. First of all, let students understand the general content of this course, know what knowledge and skills can be learned in the future, stimulate students' enthusiasm for learning; second, should make students understand why to learn this course. 4, how do you understand "student oriented" or "student centered" often mentioned nowadays? Students are the hope of a nation's inheritance and the soul of a country's survival and development. Simply put, if a tree is growing vigorously, suddenly, in the middle of a broken section, is equivalent to death. Student-oriented, in fact, is to say heritage, relay baton needs to be received, if only the first, and no second, how to inherit? 5. There are many types of teacher in charge of a class: police type, mother type and democratic type. Which type of teacher do you think is more conducive to students' education? It is best to combine these three types. As a teacher to care about students' life and learning, as a class teacher in particular to pay attention to, so you must have the same love as mother. A teacher in charge of a class should make students listen to you. Especially now the students can not curse, can not fight, so as a class teacher must be dignified. Democracy, to let students like you, close to you, accept you, in the ordinary class daily management must be very democratic, otherwise let students feel that you are an unfair teacher, that students will respect you far away. 6, teachers should be tolerant of loneliness and poverty. Why do you choose teachers? To be a glorious people's teacher has always been my dream and my most real ideal. I want to apply for the profession of teachers, not because I heard the phrase "teachers are the most glorious profession under the sun," but because I know this profession very well, but also very much love this dedicated and challenging profession. Because there are lovely children and admirable colleagues here. Teachers are spiritually wealthy, which is incomparable with other professions. This may be the fundamental reason why I chose the profession of teachers. 7, a teacher in our school asks himself three questions before going to bed every day: have I thought about it today? Did I read it today? Did I write it today? Please evaluate this teacher's practice. The teacher has an enterprising spirit, which is to enrich his mind. But as a teacher, I think his question is not in line with the new curriculum. Teachers should not only enrich themselves, but also enrich students. Today, the teacher thought, read and wrote. So did the students think, read and write? Did your students understand? How much do you understand? Have you achieved the goal of the course? 8. Teacher's Day is coming, a teacher designed such a practical activity, let students make their own card for the

school teachers, and let students design their own greetings. At the beginning of the event, a student suggested that making greeting cards is not environmentally friendly. If you were the teacher, how would you deal with this "unexpected incident"? First of all, let students understand that the real purpose of making greeting cards is to cultivate students' practical ability, language organization ability, expression ability, creativity, and cultivate students' respect and love for teachers. Of course, making greeting cards is a way to achieve the goal, and this student proposed this approach is not environmentally friendly, teachers can ask students to agree with this student's views? If yes, there is no better way? 9, to be a head teacher? I don't think it will hurt to be a class teacher. First of all, we can absorb advanced educational ideas and improve our teaching management level. The head teacher should not only complete the task of subject teaching, but also do a good job of housekeeping, big and small things should be targeted. Intuitively, there may be relatively little time to learn. But on the other hand, in order to constantly absorb advanced educational concepts, I often watch and collect education-related information, in the imperceptible improvement of their management level. Second, enhance the spirit of reflection. Being a teacher in charge of a class is hard, but it has some immeasurable effect on the rapid growth of a good teacher. 10, do you agree with the view that "students manage themselves"? Agree. Every student wishes to get attention and do something in his class. Teachers should dare to let go, let each student play their due role, experience the pleasure of success, and stimulate their enthusiasm. We should fully believe in the ability of students, teachers should be good at guiding students, let students manage themselves, and to supervise in place. Let this group of small adults in the collective play their talents, exercise their ability, let them in the practice of class collective survival skills, let them in the class this small world to do a "big" cause. "Teacher examination" structured interview topic collection. [introduction] the "teacher examination" structured interview topic collection. According to the rules of teacher recruitment examination, structured interview is a form of interview for the entrance examination. For example, Luohu Baoan District adopted structured interview in the 2012 Shenzhen Staff Education Recruitment Examination. After that, the interview with Liwan District and Dongguan's public teacher recruitment are structured. So we made 20 predictions about the structured interview questions of teachers on the basis of the previous examination questions and our question bank. Basically, they are all questions that may be asked by common people. We hope that they can be helpful in preparing for the examination. For the interview of teachers' recruitment, Huatu teacher suggests that we should make a comparison in preparing for the examination. Others prepared a little more, the probability of winning a little higher,

everybody refueling, take the wings of Huatu, round the teacher's dream! 1, what are your advantages in applying for a teacher? What motivate you to take part in the recruitment of teachers? Why do you choose a career as a teacher? Why did you choose to become a teacher? Reference Answer: To be a glorious people's teacher has always been my dream, but also my most real dream. I want to apply for the position of a teacher, not because I have heard the phrase, "Teachers are the most glorious profession under the sun," but because I love this dedicated and challenging profession, because there are lovely children here, admirable colleagues, they will be indelible on my way to life. A pen. I chose to participate in the teacher recruitment, the reasons for entering the ranks of teachers are as follows: first, in line with my life plan, as early as I was young, I decided to be a teacher, so when I went to college, I unswervingly chose a normal university; secondly, my knowledge reserves meet the requirements of being a teacher, in four years of university. In my career, I have accumulated a lot of educational theory and professional knowledge, which have laid a solid foundation for me to become a teacher; again, my personality is also suitable for teachers, I like to get along with children, work patience, perseverance, these are also in line with the professional characteristics of teachers. Through in-depth analysis of myself, I think I am suitable to be a teacher, so I come to participate in the entrance examination, hoping to be lucky enough to walk on the stage. 2, how do you prepare for the teacher recruitment examination? Reference Answer: For this interview, I mainly from the following three aspects to prepare: (1) Formal preparation: to show that attention. Before I take the exam, I will seriously understand the process, understand the specific requirements, prepare clothes, and prepare related materials. (2) enrichment of content: serious preparation. In order to fully display themselves, understand the relevant questions, I specially integrate their knowledge before this interview, comb their own ideas. (3) physical and mental mediation: positive preparation. Before this interview, I paid special attention to diet and rest, and talked with my relatives and friends in mind mediation. If I can become a people's teacher through the examination, I will... 3, what do you think of your interview today? If you score 100 points, how many points do you give yourself? Reference Answer: Generally speaking, I am quite satisfied with my performance today, of course, there are also some mistakes and shortcomings in the interview process. First of all, I am very happy that I can enter the interview through my own efforts. Secondly, I am still a little nervous and don't know if I can fully show myself. Of course, I am also full of confidence. I had prepared well before and the interview performance was basically normal. So, though I have some shortcomings and mistakes, I am basically satisfied with my performance today. If I want to score for myself, if

I score 100 points, I will give myself 80 points. On the one hand, I show you my true level through my own efforts, I will not feel too much regret; on the other hand, through this interview, I also see my life experience, work experience, on-the-spot response in many shortcomings, I have a lot of room to improve. I will continue to work hard and do everything I can to advance my ideal score in my future life.

4, if you pass the teacher recruitment examination, how will you do your job? (talk about your work plan? What will you do if you are accepted? Reference Answer: If I come to a new working environment, I mainly start from the following three aspects, gradually carry out the work: First, in familiar with the environment, I will be in a shorter period of time, the new working environment to know more and familiar with. Not only to understand their own responsibilities and work content, but also to understand and familiar with the relevant departments and colleagues around the work, as well as the relevant workflow. Secondly, in interpersonal communication, I will consult more leaders, communicate more with colleagues, establish a positive sense of initiative, with gratitude, tolerance, sharing, good mentality of bonding with others, to promote the formation of harmonious interpersonal relations. Thirdly, in terms of learning and promotion, I will continue to strengthen learning, learning in life, learning in doing things. Set up the correct work style, strive to do well in their own work, and strive to achieve comprehensive improvement of work ability. I will constantly strengthen my theoretical study and constantly sum up my experience and promote the continuous improvement of my quality.

5, what is the difference between reflective teachers and experienced teachers? What are the characteristics of reflective teachers? Reference Answer: The difference between experienced teachers and reflective teachers lies in the following points: First, in terms of educational philosophy. Reflective teachers are open-minded and active in thinking. They are good at absorbing various advanced educational concepts and thinking theoretically in combination with their own teaching practice. Experienced teachers are conservative in thinking, obedient to authority and dependent on experience. Secondly, reflective teachers attach great importance to teaching democracy, regard students as the masters of learning, and respect the principal position of students. Empirical teachers always regard themselves as authoritative, lay stress on one-way knowledge inculcation, students are in a passive position, teachers and students lack cooperation and communication, lack of research and innovation. Third, in teaching methods, reflective teachers pay attention to individual differences, good at teaching students in accordance with their aptitude, can skillfully use modern educational technology, using discovery-based, inquiry-based teaching methods. But the experiential teacher teaching method is rigid, lacks the innovation, uses the teaching, the inculcation

method, the classroom lacks the vitality and the vigor, raises the student also lacks the individuality and the creativity. 6, why do students tend to be partial? How do you avoid it in the teaching process? There are many factors that affect students' preference for a subject, the most important of which are: first, interest, students' preference for a subject is easy to appear because of different interests; second, environment, lower grades are easy to be affected by the surrounding environment, the subjects often discussed by students around them will affect their preference for a subject; third, the elderly. Teachers, some students appear biased because they like a certain teacher. Teachers should give correct guidance to students' preference for subjects, first of all, they should let students understand the links between subjects and the common pain, and stimulate their curiosity and desire for learning; secondly, teachers should pay more attention to the design of learning activities, stimulate students' interest in learning; finally, students' interest in learning should be aroused. In the process of teaching, teachers should treat each other equally and avoid bias. 7, what is the standard of a good lesson? Answer: first, the content is rich. There should be enough basic and core content in the course (or the subject), theoretical content should be related to the actual part, practical content should be theoretical guidance. On the basis of explaining the above contents accurately and profoundly, the history and current situation of the above contents, especially the latest progress, should be introduced as briefly as possible. Pay attention to the scientificity and advancement of teaching contents. The content of teaching should contain sufficient amount of new information and knowledge that is difficult and suitable for students. Two, the concept is clear. Define the main concepts of this lesson, and have a clear and precise expression and explanation of these concepts. We should make clear how to use these concepts correctly. Three, the key points are highlighted. Teachers should clarify the key points of this lesson, and mobilize a variety of means to highlight the important points of knowledge, so that students will be impressed. Four, clear veins. Key knowledge should be accepted through a natural and logical understanding process. That is to say, clear the way to solve the problem. Five, vivid language. There are three basic requirements for language in lectures: clear, proper and artistic. Accurate use of words, proper use of words, slow and slow speed of speech, not high or low voice, mood is not slow, both in the key moments of passion, but also pay attention to most of the lecture calm. It requires simple, vivid, natural and philosophical language. Six, multimedia screen display and blackboard writing are appropriate. Body screen and blackboard are also required to be clear, proper and artistic. The content should be eye-catching. The words and pictures are concise and precise, which is conducive to explaining the problem; clear and beautiful, well-

matched, giving people the enjoyment of beauty. Seven, accurate hours. The content of lectures should be completed within the prescribed time, and the teaching process should be carefully arranged. Don't neglect the hall or the church. Absolutely accurate hours are difficult to achieve. In practice, preparing some flexible test questions or content will help solve this problem. Eight, dress is elegant. Elegant and generous dress can show your inner temperament, enhance your self-confidence, help students to concentrate on your lecture.8, what's your favorite teaching method? Reference Answer: As long as students are the main body, stimulate students'interest in learning, make the classroom lively and active teaching methods are teaching methods I appreciate. Specifically to this subject, different teaching methods have different effects. Take my XX subject as an example, my favorite teaching method is reading guidance method. By letting students read maps independently, teachers can fully mobilize students'participation in the way of guidance, so that they can discover knowledge by themselves. Teachers only Given the key guiding words, students will get a great sense of achievement. I think it is a very good teaching method because it not only learns knowledge but also cultivates the ability of autonomous learning. 9, how to develop personalized teaching? Reference Answer: Individualized teaching emphasizes respecting students'subject status and personality characteristics, and guides students to study actively, actively and consciously. To carry out personalized teaching, I think we should do the following: First, to study and understand students in depth and carefully. Second, treat students' individual differences correctly. Third, take different specific measures according to the personality characteristics of students. In teaching, teachers take flexible and diversified measures to different types of students. Teachers should not only be good at discovering students with outstanding achievements or special talents, but also take measures to cultivate them carefully so as to put forward higher requirements for the full development of their talents. If individual guidance is strengthened, special assignments should be arranged to provide necessary learning materials. As for the students with poor learning, we should give them warm care and care, study their psychological characteristics in depth, and work out a set of measures to suit their special circumstances. Students who are careless and indifferent to their studies must be strictly required to study and do their homework in earnest, in addition to the education of their learning purposes. Students who lack confidence in learning or strong will must be encouraged to enhance their self-confidence and self-control. Only individualized teaching can make every student get full and comprehensive development, and truly implement the concept of new curriculum teaching. 10, how do you understand "student oriented" or "student centered" often mentioned nowadays? Reference

Answer: Students are the hope of a nation's inheritance and the soul of a country's survival and development. In the new round of curriculum reform, it is mentioned that the former mode of knowledge imparting with teachers as the main body should be changed to "student-oriented" or "student-oriented" and teacher-led mode, which fully reflects the importance of students as a group, and this is the premise of ensuring the realization of teaching objectives scientifically. "Student-centered" or "student-centered" are students-centered in teaching activities. Teachers are responsible for organizing, guiding, helping and monitoring, guiding students to learn to recognize and learn to do things, allowing students to experience the process of acquiring knowledge, paying attention to the development of students' various abilities, and promoting their knowledge, skills and past. All-round development of process and method, attitude and values, the establishment of students' independent exploration, cooperative learning classroom model, create a harmonious, relaxed, democratic classroom environment. Teachers should turn the pursuit of learning results to the pursuit of learning process, and truly regard students as masters of acquiring knowledge and developing themselves. "All for the students, all for the students, for all the students," to effectively build a "student-centered" concept of subject.

11. Some people say that teaching is a skill, others say that teaching is an art. Which view do you prefer? If both disagree, what do you think? I think teaching is both a technology and an art. First of all, teachers are a professional profession, teaching requires a solid foundation of theoretical knowledge and professional knowledge of education, not everyone can be competent, so teaching is a technology. Secondly, the design and arrangement of the whole teaching process needs wisdom. The whole class is a performance process under the guidance of teachers, through the creation of teaching environment and atmosphere, teachers and students participate together, so as to achieve the teaching effect. So teaching is also an art.

12. Some parents went to school to find a headmaster to complain about you. They thought you didn't teach well. What did you do? Firstly, if something like this happens, I should keep calm and not interfere with the normal development of teaching. Secondly, since there are complaints from parents, there must be problems in my work. I will analyze the reasons, which may be problems in teaching, management or communication. Thirdly, I will take the initiative to communicate with my parents, admit my mistakes in my work, and ask them where the mistakes occurred. If it is really my reason, I will admit the mistakes and apologize. If it is not my reason, I will patiently explain the situation and ask for understanding. In addition, I would also stay to apologize to the principal and tell the truth so that no similar thing would happen again. Afterwards, I will reflect deeply on myself. On the one hand, I will do a good job in

professional teaching and class management. On the other hand, I will communicate with leaders and parents in time to keep the information updated. 13, how to treat students with learning difficulties? We emphasize taking students as the main body to promote the all-round development of all students, so "students with learning difficulties" is also the object of our attention, but also a member of the vast number of students, for "students with learning difficulties", we should take the initiative to explore their flashing points, cultivate self-confidence mentality, specific from the following several Aspects: first, respecting "students with learning difficulties". Fair and equal treatment of poor students, respect for their personality, listen to their opinions, and thus have an incentive for them. Second, invest emotionally. Students have feelings for the teacher, will listen to the teacher's instruction, otherwise the teacher's painstaking education is only in vain, teachers should communicate with "students with learning difficulties" more, understand their mood, help tutoring lessons. Third, tap the "flash point". Help underachievers to have a place in their minds and create opportunities for their success. In various activities, special attention should be paid to encouraging them to participate actively, to give full play to their respective hobbies and expertise, and to create opportunities for their success. 14, if a student deliberately makes difficulties in class, how should you deal with it? Reference Answer: Now the children are more individuality, will not easily admire and listen to teachers, especially for young teachers just on the stage, they sometimes ask some difficult questions, deliberately difficult teachers, this is a challenge to young teachers like me. If I encounter such a problem, I will respond in this way: first, I must remain calm, not flustered, so as not to cause classroom confusion; second, if the student's question I can solve immediately, I will give an immediate answer, establish their prestige, so as to continue teaching; if the student's question I put forward. If I can't answer for a moment, I will politely tell the students that in order not to interfere with other students' study, we will answer after class and let him come to the office after class. Finally, after class, I must consult the information, give the student a reply, and communicate with him, to understand his true ideas, I believe sincere, open to the stone, will certainly be able to eliminate the students' defense against me. After this, I will continue to strengthen the study of knowledge, only their knowledge will not be overwhelmed by students. 15, when you are in class, a student is passing a note, what do you do? What do you do when you sleep in class? First of all, in order not to interfere with other students in the classroom to continue to listen to the class, I will first hint at him with the eyes, to attract his attention, so that he can concentrate on the lecture. If I hadn't caught the student's attention, I would walk quietly to his desk as I lectured and tap his desk with my hand to remind him to concentrate.

Secondly, call the student to the office after class to understand the reasons for his passing notes, and let him understand that passing notes not only affects his own lecture, but also affects other students to listen to the lecture, so that he will pay attention to listening carefully in the future. Finally, I will also reflect on my own teaching, why there are students thinking in class, in the future teaching to add some activities to increase student participation, to avoid this kind of situation happened again.

16, how do you view the phenomenon of "hot school choice"? At present, many large and medium-sized cities appear a "school fever" phenomenon, parents in order to choose a good quality of teaching schools for their children to look for relationships, gifts, and so on, resulting in this phenomenon has many reasons: first, from the social environment, uneven distribution of educational resources is the fundamental reason. At present, in a small part of the cities and key schools where educational resources are concentrated, every student and parent wants to have these resources, which leads to the phenomenon of school choice. Secondly, from the school point of view, some school trumpeting activities create a very tense competitive atmosphere, so that parents sit on pins and needles, and exacerbate the phenomenon of school choice. Secondly, from the perspective of parents, parents attach too much importance to the impact of schools and teachers on students, superstitiously believe that only good schools can cultivate good students, ignoring the initiative of students. To alleviate or avoid this phenomenon, we can start from the following aspects: firstly, the government should strengthen the macro-control of educational resources and allocate educational resources in the same city in a balanced way; secondly, schools should avoid introducing policies that will mislead parents; thirdly, parents should start from their children and strive to improve their children themselves. Knowledge reserves and various aspects of literacy.

17, do you agree with "no unqualified students, only qualified teachers"? This sentence originates from the famous saying of Mr. Chen Heqin, an educator, "No bad students, only teachers who can not teach", "No unqualified students, only unqualified teachers" is the most famous of the many "great words" derived from it. On the one hand, it shows that teachers are mainly responsible for the teaching effect, on the other hand, it also points out that we should fully respect students, encourage students, and maintain students' principal position. But I do not fully agree, because this sentence is too absolute, resulting in unqualified students for many reasons, it may be students' own conditions, learning environment, learning motivation, learning methods and so on. In the process of a person's growth, the role of school education accounted for up to one third, the other two third are students received non-school education (including family education, social education) and students' own self-education. We can't do

anything beyond our ability and responsibility, we can only do our work as well as possible within our ability, so that we have a clear conscience. 18, how to mobilize the classroom atmosphere? Your classroom atmosphere is not active. What should I do? How to improve teaching effectiveness? A lively and active classroom atmosphere can make the students' cerebral cortex in a state of excitement, and their perception, memory, creativity can be greatly improved, which is particularly conducive to teaching, at the same time, an active classroom atmosphere, it can make classroom teaching to achieve a peaceful and active unity, warm and dignified unity, relaxed With rigorous unity, a harmonious and resonant teaching situation is created. First, create scenes to arouse classroom atmosphere. Students have the characteristics of curiosity, doubt, beauty and liveliness. As a teacher, we should think more about these aspects and give full play to the role of pupils' non-intellectual factors in learning. In the classroom to create a learning and "play" integrated teaching methods, so that students in the "play" middle school, in the learning "play" scene. Two, the use of multimedia teaching, intuitive display of teaching content. We can combine the characteristics of teaching content, timely use of multimedia teaching, with the help of visual effects of visual image, to leave a clear and profound impression on students, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of students to learn. Three, scientific teaching methods. Cooperative learning creates a platform for students to show themselves, and provides more opportunities for each student to perform, especially to stimulate the enthusiasm of students. To carry out effective group discussion and study, students can express their opinions freely, enlighten each other, remove the falsehood and preserve the truth, thus realizing the interaction between students; students not only participate in learning, but also obtain other people's information, knowledge, even learning methods through cooperation, thus obtaining psychological satisfaction, enhancing learning confidence and improving Learning ability. Four, establish a harmonious relationship between teachers and students. In teaching activities, only by loving, respecting, understanding and trusting the students, can the students develop their initiative and enthusiasm in learning. Teachers should be good at using friendly eyes, subtle movements, kind attitude, enthusiastic words to shorten the gap between teachers and students, so that students can get spiritual satisfaction. Especially for the backward students, they should be criticized less and encouraged more, so as to establish a harmonious and democratic teaching atmosphere, so that students have the desire to cooperate with teachers. We teachers should respect, encourage and support some students who are suspicious, dare to ask questions, dare to fight, dare to express and state different opinions and methods in class. Five, friendly smile, humorous language. Teachers' interesting language art can win the students' love, trust and

admiration, thus generating a strong interest in learning, not only can activate the classroom atmosphere, but also can deepen students' memory of knowledge. Emotions are the most infectious. Teachers' different emotions can easily affect students. This is an important way of classroom atmosphere. Bring a smile into the classroom can give students a psychological advantage and create a pleasant classroom atmosphere. Emotional inspiration, help students, enhance students' interest in learning and overcome difficulties in confidence. 19, students will answer questions but not raise their hands. The reasons why students don't like to raise their hands are as follows: the questions designed by teachers are far away from students' life and have nothing to say; the teachers' failure to give correct comments on students' speeches has damaged students' self-confidence; the students' pursuit of perfection, fear of making mistakes, and are reluctant to raise their hands. In order to avoid such problems, teachers should do the following: 1. Create a harmonious democratic atmosphere, so that students dare to speak. The relationship between teachers and students is equal in teaching activities. Students regard teachers as their intimate friends and partners. In such a democratic atmosphere, students dare to speak and are willing to speak. Teachers should put aside their own posture, take the initiative to integrate into the students, through their extensive knowledge and democratic style of work to attract students to the side, so that students can speak boldly. 2, set up the image of the scene, so that students want to raise their hands to speak. Students are the main body of learning. Teachers set the situation for students to study, so that students' life world and book knowledge are organically linked. Students are willing to speak out their own experience. Different students have different feelings. These different feelings can attract students' spirit of exploration. 3, for all, let students have the opportunity to raise their hands to speak. Due to the difference of knowledge level and individual ability, a small number of people with weak foundation and low ability become forgotten corners in the classroom. The idea of the new curriculum is to face all the students. Teachers should consider the students' interests, knowledge, experience and practical problems in teaching activities. Let the weakest students have the ability to speak and harvest. 4, adopt an encouraging and competitive method. If teachers adopt the method of encouragement and competition in class, it is easy to stimulate students' interest in learning and arouse their strong thirst for knowledge. In particular, competition among groups often arouses some students' collective sense of honor and bravely raises their hands to speak. 5, encourage students to respond to the evaluation. Regardless of whether the answer is right or wrong, the teacher should pay more attention to encouraging, not criticizing, skillfully pointing out the problems in the students' answers, and strive to not only point out the problems, but also protect the

enthusiasm of the students. 20, how to deal with naughty students? Answer: (1) we should accept students. First of all, in the teaching process, we may encounter a variety of students, they may have differences in family background, personality characteristics, psychological characteristics and other aspects, but in any case, our teachers must treat each student as an equal person, and each student is valuable and unique. People. Secondly, we should take all aspects of the students as a unique integral part of a comprehensive acceptance, not only accept its bright side, advantages, strengths, but also do not reject its dark side, shortcomings, weaknesses. As for the problems of students, we teachers should face it squarely, admit it, accept it, help and educate it in our study and life, and guide it to form a reasonable understanding. (two) we should trust students. Teachers must establish the belief that "every student is a valuable person". We should trust students and not doubt or even negate the value of a certain behavior because of its value problems. We should firmly believe that students have the potential of self-development and self-improvement, so long as we provide them with the necessary conditions and help. We should be fully capable of solving current problems and achieving full development. We should believe that students have a sincere attitude in reflecting their own problems. (three) we should care and love the students. Care for students is to have selfless love for students, safeguard the interests of students, protect their self-esteem and privacy, for students to resolve their worries, do their best to provide prudent and effective guidance and help. We should not only care about students' study and life, but also care for their physical and mental health, so that they can develop healthily. Selfless dedication is the professional morality that teachers should and must abide by. (four) we need to understand students. Understand their age-specific behaviors and behaviors; understand their worries and pains; understand their thoughts and opinions; understand their helplessness; understand their hobbies and preferences. As long as the teacher understands the students, forgives them, cares for them, guides them and helps them, each student is regarded as a valuable, unique person with the ability to develop and improve himself. Teachers and students can coordinate well. In order to communicate well, there will be no so-called "naughty" students. Interview skills for teacher qualification examination: the basic principle of interview defense? Interview skills: the basic principles of interview defense. As an effective means of evaluation, teacher interview defense is a process of information exchange and interaction between judges and examinees, and also an objective and effective form of evaluating a person in a short time. There are many interview defense skills, which can be used as a reference for teacher interview defense. The basic principles of teacher interview defense are as follows: 1. The principles of good appearance and good manners.

Interview etiquette is very important, proper dress, elegant conversation, not only to the interviewer left a good first impression, but also to enhance their confidence. First, be punctual. Being late, for whatever reason, is considered a lack of self-management and discipline. Candidates should arrive at the examination room ahead of time to use the time before the examination to adjust their nervous mood, quickly adapt to the examination room environment. Second, dressed, the teacher interview is very formal, very serious, must wear formal attendance, rather conservative than original. Men had better wear dark suit and tie; women choose more, but in order to clean and beautiful, stable and generous principle, clothing color, style, size and their own age, temperament, skin color, state and profession of teachers in harmony, but also with their own profession, age of students, such clothing. Will enhance their professionalism. Thirdly, in the interview to stop shaking legs, tongue, turn, finger extension and other indecent small movements, these movements are easy to leave the examinee immature, unstable, not confident and other impressions, naturally think such people are not suitable for teachers. In the interview, the intonation should be balanced, the speed should be gentle, avoid mixing English and Chinese as much as possible, use less auxiliary words, such as "La", "La", "La". Do not leave the judges a feeling of unclear, lengthy, careless and lack of confidence. Two, closely linked to the principle of the topic. Defense must be based on the requirements of the test questions, how to answer, how to answer, can not answer non-questions, can not be arbitrarily expanded or narrowed the content or scope of the questions and questions. For example, some organizational questions explicitly ask "as a teacher, how do you plan this activity". Many candidates begin to divide the answers into pre-plan, in-process implementation, and after-the-fact summary according to the answer routine without thinking, and ignore the question method. The result is counterproductive, leaving the examiner with only one answer. The impression that you can't cope with problems randomly, and you can't get high marks naturally. Therefore, we must closely follow the questions to answer, question-centered, combined with their own characteristics of innovation, in order to make a breakthrough and get high marks. Three, the principle of seeking truth from facts. Seeking truth from facts means that when answering questions from the examiner, we should proceed from the actual situation, not exaggerate, not reduce, and correctly respond to the examiner's questions. For example, when the examiner asks about your family situation, you should tell it honestly and simply. If you ask how many courses you have taken in your undergraduate or postgraduate studies, if you remember them clearly, report them truthfully, if you can't remember them accurately, give a rough idea, and don't make up a number at will. When asked about your strengths and weaknesses, be brief

and concise, and not to talk too much or too much. When dealing with professional knowledge in an interview, it is also necessary to answer it honestly. If you can't answer the questions asked by the examiner, admit "not knowing" frankly and apologize because one's knowledge is always limited. When asking questions you are familiar with, you should try your best to give full play to them. Four, calm and resourceful. Interviewers attach more importance to the adaptability of candidates to the changing circumstances, so candidates should be well prepared. For example, when you enter the interview room, when you meet the examiners, they do not ask questions, but look at you with a smile, so that you feel overwhelmed and nervous. At this point, you can "take the initiative to attack" to change this passive situation. You can introduce yourself first, and you can even ask questions to the examiners to appear to be a flexible, responsive, and resilient person. Generally speaking, when the interviewer questions during the interview, candidates should think a little, do not have to rush to answer. Even if the question is similar to the one you prepared, don't answer it immediately, because it may give the interviewer the impression that you're not answering it in your head, but reciting the answers you've prepared beforehand. If it is a topic that has not been touched before, it is necessary to think calmly. If you sharpen your knife and chop the firewood, you may get scratched and scratched with your eyebrows and beards. After thinking, the examiner will be impressed if he grasps the main points and answers the questions at a clear level. Five, clear and hierarchical principles. Logical thinking ability is an indispensable part of the interview test, and the level of this ability can be demonstrated through the examinee's defense, clear organization, consistency is the specific performance of this ability. Attention should be paid to the examiner not to see what you answer but how you answer. This requires the examinee to think logically after hearing the interview questions, and then to state logically. This logicity requires that the examinee's answer should be clear, organized, cohesive and responsive. Only by doing so can the examiner be conquered. Six, the principle of reasonable and reasonable. Interview defense itself has the characteristics of theoretical testing, therefore, candidates should answer questions with a certain theoretical height. For example, answers to questions should be well-founded, quoted from classics, close to the purport, or the Party's educational policies, or national education laws and regulations, or new curriculum ideas, or educational celebrities, etc., these require a certain theoretical foundation, candidates should pay attention to this aspect of accumulation in peacetime. Seven, the principle of bringing forth the old and bringing forth the new. In the interview, examiners generally value the individualized answers of candidates. Therefore, candidates' answers are full of novelty, can be innovative, ingenious, can leave a good

impression on the examiner, for the success of the interview weights. Secondary School Teacher Qualification Examination: 1. Testing interview is an organic part of the primary and secondary school teacher qualification examination, which belongs to the standard reference examination. Those who pass the written test will be interviewed. 2. The test target interview mainly inspects the basic qualities of new teachers and the practical ability of vocational development potential education that the qualified teachers should possess. It mainly includes: 1. Good professional ethics, psychological quality and thinking quality. 2. the appearance of the instrument is decent and has certain expression, communication and communication skills. 3., we can properly use teaching methods and means, standardize teaching links, and achieve better teaching objectives. 3. Test contents and requirements: (1) Career cognition 1. Love education, have a strong desire to teach, correctly understand and understand the professional characteristics of teachers, abide by teachers' professional ethics, can correctly understand, analyze and evaluate the practice of teaching ethics. 2. Care for students, respect students, treat each student fairly and equally, and pay attention to the growth of each student. (2) Psychological quality 1. Positive, cheerful, self-confident, positive and progressive spirit, active and enthusiastic work, with a firm and tenacious spirit, not afraid of difficulties 2. Strong emotional adjustment and self-control ability to work in an orderly manner, not impatient, able to handle problems calmly, adaptable and impartial Look at the problem, not extreme, not stubborn (3) Instrument appearance 1. Instrument neat, in line with the requirements of education profession and scene. 2., being generous is in line with teachers' etiquette requirements. 3. body language is appropriate and accords with the requirements of teaching content. (4) Speech expression 1. The language is clear, the speed is appropriate, the expression is accurate and the speech is clear, the speech is fluent, the pronunciation standard, the sound is bright, the speech speed is suitable. The speech center is clear and clear, with complete expression and contagious expression. 2. Be good at listening and communicating, have affinity, have strong oral expression ability, be good at listening to other people's opinions, and be able to express their views more accurately. Respect each other and be kind in communication. (5) Thinking quality 1. Ability to understand and analyze problems quickly and accurately, with strong comprehensive analytical ability. 2. it is logical to state problems clearly and logically. 3., we should be more comprehensive in looking at problems, flexible thinking and better adaptability. 4., it can bring forth innovative ideas and methods to solve problems. (6) Instructional Design 1. Understand the objectives and requirements of the course, accurately grasp the teaching content, accurately grasp the teaching content, understand the position of this lesson (this unit) in the textbook and its relationship with other

units. 2. According to the requirements of teaching content and curriculum standards, the teaching objectives, key points and difficulties should be determined. 3. The teaching design should embody the students' subjectivity, teach students in accordance with their aptitude, and select appropriate teaching forms and methods. (7) Teaching implementation 1. It can effectively organize students' learning activities, pay attention to arousing students' interest in learning, and have the consciousness of communicating with students. 2., we can express and present teaching contents scientifically and accurately. 3., be able to use blackboard writing properly, blackboard writing is neat, beautiful and appropriate. 4. It can better control the teaching time and the teaching rhythm, reasonably arrange the teaching and learning time, and better achieve the teaching objectives. (eight) teaching evaluation. 1. pay attention to students' evaluation in the process of teaching implementation. 2., it can objectively evaluate its teaching effect. Fourthly, the test method adopts the method of combining structured interview with situation simulation, which is carried out by taking questions, preparing lessons, giving lectures and answering questions. Candidates are randomly selected according to the relevant provisions to prepare topics for lessons, time 20 minutes, interview, time 20 minutes. The examiner conducts a comprehensive score according to the performance of the candidates during the interview. Five. Grading standard. Serial number test. Project weight and score standard. A career. Cognition, strong desire to teach, a high degree of recognition of the profession of teachers, a clear understanding of the basic content and responsibilities of teachers' work. Caring for students, respecting students, treating students equally, and paying attention to the growth of each student. Two psychology. Quality, lively, cheerful, self-confidence. 2, have strong emotional adjustment ability. Three the appearance of the instrument is neat and tidy, and the instrument is appropriate, which is in line with the professional characteristics of teachers. Behave in a steady, dignified and generous manner. Four language expression, clear language, accurate expression, speed of speech appropriate. Good at listening, communication and affinity. Five thinking qualities, meticulous thinking, rich in order, quickly grasp the core elements, accurate understanding and analysis of the problem, a comprehensive view of the problem, flexible thinking, innovative ideas and methods to solve the problem, six instructional design. Understand the objectives and requirements of the course, accurately grasp the teaching content, 3 can according to the characteristics of the subject, determine specific teaching objectives, teaching priorities and difficulties, teaching design reflects the students' subjectivity, 7 teaching implementation. Situations are created reasonably, learning motivation is concerned, teaching content is expressed and presented clearly and accurately, and students have the awareness of

communication. The questions raised are enlightening, blackboard design highlights the theme and layers; blackboard writing is neat, beautiful, appropriate, teaching links are arranged reasonably; time rhythm control is appropriate; teaching side. Law and means are effective, eight teaching evaluation. 6. Examples of exam questions. Example 1: Teaching design of proportional function test. (People's Education Publishing House Publishes 11.2 first-order functions of the first function of Chapter 11 in the first volume of the eighth grade of mathematics.) Requirements: (1) appropriate teaching contents and blackboard writing. (2) the teaching process needs questioning. (3) there should be process evaluation in teaching. (4) when a question is raised, the student will not answer or answer the question. What should you do? Example two: according to the text of moonlight in lotus pond, we design a trial teaching design. Requirements: (1) appropriate teaching contents and blackboard writing. (2) the teaching process needs questioning. (3) there should be process evaluation in teaching. (4) when a question is raised, the student will not answer or answer the question. What should you do? Based on past experience, the interview process is summarized as follows: is it difficult to interview? As the state gradually attaches importance to the teacher's qualification certificate examination, the situation of the past qualification card interview in the form of the situation will be broken, if you pass the written examination, but also need to be prepared for the interview. Nowadays, the difficulty of the National Examination Qualification Certificate interview is comparable to that of the teacher recruitment examination, and the passing rate is about 40%. But the difference is that the teacher recruitment interview is compared with other competitors, and the National Examination qualifications interview is compared with their own. During the 20 minutes of the interview process, the examiner can understand the performance of the candidates in all directions. But one of the key principles that examiners assess whether a candidate can pass is whether the candidate's performance shows the potential to become a teacher. (Everyone has a different understanding of potential, but almost all these criteria: natural speaking, fluent expression, self-confidence, image friendly and appealing, have a certain professional background and good educational philosophy). Declassified teacher qualification interview: structured interview strategy case analysis. Deciphering teacher qualification interview: structured interview strategy case analysis. Host: The first part of the interview is structured interview, what is structured interview? What are the coping strategies with the case? Gao Qianqian: This structured interview, the so-called structured, is a fixed question, a fixed form, you go in after the extraction of the topic, fixed, is this topic, It is not the random form, which is the form of structured question answering, which is similar to the form of defense. Specifically

how to prepare, because our vast number of candidates, most of them belong to the current year, and non-normal, because at present, only non-normal to take the qualification certificate, the corresponding experience is relatively small, such as participation in work, job interview experience is relatively small, in the process of defense may be because of special Tension, language fluency, and so on, some situations will follow. So this part of the structured interview, especially for those who have not had the corresponding experience or psychological quality is not hard to prepare in advance. How can we prepare? If you prepare for it yourself, of course, Huatu's Teacher's Website and some other websites have corresponding strategies. You can simply search the previous experience, lessons learned from the past, and some students who have passed the exam, what kind of experience they have, which can be used for reference. Another way is, you can find your tutor to guide you, because other people's guidance is very important to you, you can not find the problem many times, because we are graduates, relatively speaking, still in school, there are counselors, there are professional teachers, teachers can still find a lot of this respect. Especially, they also have a lot of experience. And then you must use your spare time to find more questions, structured interview exercises, because sometimes we write out, and in the mind to sort out and tell us is completely different, some candidates, before I have students said, teacher, I think, I said in the mirror are all right. It's very good, but I can't say it when I'm with you. This is a state. So we must practice more in advance, we must say to others, the more familiar the better, like this kind of situation. Of course, there is also a quick way, we said is a faster way, if you allow the conditions, you can register for a certain training course, here is not advertising, training courses for the right to go, can grow in a short time, and I can not figure it out, this situation is very helpful, such as me. In the course of our class, we will classify him according to the type of questions for the corresponding structured interview, which is what we call modular exercises. Although structured defense is very accidental and randomized, we can sum up only a few categories, namely, self-cognition and interpersonal. Communication, organization and management, comprehensive analysis, emergency response, especially comprehensive analysis, many students may answer many points, there may be many innovative, many creative knowledge points, but very scattered, can not be linked. I will tell you a case, say a comprehensive analysis of the subject, for example, ask you, now about academic fraud is very serious, such as Tang Jun, ask you how to think, when you answer this question, you can not directly say, I think it is wrong, just a word, we all know it is wrong, maybe most of it People just think it's wrong, that sentence is over, there's definitely no score, we structured answers, in addition to examining your ability to express

language outside, but also to examine your attention to social hot issues, as well as cognitive depth and so on, such as this question, academic fraud Question, because an event itself has risen to a social phenomenon, it is worth our further reflection, for example, on academic fraud, why is the society now more and more mentioned? It is becoming more and more obvious? Then there is a background, we get a question, with a limited time, is not First of all, I want to explain the background of this question briefly. The process of explaining this background is to show that you are looking at the whole problem very comprehensively. Second, I should give myself some time to sort it out. Because I am very anxious, you will know how to answer it after a simple comb by yourself. The second step is to let the examiner know your attitude very clearly and make sure that the position must be placed ahead. Moderator: first, give your own opinion. Gao Qianqian: Be sure to give your opinion, or the examiner will not know whether you support it or not. After the attitude statement, you have to analyze according to your own attitude, such as I think good or bad, or I think there is a good or bad side, you have to step by step to analyze, analysis, but also very clear, the first thing, the second thing, so that the examiner listen to, thinking actively. And the logic is strong. This is the absolute bright spot. The last step, and finally a summary upgrade, so that down, each module you organize the ideas, no matter what type of questions, as long as the fastest time to correspond to your previous module combing ideas, will soon be able to solve, so that you will not sit down There's nothing to say. Interview skills of teacher qualification examination: ten main points: The so-called adequacy has three meanings: the content must be plentiful, the content must be the most familiar to oneself, the content should arrange as much as possible some novel, cutting-edge knowledge, and some social status to be linked. 1. Prepare lessons must be full, so-called full has three meanings: (1) content must be more, more preparation point does not matter, can be controlled according to the test time, must not be less! (2) content must be the most familiar to oneself, the general test is to see your eloquence, of course, also to see how much "material" you have, when preparing lessons. Be sure to find what you are most familiar with and most interested in, so it is not easy to tense, not easy to forget, but also can improvise it! (3) Content as far as possible to arrange some new, cutting-edge knowledge, and some social status to be linked. This will make the leaders and teachers feel that you have a "material", can grasp the latest progress, can integrate theory with practice! 3. Blackboard writing is taboo silent blackboard writing, long classroom blank, can be blackboard writing at the same time with the combination of problems and content, do appropriate explanation. Speaking and writing can not be too slow. Too slow, you will doubt your efficiency. Don't be too bad. You can read the lecture properly and read

it naturally. You can't read it according to your speech. 4. There may be some inconsistencies between the content of the trial and the original instructional design. When the trial is over and there is still time, make a brief explanation to let the judges know your design intention and theoretical basis. In the course, we can also interspersed the instructions on learning, teaching materials, learning methods and teaching methods. 5. Teaching design links and elements as complete and perfect as possible, teaching process can draw up appropriate subtitles, attract the attention of the judges.

Teacher Qualification Examination Interview Secret Book - Trial (or Demonstration), [Introduction] Trial (or Demonstration) is the most core content of the National Examination Qualification Certificate Interview, it occupies more than 70% of the total score of the candidates, candidates must pay attention to!

I. teaching plan writing. (1) formal teaching plan is the embodiment of teaching design, with relative formatting and requirements. The format of teaching plan mainly includes two types: character narration and table format.

1. Writing narrative is a kind of teaching plan which is basically all presented in the form of writing. It is widely used in daily teaching.
2. table format is a frequently occurring form of teaching plan, generally issued by schools to teachers.

(2) The important basis for the main content of the course, usually including: classes, disciplines, subjects, class hours, class types, teaching methods, teaching purposes, teaching content, class process and time allocation. Some also include the use of teaching aids and modern teaching methods (such as movies, projections, videos, audio recordings, etc.), homework, Blackboard Design and after-school self-reflection and evaluation projects.

Because of the different nature of subjects and textbooks, teaching purposes and types of courses, teaching design need not have a fixed form.

1. basic content
 - (1) topic (explain the name of this class).
 - (2) teaching objectives (or teaching requirements, explaining the teaching tasks to be completed in this lesson).
 - (3) class type (instruction is new or review class).
 - (4) class hour.
 - (5) teaching emphasis (explaining the key issues to be solved in this lesson).
 - (6) teaching difficulties (knowledge points that illustrate difficulties and obstacles in learning this lesson).
 - (7) teaching aids (or teaching aids preparation, instructional aids used tools)
 - (8) teaching process (or classroom structure, instructional content, methods and steps).
 - (9) job processing (explaining how to arrange written or oral assignments).
 - (10) Blackboard Design (explaining the content to be written on the blackboard in class).
2. steps in the teaching process. In the process of writing, the teaching process is the key. It includes the following steps.
 - (1) introduce new lessons, design is novel and lively, and generalize.
 2. How to proceed and review what contents? Ask which students and how much time they need.
 - (2) teaching new courses, selecting different teaching methods according to different teaching

contents. Second, how to raise questions and how to gradually inspire and induce them? How should teachers teach and how students should learn? Detailed arrangement and time is needed. (3) consolidate practice exercises with ingenious design, level, slope and density. (4) summarize how to proceed, is it a teacher or student induction? (5) what is the layout of homework? We should consider the expansion and ability of knowledge.

2. Do you need to give hints or explanations? (3) The main functions: 1. The basis of teaching activities is the process of bilateral activities composed of teachers'teaching and students' learning. If we do not do the teaching design carefully, the teaching process will inevitably have vague objectives, innumerable hearts, improper requirements, arbitrary, and ultimately can not achieve good teaching results.2., it is conducive to the improvement of teaching level. In this process, teachers should not only study the knowledge system of textbooks and students'learning textbooks (acceptance level, psychological characteristics and thinking rules), but also analyze the compiling intentions and characteristics of textbooks in accordance with the spirit of curriculum standards, and analyze the knowledge structure, system and depth and breadth of textbooks, especially in the overall context. Analyze the characteristics of each part of the textbook, make clear the requirements of the textbook, the key and difficult points of the textbook, analyze the value function of knowledge, design the teaching process, determine the teaching method. To a large extent, the improvement of teaching level depends on the study of teaching materials.

Two, teaching skills. (1) import skills. 1. import skills. Importing skills is a kind of teaching activity which can arouse students'attention, stimulate their interest in learning, arouse their learning motivation, clarify their learning purpose and establish the relationship between knowledge. It can draw students'attention to specific teaching tasks and procedures, so it is also called directional guidance. It is applied to the beginning of class, the opening of new courses, and the teaching process of entering new units and new paragraphs. 2. There is no fixed format for classroom lead-in, different content, different characteristics of different ways to choose, but attention should be paid to lead-in design should be in line with the characteristics of students'age and psychological characteristics; methods and means to strive for variability, diversity, so that students often have a sense of freshness; lead-in must be part of the theme of the classroom services, not The wrangling guest robs the place of the host. Specific methods of lead-in: direct lead-in; warm-hearted lead-in; activity lead-in; suspense lead-in; experimental lead-in; song lead-in; story lead-in; situation lead-in. (2) questioning skills, classroom questioning can stimulate interest, generate motivation for learning; inspire thinking, active learning; clarify ideas, grasp the inherent logic between knowledge; provide students with opportunities for

participation; create a harmonious teaching atmosphere. There are four types of questioning:

- 1.. This type of question is to inspire students'enthusiasm for learning, create a problem situation, so that students form a problem awareness, develop directional thinking of the question. Usually in the beginning stage of a new topic.
2. Directing Questions. This type of questions are asked by teachers when students'thinking is blocked or deviated from the correct direction in the process of learning.
3. Step-by-step questioning, this type of questioning is a group of questions from simple to complex, from shallow to deep arranged like a ladder, to guide students step by step to climb, in order to achieve teaching objectives.
4. Roundabout questioning, also known as "curved questioning", is to solve one problem, twisted to ask another or several other questions, this type of questioning is intended to increase the intensity of thinking, guide students to solve key and difficult problems, so that students in the active learning position.

Attention should be paid to questions: first, questions should be carefully designed; secondly, questions should be carefully timed; thirdly, questions should pay attention to attitude.

(three) teaching skills. Teaching is a teaching method in which teachers systematically impart scientific and cultural knowledge to students through oral language supplemented by blackboard writing. It is a kind of activity that teachers speak and students listen to. It mainly guides students to understand phenomena, perceive facts, understand concepts, laws and formulas through narration, description, explanation and inference, so that students can understand problems, analyze problems and solve problems, and promote the comprehensive development of students'intelligence and personality. Lectures usually consist of four basic forms: narration, explanation, speaking and speaking. Narration is declaring knowledge; explaining is analyzing knowledge; reading is reading knowledge; speech is giving full play to knowledge.

(four) blackboard writing skills. The content of blackboard writing can be the internal logical structure of teaching materials, the key and difficult points of teaching, and the supplementary explanation of teaching content. Blackboard writing is generally divided into two kinds: the main board book and the sub-board book: also known as the regular board book, central board book, to list board book or basic board book. It is usually written in the middle of the blackboard prominent position, mainly reflects the focus of teaching content, difficulties and key issues, the main board is the basic framework of classroom blackboard, generally retained in the whole process of teaching. Subboard writing: also known as affiliated blackboard writing, annotated blackboard writing and auxiliary blackboard writing, mainly written on the side of the blackboard scattered analysis and interpretation process, or a single word and sentence, etc., play a role in prompting knowledge. Subboard book is a supplement to the main board book

and auxiliary instructions, so generally with the teaching process at any time erased or to preserve.(five) skills of organizing classes. Conclusion class refers to the teaching of classroom teaching at the end stage, also known as class break. Although it occupies a small proportion of classroom teaching, it can not be ignored. The art of class arrangement is an important factor that constitutes the art of classroom teaching. Successful closing of the class, not only to sort out the teaching content, the finishing touch, but also to expand the teaching content, stimulate students'desire to learn, so as to achieve the effect of "although the class is finished and interesting". Interview customs clearance of secret level 3 - reply, one, what is a defense? The interview and defense part of the National Examination Qualification Certificate is the examiner's questioning about each part of the examinee's teaching plan design (the core content) or the teacher's professional concept according to the examinee's performance in the first 15 minutes (5 minutes structured interview + 10 minutes trial or demonstration). Second, the defense evaluation standard defense link mainly tests the examinee's accomplishments in these aspects: language expression ability, logical thinking ability, whether has the good psychological quality, interpersonal communication ability and the ability to interpret the teaching plan design. 1. Good psychological quality: because the unpredictability of the defense is very strong, candidates as a result of unprepared, but also asked to answer in a short time, the psychological quality of the candidates is a test. 2. Language expression and logical thinking ability: Language expression and logical thinking ability run through the interview, and the essence of the defense link is similar to "chat". Whether the examinees can organize their own language in a short time and express their views logically and clearly becomes particularly important. 3. Interpersonal communication ability: defense is to interact with the examiner, if the examinee can create a good atmosphere for interaction with the examiner in the process of defense, the effect is better. 4. Ability to interpret the teaching plan: In the defense, the examiner will inevitably ask questions or loopholes in the 10-minute lecture, and the examiner has doubts about some part of the lecture, which needs further explanation. If the examinee's teaching plan is in the form and template, it is easy to be found by the examiner in this link, affecting their final score. 3. The last part of the defense is "eight-character motto". 1. Confidence, smile - create a good atmosphere for communication 2. Modesty - don't refute the questions raised by the examiners 3. Practice - train yourself to answer questions without preparation. Ask questions with other examiners, the contents and precautions of the lesson plan, and the specific content of the lesson plan. It includes the following ten items: 1. Topics (explaining the title of the course), 2. Teaching objectives (or teaching requirements, or teaching objectives, explaining

the teaching tasks to be completed), 3. Course type (explaining whether it is a new lesson or a review lesson), 4. Course hours (explaining the hours of the lesson), 5. Teaching emphasis (explaining the textbook). The key problems that must be solved in class 6. Difficulties in teaching (explaining the knowledge points that are prone to difficulties and obstacles in the course of study), 7. Teaching methods should be based on students' reality, pay attention to guiding self-study, pay attention to inspiring thinking, 8. Teaching process (or classroom structure) to explain the contents, methods and steps of teaching. Homework handling (explaining how to assign written or oral assignments), and Blackboard Design (explaining what is to be written on the blackboard in class). Eleven. Teaching aids (or teaching aids preparation, explaining the tools used to assist teaching methods). The key steps in the process of teaching plan writing include: (1) introducing a new lesson, learning from the past, asking questions and reviewing the contents of the previous lesson, and (2) designing novel and lively, and summarizing them carefully. 3. how do we review those contents? 4. ask those students how much time they need. Lesson plan examples (two) teach new lessons. 1. choose different teaching methods according to different teaching contents. 2. how to raise questions and how to gradually inspire and induce them? 3. how can teachers teach students how to learn? Detailed arrangement and time is needed. (three) consolidation exercises, 1. exercises are exquisitely designed, stratified, sloping and dense. 2. how to do it? Who will play on the blackboard? 3. how long does it take? (four) summary summary, 1. how to carry out, teachers or students induction? 2. how much time does it take? (five) homework arrangement; 1., arrange those contents, and consider the knowledge development and ability. 2. Need not to prompt or explain, middle school teacher qualification examination interview outline, 1. Test nature, interview is an organic part of the primary and secondary school teacher qualification examination, is a standard reference examination. Those who pass the written test will be interviewed. 2. Test objectives. The interview mainly examines the basic qualities of new teachers and the practical ability of vocational development potential education that the applicants should possess. It mainly includes: 1. Good professional ethics, psychological quality and thinking quality. 2. the appearance of the instrument is decent and has certain expression, communication and communication skills. 3., we can properly use teaching methods and means, standardize teaching links, and achieve better teaching objectives. 3. Test contents and requirements: (1) Professional cognition, love education, have a strong desire to teach, a correct understanding of teachers' professional characteristics, abide by teachers' professional ethics, can correctly understand, analyze and evaluate the practice of teaching ethics. 2. Care for students, respect students, treat each student fairly and equally, and pay

attention to the growth of each student. (2) Psychological quality, 1. Positive, cheerful, self-confident, positive and upward spirit, active and enthusiastic work, with a firm and tenacious spirit, not afraid of difficulties, 2. Strong emotional adjustment and self-control ability, able to work in an orderly manner, not impatient, able to calmly handle problems, adaptability, Can treat the problem fairly, not extreme, not stubborn, (3) appearance, 1. neat appearance, in line with the requirements of the educational profession and scene. 2., being generous is in line with teachers' etiquette requirements. 3. body language is appropriate and accords with the requirements of teaching content. (4) Speech expression, 1. Clear language, appropriate speed, accurate expression, clear speech, fluent speech, pronunciation standards, loud voice, appropriate speed of speech. The speech center is clear and clear, with complete expression and contagious expression. 2. Be good at listening and communicating, have affinity, have strong oral expression ability, be good at listening to other people's opinions, and be able to express their views more accurately. Respect each other and be kind in communication. (5) Thinking quality, 1. Ability to understand and analyze problems quickly and accurately, and have a strong comprehensive analytical ability. 2. it is logical to state problems clearly and logically. 3., we should be more comprehensive in looking at problems, flexible thinking and better adaptability. 4., it can bring forth innovative ideas and methods to solve problems. (6) Teaching design, 1. Understand the objectives and requirements of the course, accurately grasp the teaching content, accurately grasp the teaching content, understand the status of the course (this unit) in the textbook and the relationship with other units. 2. According to the requirements of teaching content and curriculum standards, the teaching objectives, key points and difficulties should be determined. 3. The teaching design should embody the students'subjectivity, teach students in accordance with their aptitude, and select appropriate teaching forms and methods. (7) Teaching implementation, 1. Can effectively organize students'learning activities, pay attention to stimulate students' interest in learning, and have the awareness of communication with students. 2., we can express and present teaching contents scientifically and accurately. 3., be able to use blackboard writing properly, blackboard writing is neat, beautiful and appropriate. 4. It can better control the teaching time and the teaching rhythm, reasonably arrange the teaching and learning time, and better achieve the teaching objectives. (8) Teaching evaluation, 1. Pay attention to the evaluation of students in the process of teaching implementation, 2. Can objectively evaluate their teaching effect, 4. Test methods, using a combination of structured interview and situational simulation, through the preparation of questions, lectures, defense and other ways. Candidates are randomly selected according to the relevant provisions to prepare topics for

lessons, time 20 minutes, interview, time 20 minutes. The examiner conducts a comprehensive score according to the performance of the candidates during the interview. Five. Grading standard as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Grading standard.

Serial number	test project	weight	Dividing value	Grading standard
One	Occupation Cognition	5	2	A strong desire to teach, a high degree of recognition of the profession of teachers, a clear understanding of the basic content and responsibilities of teachers'work
			3	Caring for students, respecting students, treating students equally, and paying attention to the growth of each student.
Two	Psychology quality	5	3	Lively, cheerful and confident.
			2	Have strong emotional adjustment ability.
Three	Instrument deportment	5	2	Dress neatly and properly instrumented, in line with teachers' professional characteristics.
			3	Behave in a steady, dignified and generous manner.
Four	Speech expression	15	8	Clear language, accurate expression, and speed of speech.
			7	Good at listening, communication and affinity.
Five	Thinking quality	15	3	Thoughtful and organized
			4	Quickly grasp the core elements and accurately understand and analyze problems.
			4	Look at problems comprehensively and think flexibly.
			4	Innovative ideas and methods for solving problems
Six	instructional design	10	4	Understand the objectives and requirements of the course, and accurately grasp the contents of the course.
			3	According to the characteristics of disciplines, specific teaching objectives, teaching priorities and difficulties can be determined.

			3	Teaching design reflects students' subjectivity.
Seven	Teaching implementation	35	6	Rational creation of situations and stimulation of learning motivation
			10	The teaching content is presented clearly and accurately.
			4	Having the awareness of communicating with students, the questions raised are inspiring.
			8	Blackboard design highlights themes and layers, and blackboard writing is neat, beautiful and appropriate.
			7	The teaching arrangement is reasonable; the rhythm of time is controlled properly; the teaching methods and means are effective.
Eight	Teaching evaluation	10	5	Able to conduct process evaluation of students.
			5	It can objectively evaluate teaching effect.

Six, sample questions. Example 1: proportional function teaching design. (The People's Education Publishing House Publishes 11.2 Primary Functions of Chapter 11 in the First Volume of Mathematics Grade 8.) Requirements: (1) appropriate teaching contents and blackboard writing. (2) the teaching process needs questioning. (3) there should be process evaluation in teaching. (4) when a question is raised, the student will not answer or answer the question. What should you do? Example two: according to the text of moonlight in lotus pond, we design a trial teaching design. Requirements: (1) appropriate teaching contents and blackboard writing. (2) the teaching process needs questioning. (3) there should be process evaluation in teaching. (4) when a question is raised, the student will not answer or answer the question. What should you do?

3 Result

Postgraduate Li Yongle, Chen Wen Deng's book and review method, English math, those published in space. Li Yongle's foundation is difficult for Chen Wendeng. Mathematics and politics English majors do the real questions and analyze the real problems and see the basic class intensive class sprint lecture notes. Li Yongle's Reviewing the Whole Book and 660 basic questions, exceeding 135 summary books, 400 questions are matched to review the

whole book simulation questions, do not recommend early to do, do the real problem is unnecessary to do that (a little difficult), there is a 100 questions, is for 660 sisters, but also the type of simulation questions, "linear algebra supplementary." To guide the lecture, to review the whole book is the outline of mathematics published by higher education press. Review the whole book and review the basic book of the whole book. In addition, there are "calendar year analysis of the true problem", "classic 400 questions", "final sprint beyond 135", is a series. In addition, Li Yongle is also known as "Basic Pass 660 Questions", "Real Problem Simulation 5+3", "Linear Algebra Guidance Notes", "Higher Mathematics Guidance Notes", "Probability Theory Guidance Notes" and so on. The review of the whole book is essential to the true questions of the calendar year. Simulation 400, foundation 660. Do the real questions several times. Chen Wendeng's ten years real topic, review the whole book, basic lecture notes, single choice training. Define theorem property, question type method. Politics, wind and grass, Xiao Xiurong, Xiao Xiurong's last 4 sets of papers, Xu Zhiming. English, New Oriental, Zhang Jian Huang Po, the real problem analysis, long and difficult sentence analysis. Professional courses, Tan Haoqiang C language books and exercise books. Peking University and the National People's Congress (NPC), the seventh edition of Monetary Finance - Mishkin (NPC), Finance - (PDF) - Zwei Bodi, Robert Merton (Machinery Industry Press) (mainly about financial management, very practical, recommended!) People's Congress Huang Da, Economics - Samuelson, Mancun, Stiglitz (NPC), Pingyouk, Investment Studies - Zwei Bodi, William Sharp (Renmin University Press, the next two volumes) (Tsinghua University Press) (but I think Bodi's investment theory is more theoretical, and Sharp is more practical Sex and operability, and case arrangement and analysis are very classic. Two phase combination may be of great benefit. Personal Perspective, Corporate Finance - Stephen Ross (6th edition), Management - Stephen P. Robbins (NPC), Harold Konzwerik, Management - Wednesday (Higher Education), Management Economics - James R. McGuigan (Machinery Industry Press), Organizational Behavior - Stephen P. Robbins (Nth edition) Game Theory and Information Economics - Zhang Weiyong, Game Theory and Economic Behavior - Von Neumann Morganston, Finance - Huang Da (NPC), Finance - Harvey S. Rosen People's Congress Press (2000), NPC Chen Gonggong, Statistics - Recommended by China Statistical Publishing House < Principles of Statistics > (key textbook of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, element of statistics circles) Others are not recommended, because there should be no better statistical textbook in the country than this: Walking Wall Street - Burton Markill, 45 years on Wall Street - William Delbert Gann, Investment Art - Charles Iris, stock memoir - Edwin Liferer, Z Theory - William Big Ten

Years A Dream - Qingze, 2 Hours Brand Literacy - Deng Delong, Financial Statement Analysis: Theoretical Framework Methods and Cases - Huang Shizhong, Pyramid Principles: Logic for Thinking about Writing and Solving Problems - Barbara Minto, Financial Statement Analysis and Securities Pricing (2nd Edition) - Translated by Stephen Peisman, Liu Li, Lu Zhengfei, Accounts Report Table Analysis - Zhang Xinmin, What's Negotiation - Kennedy, Self-Slow: Growth Notes from Employees to General Managers - He Feipeng, Game Theory Craftsmanship - Wang Chunyong, Monetary War - Song Hongbing, Friedman's Economics of Life - Friedman, Hukou: The Secret Book of Wolf Selling - Mark, Selling Psychology - Trish, Wang You Tian, Peng Wei translated, Gome business empire - Zhao Jianhua, Wang Chengming, 10.5 billion Legends - Huang Guangyu and his American Empire - Wu Allen, Huang Guangyu said - Ma Ning, how to control their own time and life - Larkin, a word million gold - Suzilige, logic thinking training 500 questions - Yu Lei, simple logic - McLenny, your misunderstanding - Dell, mind map - Bozan, securities analysis - Gray Helm, Marketing Management - Philip Kotler N, Introduction to Marketing - Philip Kotler, Consumer Behavior - Michael. R. Solomon, strategic brand management - Ryan. Keller, Management: Task Responsibility Practice - Drucker, Performance Manager - Drucker, Management Practice - Drucker, Competitive Advantage - Michael Porter's Competitive Strategy - Michael Porter, Global History - Stavrie Arnos, Long Tail Theory - Chris Anderson, Professionalism - Pre-Grade One, that is, Combat Power - Pre-Grade One New World Stage: New Opportunities and Challenges in a Borderless World - Daqian Yanyi, thinker: Charles Handy's Autobiography - Charles Handy, Economic Growth - Lewis, Corporate Finance - Liu Li, Corporate Mergers and Acquisitions and Restructuring - Zhu Baoxian (Tsinghua University) Case Good Laws Outdated, Macroeconomics - Mankiw, Psychology and Biology Live - 16th edition, International Finance - National People's Congress, Human Resource Management - Gariedsler (10th edition), Management Skills Development - David Witten, China's New Revolution (1980-2006, from Zhongguancun to Chinese society) - Leo Zhijun, Change - Leo Zhijun, Lenovo Yun - Leo Zhijun, Rising 30 years (upper and lower volumes) - Wu Xiaobo, Da Wu Xiaobo, Shanxi businessmen - Zhou Jianbo, McKinsey Method - Essen Russell, Wanli 15 - Huang Renyu, Historical Experience - Nan Huaijin, Hurson River on Chinese History - Huang Renyu, hidden rules - Wu Si, Caigen Tan - Hong Yingming, Tang Jieming Comments on Zeng Guowei's Book - Tang Jieming Zeng Guofan, interpretation of dreams - Freud, Introduction to Psychoanalysis - Freud, positioning: mind warfare - Rhys, Trout, PR first, advertising second - Rhys, Trout.

One: resume student network <http://kaifulee.com/>; Google president of China made for Chinese students. Two: Tianya community <http://tianya.cn/>; global Chinese online home. Three: Zhongyi Mutual Tour Network <http://www.jooinn.com/>No money can travel around China! 5: Educational Learning Resources Search Portal - Search Educational Network <http://www.soojoo.cn/>; Postgraduate Entrance Examination, English, it learning resources netted out. Sixth: If you want to go to a different place to apply for a job (or travel), if you want to make friends and get help, you must always go to this forum. Seven: China Talent Network <http://chinahr.com/> employment recruitment good place. Eight: potato net <http://tudou.com/>; everyone is the director of life. Nine: donation time <http://donatehour.org/> donation time to share happiness. Ten: putt English <http://putclub.com/> enhanced English listening and speaking an excellent place. The importance of certificates in universities. No.1: English Certificate, NO.2: Computer Certificate, NO.3: School Certificate, NO.4: Second Foreign Language Certificate, NO.5: Finance Certificate, NO.6: Professional Certificate, NO.7: Part-time Practice Certificate NO.8: Publish papers, patent certificates, NO.9: Competition Award-winning Certificate, NO.10: Graduation Certificate, Degree Certificate, Second Degree. According to the current situation and spiritual needs of Chinese College students, improve the overall quality, hope to visit the following websites: 1: Kaifu Student Network <http://kaifulee.com/>google China President for Chinese students to do, Two: campus activity portal xiaoyuanhuodong.com. On campus, you may not know that a website can provide activities sponsorship specially. Three: Zhongyi Mutual Network <http://www.jooinn.com/>can travel around China without money! Five: search portal for educational learning resources - search for education network. [Http://www.soojoo.cn](http://www.soojoo.cn). Postgraduate entrance examination, English, it learning resources to catch up. Six: mutual help job net. [Http://www.huzhujob.com](http://www.huzhujob.com). If you want to go to a different place for a job (or travel), if you want to make friends and get help, you must always go to this. Forum. Seven: China talent network. [Http://chinahr.com/](http://chinahr.com/). Employment recruitment good place. Eight: potato net. [Http://tudou.com](http://tudou.com). Everyone is the director of life. Nine: donation time.[Http://donatehour.org/](http://donatehour.org/) time to share happiness. Ten: putt English <http://putclub.com/> enhanced English listening and speaking an excellent place. The following three are recommended by netizens. Eleven: <http://emuch.net/>. The reason for recommendation: there are many scientific research data in it, and all of them are free. Twelve: National Natural Science Foundation (<http://www.nsf.gov.cn/Portal0/default40.htm>). Recommendation reason: it can be called the vane of Chinese scientific research. Thirteen: Taiwan master's degree thesis net (<http://etds.ncl.edu.tw/theabs/index.jsp>). Reasons for Recommendation: There are

nearly 100,000 full-text doctoral and master's thesis downloadable; of course, download the premise that you have to get a Taiwan ID number to register an account. Fourteen: China Academic Conference online (<http://211.68.23.76/a.asp>). Recommendation reasons: a large number of academic conference essay information, and some have been retrieved by three major searches. Fifteen: Hua Jun software park (<http://www.newhua.com/index.htm>). Recommendation reason: the software downloaded can basically be used. XVI: Research Forum (<http://bbs.matwav.com/>), XVII: Online Reading Garden (<http://www.readfree.net/bbs/index.php>), XVIII: Zero Garden (<http://www.soudoc.com/>), XVIII: Popular Research Alliance (<http://www.bylm.net/forum/index.php>), XVIII: Argo Forum (www.prag.net), Twenty-one: China Economic Sciences Education and Research Network (<http://www.cenet.org.cn/cn/>), 22: The Economic Forum of the People's Congress (<http://www.pinggu.org/bbs>) Recommended Reasons: Economic Resources Download, Learning Exchange Website. Twenty-three: Clove Garden (<http://www.dxy.cn/portal>), recommendation reasons: medical, pharmaceutical, Life Sciences professional forum. Twenty-four: China Life Sciences Forum (<http://bbs.bioon.com/>) Recommended Reasons: Medical, Pharmaceutical, Life Sciences Professional Forum. Twenty-five: <http://www.legalinfo.gov.cn/>(Pfl: Justice Department website), twenty-six: <http://www.latimes.com/>(like Kobe, like him must like Los Angeles), twenty-seven: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/>(learn listening, learn authentic English). The head of the company's department, are very real, very professional, very useful good websites, steal from the computer in charge of it. 1. Way: www.youtowork.com, a highly professional job-hunting service website created by the Wall Street Return elite, is good at resume writing, interview guidance, career planning, headhunting services, etc., to help job seekers improve competitiveness and successfully find a job, all working people like it. 2. Wefcet: [Wefcet.com](http://www.wefcet.com), of course, is not about feet, but to assist people in the workplace to make career decisions, provide a large number of company rankings, internal reference information, career development guidance articles, etc., very cutting-edge, very professional. 3.E-mail etiquette network: www.netmanners.com, the work of e-mail, seemingly simple, in fact, a lot of knowledge, and e-mail once made mistakes, recovery is not an easy thing, there are a lot of e-mail etiquette, as well as the use of mail error crisis resolution, really valuable. 4. Supreme resume website: www.grandresume.cn, a Chinese branch of [Grandresume.com](http://www.grandresume.com), a well-known US resume service, offers resume hosting and headhunting services to make job-hopping easy and accurate. 5. Hujiang English website: www.hjenglish.com is the most affinity for English learning website, the ideal home for English learners, often to use the English

language of the people who have the time to go for a stroll, consolidate the foundation of English, enjoy the fun of English learning. 6. Treasury: www.vault.com, a human resources website created by top students at Stanford and Harvard, provides the most authoritative, professional rankings of enterprises, career research and other information, is an indispensable place for investment banking, consulting, securities and high-tech professionals. 7. American Airlines: Moko. cc, a lot of people go here to see pictures, especially men over the age of 30, I didn't understand at first, after one time, I understand. 8. Badoo: www.Badoo.com/Meet new people, free online dating, find friends, like pictures, strangers dating friends good, A good place for friends who like pictures and strange dates. There are always surprises. It is said that many stars have anonymous home pages on top. 9. www.linkedin.com: good job is not for finding, but for introduction. Making friends in the workplace should be the best place to go. 10. Epigraphic resume website: www.iamresume.com, the leading website for resume writing in China, the Chinese and English resumes are very professional, very effective, one vote accurate. As a volunteer for college entrance examination, these knowledge points must be understood. It should be said that none of the parents did not attach importance to children's college entrance examination. The following three aspects can be described as common faults of previous parents. First, the excessive school complex. See this sub-headline, some parents may say, only those parents with high marks will have a famous school complex, my children's grades are mediocre, how dare you expect a famous school? The famous schools mentioned here do not refer only to the high-level universities such as Peking University (micro-blog), Tsinghua (micro-blog), but also to a relative concept, that is, the so-called "good colleges" relative to the performance of the examinees. In fact, every parent has his own famous school. Did you find out that before the college entrance examination, almost no parent was satisfied with their child's current performance? Assuming that a candidate can take a 500-point exam, his parents are studying every day to admit a college with a score of 520 or 530, because in his eyes, as long as a 500-point college is "bad"! So they often say to their children, "you need to work harder and take 30 more exams. X school X school is enough." For those parents who have only 500 points, how satisfied would it be if they could get 530! Now, are there any candidates who can score 530 points? There are plenty of people who. Will these parents be satisfied? Definitely not satisfied. Their parents are studying every day to admit more than 550, 560 points colleges, because in their eyes, as long as 530 points can go to the institutions are "bad"! So the same will be said to the child: "you need to work harder and take 30 more

points. X school X school is enough." By analogy, no matter what level the child is at now, parents are not satisfied with the status quo, they will be higher than the actual level of children before the college entrance examination 20, 30 to find the target colleges. Nowadays, parents have already known the results of examinees and no longer have unrealistic fantasies about them, but the "famous school complex" still affects their subconscious. The concrete manifestation is always rushing to "good colleges and universities" when completing voluntary reporting. In the parallel voluntary structure, no matter how many colleges and universities can be filled in, they have to fill in "good colleges and universities", there is no bottom-line institutions, or the selected bottom-line institutions are not bottom-line. This is very dangerous. In previous years, most of the examinees with high scores and low grades appeared here. Therefore, parents are advised to face the reality and choose the school rationally. For the batch of parallel voluntary structure, we must choose 1 - 2 can achieve 100% bottom of the colleges and universities put in the last, to ensure that does not fall into the next batch. Two, too many parents will. Because of the working relationship, I have to contact a large number of parents every year, a considerable number of parents in filling out the voluntary often only from their own subjective will, can not fully consider the wishes of the child. When volunteering, especially when choosing a profession, there are always the following performances: first, inherit your dreams. Every parent has dreams when they are young, but more parents fail to realize their dreams, so they place their hopes on their children. In practice, it is better to choose colleges and majors according to one's own dreams than to volunteer for one's children. The two is to emulate the success of others. Parents generally have a comparative mentality, often consciously or unconsciously compare their children with those of friends, relatives and colleagues. Especially when other people's children have success stories, they will let their children follow the path they have taken - newspaper the same colleges, the same professional. The three is based on their own likes and dislikes. For careers, everyone has their own likes and dislikes in institutions and professions. This is understandable. But many parents want their children to be consistent with themselves, and you should like what I like, and you must not like what I don't like. Otherwise, he will be warned by "not listening to the old man's words and losing his fortune in front of him." The four is confined to their own cognition. Everyone's understanding of society is limited, especially ordinary parents do not know much about many enrollment majors, but many parents can not do in-depth and meticulous research. They simply define which majors are good and which ones are not good according to their own social experience or cognitive level, and require their children to follow this definition. Choose your

profession. The correct way to do this is to think, plan and operate voluntarily from the perspective of children's career planning, to take full account of children's wishes, to scientifically evaluate what they like to do, what they are suitable for doing and what they can do, and to determine the scope of colleges and professions on the basis of the evaluation. Three, excessive details concern. "Details determine success or failure" is a well-known point of view in management science, volunteers should also pay attention to details, not careless, especially not commonsense mistakes. But many parents in the process of filling in the volunteer often pay too much attention to details, almost perfect requirements, but neglected to grasp the basic examination goals. For example, the ranking of colleges and universities, professional "name calculating"; the score of colleges and universities, professional "score calculating". It seems that the higher ranking, the more than one score will be much better. For example, there is a good school and a good specialty, and a good city for the colleges and universities. Not only do you want to have fish and bear paws, but also ivory and tiger bones! There is an advertisement saying, "No best, only better." Fill in the volunteer must not follow this line of thinking. It is suggested that colleges and universities should be chosen according to the principle of "not seeking the best, only counting". It's like breaking a corn stick in a corn field. Suppose everyone can only break a stick, do you have to walk over the land to see which stick is the biggest to break? No need at all. You just set a standard, how long and how thick the stick will be recognized, to see the set standard to break back on the line. In practice, a basic goal can be set according to children's achievements and wishes. As long as the basic objectives can be met, some restrictions can be mastered and relaxed appropriately. Never aim at the best and pursue perfection, but neglect the basic goal. And the pursuit of the best, the pursuit of perfect candidates tend to be high school and professional, and ultimately it is easy to become a victim of high marks on the low. College entrance examination parallel voluntary choice colleges and universities, "gradient" have you finished? To fill in the college entrance examination, we need to understand the voluntary structure first. Volunteer structure is the "outline", grasping the "outline", understanding the "outline", the method of filling in can be completely self-taught. The so-called voluntary structure is relative to the admission batch. That is, how many volunteer orders have been set up for each batch? How many colleges and universities can each volunteer order to volunteer? How many professional choices can each college offer? Voluntary structure can be divided into two main categories: sequential voluntary structure and parallel voluntary structure. There are at least 2 voluntary sequences in the voluntary structure. At present, most of them only carry out this structure in advance batch, and there are only 2 voluntary sequences. For this order, the voluntary

structure can be expressed in a succinct way of "1+1" and "1+n". "1+1" means that the first and second volunteers can only fill in 1 institutions. "1+n" means that only 1 colleges can be filled with first choice, and second volunteers can fill in many institutions. Parallel volunteering refers to a number of institutions that can be filled in the same voluntary order. And we will call the first volunteer for many colleges and universities called "completely parallel volunteers"; will only be in the non-first volunteer for many colleges and universities called "incomplete parallel volunteers". We agreed that as long as there was no special explanation, parallel volunteering refers to "complete parallel voluntary". Different batches can be different voluntary structures or the same voluntary structure. Different voluntary structures have different principles of filling, and the same voluntary structure is the same principle. Therefore, no matter which province, no matter which batch, as long as the voluntary structure is the same, the basic principle of filling in the report is the same. At present, parallel volunteering has been widely practiced in major batches in all provinces. The principles of parallel volunteering, key points of filing and risk prevention are briefly introduced below. First, the principle of parallel voluntary filing. Parallel voluntary filing is based on the principle of "score first, follow the volunteer" that is, who has a high score in parallel voluntary filing has an advantage. Before filing, the results of the provincial examinees will be summarized, sorted by subjects (literary history, science and engineering) who scored the highest. Ranked first; whoever scores the lowest is the last. When filing, the computer system searches and files candidates one by one according to the order of the characteristic scores (the sum of the scores of college entrance examination and the scores of policy-based care) from high to low (when the total scores of candidates are the same, the scores of single subjects are compared in turn). The following is a batch set up 6 parallel first choice colleges as an example to explain the rules of filing. When a candidate is retrieved, the volunteers of A, B, C, D, E and F are retrieved in turn. As long as there is a qualified institution which meets the requirement of filing, the university will decide whether the candidate will be admitted or not and the major he or she is admitted. If the students fill in the six colleges and universities are not eligible for filing after the search, then can not be thrown, the system will put it aside, and then the next candidate for retrieval, filing. What is eligible for filing? Simply put, if the retrieved institution has a planned balance, it meets the filing conditions, otherwise it does not meet the filing conditions. Candidates from 6 institutions who do not comply with the conditions of filing can only make supplementary reports when they collect volunteers. If the examinee falls to the supplementary report of voluntary solicitation, there will be a major mistake in his voluntary reporting. It needs to be

emphasized that these 6 institutions are the first choice. Different candidates only compare scores, and those with higher scores are first retrieved and filed, regardless of which colleges they have enrolled, whether they have enrolled in the same institutions, and what number they have put in. Which 6 institutions have been selected and how they are sorted is only related to themselves and has nothing to do with others. Of course, under the parallel volunteer structure, the admission results may be affected by how any candidate with higher scores and higher ranking in the province fills in their volunteers. That is to say, only when the number of candidates who score higher than themselves is fewer than the enrollment plan of the six colleges and universities, will they have the opportunity to file. Two, the main points of parallel voluntary reporting. In view of the principle of parallel volunteer filing, we should pay attention to gradient as well as collocation and ordering when filling out parallel volunteers. The following points should be grasped. First, parallel volunteers are parallel, but they also have orders. Some people think one-sided parallel voluntary has no order, and a few colleges are the same, which is wrong. Admission is in accordance with the order of candidates themselves to fill in the order of retrieval. Therefore, we must put the most wanted institutions in the forefront. Second, there must be gradient in several parallel voluntary institutions. The admission scores of the first college can be higher, and will be arranged in descending order according to the possible admission scores of the college this year. Otherwise, if the first college can not be admitted, the latter several colleges may not be admitted, become an invalid volunteer. Third, parallel counselling of first, second institutions must guarantee bottom. Most of the batches of parallel volunteers in the provinces have only one voluntary order and no longer follow up volunteers. If the order of parallel volunteers is not guaranteed, there will be only opportunities to solicit volunteers in this batch. However, we must be clear that in the past year's admission situation, there is a plan to solicit colleges in this batch of grades are generally lower. And after the implementation of parallel volunteers, the number of schools that fail to complete the enrollment plan should be relatively reduced, and the expectation of being admitted by colleges and universities by soliciting volunteers should not be too high. Fourth, we should scientifically analyze the admission data of colleges and universities. For those first batch of parallel volunteers, we must carefully refer to the admission data in previous years. Generally speaking, after parallel volunteering, the admission scores of most colleges and universities will change compared with those before parallel volunteering - the highest admission scores may be lower than in previous years, and the lowest admission scores may be higher than in previous years. Therefore, it is suggested that we should refer to the average admission score of previous

years or combine the distribution of admission number of each fraction of previous years to make a comprehensive analysis, which will be more reliable. The more comprehensive and accurate the analysis of admission data is, the better. When filling in the application, at least the following judgments should be made on each batch of colleges and universities: What are the possible admission places this year? What is the possible admission score this year? What is the possibility of applying for a test this year? Which colleges may collect volunteers this year? Which colleges are likely to drop in this year? How big is the annual fluctuation of admission data? Of course, for many ordinary parents, it is difficult to analyze their own in place, suggest the use of ready-made analysis tools. For example, the author uses the "ranking table of reference places (line difference) arranged by the ranking superiority method and the method of equal line difference" to give a quantitative answer to the above questions, which is an effective tool to help us quickly screen the target colleges and universities.

Three, parallel volunteer risk prevention. After the implementation of parallel volunteers, the same batch of competition has not weakened, the risk of candidates to fill in the volunteer still exists. Although parallel volunteering can reduce the phenomenon of high scores and low scores, it can not be avoided completely. Its risks mainly come from two aspects. First, the risk of not being placed. Although the score of the college entrance examination has reached the corresponding batch admission control score line, the candidates have not reached the filing line of all the parallel voluntary colleges and universities that have been filled in due to the improper selection of the candidates' colleges and universities. They can only take part in this batch (section) to solicit voluntary supplementary admission or transfer to the next batch (section) admission. This kind of risk prevention method is very simple, that is to choose the bottom colleges. Second, the risk of being put back after filing. This is the biggest risk in parallel voluntary reporting. Parallel voluntary admission is the same batch of colleges and universities at the same time file admission, if candidates in the first order of institutions, but not be admitted and withdrawn, even if the college entrance examination results meet the requirements of other institutions in the latter order, but because these institutions have completed the file at the same time, so there is no chance to be re-filed, only wait for Ask for volunteers to take part in the supplementary admission or the next batch. There are usually two reasons for the withdrawal of colleges and universities. First, candidates who have been put on file but are on a low mark will be turned off. This is because the current number of college students than the enrollment plan, the candidates can not all be admitted. There are two ways to avoid this risk: 1. Try to fill in the institutions with a low percentage of transfers. If there is a 100% shift, no 105%. 2. Choose institutions that

make promises in the admission charter, such as "if the score of the candidates is high enough, not to be withdrawn" (but to accurately grasp the "score is high enough" criteria, you can consult and refer to the actual admission situation in previous years. If the minimum score of a college is 601 and you are 600, I think that if the score is "high enough", the college may use the mobile plan to admit; if you are 580, I'm afraid you can't count "high enough". The two is that candidates with higher professional voluntary and higher professional qualifications will be disqualified. The way to avoid this risk is to obey the professional adjustment of the applicants. Three, we need to avoid professions with special requirements. For example, the physical conditions of the professional constraints, such as mathematics, English and other single subject achievement to achieve a certain score of the professional. In short, candidates must accurately position themselves, scientific analysis of the admission data, do not blindly fill in although there is a little hope but not fully grasp the institutions. It is very important to find out the 3 "scores" in the college entrance examination. The college entrance examination volunteer fills in is a kind of knowledge, to do not make mistakes, must be honest, conscientiously from the study and study of the most basic knowledge of volunteer fills in the beginning. But many parents are very difficult to do this, most want to take shortcuts, fast boxing, hope to understand at once. The result is counterproductive and often leads to the lowest common sense mistakes. There are mainly three aspects of learning basic knowledge. (1) understand the basic terminology. Now, we need to understand the terminology that must be understood and what we often overlook. 1 Characteristic score. It is the sum of the scores of college entrance examination and preferential treatment. In the process of enrollment, the provincial enrollment offices are based on the characteristics of the candidates to submit files to the institutions. Although the provinces have been in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Education for all kinds of college entrance exam marking items were cleaned up, but still retained some items, so some candidates continue to enjoy a variety of preferential policies, their performance is greater than the college entrance exam results. Of course, for most candidates, the score is the result of the college entrance examination. 2. The proportion of scribing. In order to ensure that each batch of enrollment can have enough students to complete the enrollment plan within the batch, the provincial admission office will delimit the admission control score line for each batch according to a certain number of more than each batch of enrollment plan. The crossing ratio is the ratio of the number of online candidates in a batch to the cumulative enrollment plan, which reflects the competitive strength of online candidates in each batch. Or it reflects the risk level of each batch of on-line candidates dropping to the next batch. The formula is as follows: the

ratio of scribing = the number of people on the line / the total enrollment plan of this batch. The proportion of each year's batches in the same province is not exactly the same. Sometimes there is a big difference. Therefore, when we study voluntary reporting, we must pay attention to the impact of annual marking ratio. If there is a big difference in the proportion of lines drawn in different years of the same batch, it is necessary to use the "contour line difference method" to process the enrollment data when using the line difference method to analyze. The reciprocal of the crossing ratio is called on-line admission rate: on-line admission rate = the cumulative enrollment plan / number of people on-line in this batch.

3. Voluntary order. In order to facilitate the operation of admission, the volunteer form in each batch should generally set up the first college volunteers, the second college volunteers and other follow-up College volunteers. Priority should be given to searching and enrolling the first volunteer candidates. Only when the first volunteer fails to complete the enrollment plan will the institutions in turn search and enroll other volunteer candidates. Professional volunteers generally arrange a number of volunteer order, as a professional admission to determine the order of the search basis.

4. Voluntary solicitation. In the process of admission, the first round of the shortage of students in each batch of colleges and universities will be unified by the provincial admission office to solicit volunteers publicly, has been on the corresponding batch of volunteer control score line, but has not yet been admitted by the batch of candidates can use this opportunity to report for another volunteer. Collecting volunteers replaces the past "batch obedience volunteers", thus improving the candidates'satisfaction with the admission results and the freshman registration rate. Candidates should try to avoid slipping to the voluntary link, and strive to pass the previous basic volunteer recruitment. Because the vast majority of candidates are not very recognized, in the basic voluntary colleges and universities and majors are not applied.

(two) identify the relationship between fractions. Volunteers should not only understand the concepts of control score line, college filing line and college admission line, but also distinguish the relationship between the three score lines.

1. Control fractional lines. Controlling the score line is a minimum college entrance examination score determined by the provincial-level admission office for each batch of admission in accordance with the principles that are conducive to the selection of talents in Colleges and universities, fair competition among candidates, and minimizing the number of high-scoring students. This control score should ensure that the number of on-line batches is slightly more than that of the batch enrollment plan. It is a measure of whether candidates are eligible to participate in the basic batch admission criteria, college entrance examination admission of the "life and death line". Only those candidates

whose college entrance examination scores reach or exceed the corresponding batch control score line are eligible to be selected by the institutions of the batch, otherwise, they will be out of touch with the institutions of the batch.

2. Colleges and universities. The filing line of colleges and universities refers to the lowest score standard naturally formed in the course of filing the first volunteer (or parallel volunteer) according to a certain proportion of the enrollment plan of the same subject (such as liberal arts or science) of the enrollment institutions (according to the requirements of the Ministry of Education, the ratio should be between 100% and 120%). Each university has its own filing line, but please note that this line is not artificially designated by the university, but by the province to fill in the number of applicants for the school. Colleges and universities can vary from one perspective to another. According to the order of volunteering, it can be divided into: one volunteer line, the two volunteer line. It can be divided into parallel volunteer line (basic volunteer line) and solicited volunteer line according to the number of rounds. It can be divided into 100% and 120% lines according to the proportion of rounds. And so on; according to the purpose of analysis, it can be divided into: the actual shift line, the analysis of the throwing line (such as the 75% line). And so on;

3. Matriculation line. That is the score of the last candidate who actually accepted the college. Now take the example of "a provincial control score line 530 points, a provincial on-line examinees 30,000 people, A colleges and universities were arranged in the first batch of undergraduate enrollment, enrollment plan 100 people, the proportion of colleges and universities shift 120%", the relationship between the three is as follows. 530 marks is whether the province candidates can participate in a college admission control line, that is, all the province reached and exceeded 530 marks of 30,000 candidates are eligible for any one of the first batch of undergraduate colleges, including A colleges. Colleges and universities can be divided according to the order of volunteers, such as the first volunteer line, the second volunteer line, the collection of volunteer line, etc. When there is no special explanation, the university transfer line usually refers to the first volunteer line. The first volunteer line can also be divided into 100% first volunteer line and 120% first volunteer line according to the different proportion of the adjustment. The first volunteer's 100% shift line is arranged in descending order according to the scores of the first volunteer's candidates for a certain college, which just meets the final candidates'scores of the enrollment plan. The first volunteer's 120% shift line is arranged in descending order according to the scores of the first volunteer's applicants for a certain school, which just meets the final examinee's score of 120% of the enrollment plan. For example, if the number of first-choice candidates exceeds or equals 120% (i.e. 120 or more candidates) of the enrollment plan, the

filing line is the score of the 120th candidate in descending order of the scores of the first-choice candidates. At this time, colleges and universities transfer lines are generally higher than batch control lines, or may be batch control lines. When the number of candidates for the first voluntary admission to A school is less than 120% (i.e. less than 120) of the enrollment plan, the shift line is the batch control line. The matriculation line is the lowest admission point. When the top 100 candidates of the first volunteer for A school meet the admission requirements, the admission line is equal to the 100% transfer line of the first volunteer for A school; when some of the top 100 candidates of the first volunteer for A school do not meet the admission requirements and need to withdraw from the file, the admission should be checked from the 101 candidates in turn, and then the admission score of the college is lower than that of the first one. Volunteer 100% line. Thus, the admission line should be equal to or less than the first volunteer 100% transfer line, greater than or equal to the actual transfer line, and not lower than the batch control line of the institution (except for the case of reduced entry).

(three) restrictions on physical condition. Physical condition is one of the important basis for the admission of colleges and universities and their specialties. However, in the past years, some students with some physical condition problems ignored the requirements in this regard, resulting in false filling and false positives. At present, the implementation of the college entrance examination is the guiding opinions on the physical examination of ordinary colleges and universities. The document puts forward clear admission opinions for candidates suffering from various diseases in the following categories. Candidates should take their seats according to their physical examination conclusions and avoid relevant majors when filling in their reports. One is the disease that schools do not admit. Colleges and universities do not admit any diseases that have the following diseases. The two is about diseases that are not admitted to majors. Those who suffer from the following diseases are not admitted to relevant majors in universities. Three is a disease that is not suitable for studying. Those with the following diseases are not allowed to study in universities. Fourthly, the enrollment physical examination of military academies and public security academies carries out the "Physical Examination Standards for Enrollment of Students in Chinese People's Liberation Army Academies" (the requirement for height in public security academies is higher than that in military academies). Five is the public security colleges and universities enrolment physical examination executive public character [2000]137 document. In addition, it is not listed in the professional catalogue or approved by the Ministry of Education has the right to set up new disciplines and majors by itself. According to the nature and characteristics of the majors, schools can put forward

special requirements for the physical and psychological conditions of studying the majors. Uncovering the rules of selecting doctorate professors in American Universities: the most important thing is to match one's mouth. This is the 28 law. It is something that the workers should not know.

1. Beijing University of Technology Information Portal: <http://my.bjut.edu.cn> login account: school number login password: 15 ID number after six, 18 ID number 12-17. After landing, public service at the lower right corner: IPV video can watch more than one TV station, no traffic. The student park is located in FTP of Beijing University of Technology. There are various resources to download and it is temporarily unavailable for various reasons. The school calendar shows holidays and other time. The notification part of the hospital is updated faster, and the notification is more comprehensive and timely than the other colleges.
2. Educational Administration Management System: <http://172.21.96.66> Username: Student Login Password: Identity Card Number (Possibly a Student Number, try it yourself ~). Information maintenance can modify passwords, including students' personal timetable, personal results inquiry and examination information. It's also the website for selecting courses.
- 3, educational administration management system: <http://eol.bjut.edu.cn> Username: Student ID, password: Student ID. Some teachers will send courseware and homework to this point. Links within the school are rich in resources and can be explored by itself.
4. Beijing University of Technology Library: <http://lib.bjut.edu.cn>. Data search: you can check the information of school library collection. CD-ROM with books: can be downloaded with CD-ROM, more useful, you can get some English CDs and so on. Electronic resources: Look at the use of the database, which has a variety of learning and entertainment resources, without traffic.
- 5, Lok bar Cinema: <http://202.112.71.27>. Rich movies, TV shows, animation resources online watch, no traffic.
6. Multimedia classroom: <http://class.bjut.edu.cn> want to study on their own can quickly check the occupancy of teachers here, there is no need to find one room.
- 7, listen to class: <http://vod.bjut.edu.cn> various lecture resources.
8. Beijing University of Technology non book resource management platform: <http://172.24.10.11>. Eight level real questions, Chinese English dictionaries and other learning resources are abundant. Download speed is fast, no traffic.
- 9, China Education Resource Network: <http://211.71.86.31>. We can find relevant courseware and other resources. The weighted average = the sum of the scores of each division and their credits is divided by total credits. <http://xsc.bjut.edu.cn/xgc/> user name: Student ID password: ID card number. Every year, the weights will be updated when selecting scholarships, and personal files can also be seen. You can download it from the school forum or website. Job hunting is not a certain number of enterprises to pay attention to their every job fair, but every

place where there is a job fair to go, not certain business units. Some people say that it is necessary for us to enter a school with low self-esteem if we fail to pass the examination of Huabei University in Qing Dynasty. Every school has good subjects. National key disciplines.

(1) Economics. Political Economics: Nankai University of Peking University, Fudan University, Nanjing University, Xiamen University, Southwest University of Finance and Economics. History of economic thought: Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. Economic History: Nankai University. Western Economics: Wuhan University, Renmin University of China. World economy: Fudan University, Fudan University, Nankai University, Liaoning University. Economics of population, resources and environment: Renmin University of China. National Economics: Liaoning University, Renmin University of China, Peking University. Regional Economics: Lanzhou University, Nankai University, Renmin University of China. Finance: Xiamen University, Xiamen University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Renmin University of China. Finance: Southwest University of Finance and Economics, Xiamen University, Fudan University, Nankai University, Renmin University of China. Industrial Economics: Fudan University and Jinan University, Northeast University of Finance and Economics, North Jiaotong University, Renmin University of China. International Trade: University of International Business and Economics. Labor Economics: Renmin University of China. Statistics: Xiamen University, Renmin University of China. Quantitative economics: Jilin University, Tsinghua University.

(two) law. Legal theory: Jilin University, Peking University. History of law: China University of Political Science and Law. Constitutional law and administrative law: Renmin University of China, Peking University. Criminal law: Renmin University of China, Peking University. Civil and Commercial Law: Renmin University of China. Litigation Law: China University of Political Science and Law. Economic Law: Southwest University of Political Science and Law, Peking University. Law of environment and resource protection: Wuhan University. International Law: Wuhan University, Xiamen University, University of International Business and Economics. Political Theory: Fudan University, Peking University. Scientific socialism and international communist movement: the Central Party School of Huazhong Normal University, Peking University. History of the Communist Party of China: Central Party School of Renmin University of China. Marx doctrine and ideological and Political Education: Zhongshan University, Wuhan University, Renmin University of China. International Politics: Peking University. International Relations: Fudan University. Sociology: Renmin University of China, Peking University. Demography: Renmin University of China. Anthropology: Zhongshan University, Peking University. Folklore: Yunnan

University, Minzu University of China, Beijing Normal University. (three) pedagogy. Principles of Education: East China Normal University, East China Normal University, Northeast Normal University, Beijing Normal University. Curriculum and teaching theory: East China Normal University. History of Education: East China Normal University, Beijing Normal University. Comparative Education: Beijing Normal University. Preschool education: Nanjing Normal University. Higher education: Xiamen University. Educational Technology: South China Normal University, Beijing Normal University. Basic psychology: Southwestern Normal University, East China Normal University, Peking University. Development and educational psychology: South China Normal University, Beijing Normal University. Applied Psychology: Zhejiang University. Sports human science: Beijing Sport University. (four) literature. Literature and Art: Shandong University, Beijing Normal University, Renmin University of China. Linguistics and Applied Linguistics: Beijing University of language and culture, Peking University. Chinese Philology: Nanjing University, Nanjing University, Fudan University, Peking University. Chinese Classical Philology: Sichuan University, Peking University. Ancient Chinese Literature: Nanjing University, Fudan University, Peking University. Chinese modern and Contemporary Literature: Nanjing University, Peking University. Language and literature of ethnic minorities in China: Xinjiang University, Inner Mongolia University, Minzu University of China. English language and Literature: Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai International Studies University, Beijing Foreign Studies University, Peking University. Russian language and Literature: Shanghai International Studies University, Heilongjiang University. German language and Literature: Beijing Foreign Studies University. India language and Literature: Peking University. Afro Asian language and Literature (Korean language and Literature): Yanbian University. Foreign linguistics and Applied Linguistics: Guangdong University of Foreign Studies. Journalism: Beijing Broadcasting Institute, Renmin University of China. Communication: Fudan University. Musicology: Central Conservatory of Music. Fine Arts: The China Academy of Art. Design Art: Tsinghua University. Drama and Drama: Central Academy of Drama. Radio and Television Art: Beijing Broadcasting Institute. (five) history. Archaeology and Museology: Peking University. Historical Geography: Shaanxi Normal University, Fudan University. Special history: Sichuan University, Xiamen University. Ancient history of China: Beijing Normal University, Beijing Normal University, Renmin University of China, Peking University. Modern history of China: Zhongshan University, Huazhong Normal University, Nankai University. World History: Northeast Normal University, Northeast Normal University, Nankai University,

Peking University. (six) Neo Confucianism. History of science and technology: University of Science & Technology China. Basic Mathematics: Nankai University, Tsinghua University, Peking University, Fudan University, Nanjing University, Zhejiang University, China University of Science and Technology, Zhongshan University, Sichuan University. Computational Mathematics: Jilin University, Jilin University, Dalian University of Technology, Peking University. Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics: Zhongnan University, Nankai University, Beijing Normal University, Peking University. Applied Mathematics: Fudan University, Fudan University, Tsinghua University, Peking University, Sichuan University, Zhejiang University, Xinjiang University. Operations research and Cybernetics: Shandong University, Fudan University. Theoretical physics: Fudan University, Fudan University, Beijing Normal University, Peking University. Particle physics and nuclear physics: University of Science & Technology China, University of Science & Technology China, Tsinghua University, Peking University. Atomic and molecular physics: Sichuan University, Jilin University, Tsinghua University. Plasma physics: University of Science & Technology China, Dalian University of Technology. Condensed matter physics: Beijing University Tsinghua University Jilin University Fudan University Shanghai Jiaotong University Nanjing University China University of Science and Technology Shandong University Zhengzhou University Zhongshan University. Acoustics: Nanjing University. Optics: Beijing University of Technology Shanxi University Harbin University of Technology Fudan University China University of Science and Technology South China Normal University. Radio physics: Wuhan University, Nanjing University. Inorganic chemistry: Nanjing University, Nanjing University, Jilin University, Peking University. Analytical chemistry: Xiamen University, Xiamen University, Nanjing University, Peking University. Organic chemistry: Lanzhou University, Nankai University, Peking University. Physical Chemistry: Beijing University Jilin University Fudan University Nanjing University China University of Science and Technology Xiamen University Fuzhou University. Polymer Chemistry and Physics: Sun Yat-sen University, Nanjing University, Fudan University, Jilin University, Nankai University, Peking University. Astrophysics: University of Science & Technology China, Nanjing University, Peking University. Astrometry and celestial mechanics: Nanjing University. Physical geography: East China Normal University, East China Normal University, Beijing Normal University, Peking University. Human geography: Zhongshan University, Peking University. Cartography and geographic information system: Wuhan University, Nanjing Normal University. Meteorology: Nanjing Institute of meteorology, Nanjing University, Peking University. Atmospheric physics and atmospheric

environment: Peking University. Physical oceanography: Qingdao Ocean University. Marine chemistry: Qingdao Ocean University, Xiamen University. Marine biology: Qingdao Ocean University, Xiamen University. Marine Geology: Tongji University. Solid Geophysics: Peking University. Space physics: University of Science & Technology China. Mineralogy, petrology, and geology: China University of Geosciences, Nanjing University. GEOCHEMISTRY: China University of Geosciences, University of Science & Technology China. Paleontology and stratigraphy: Northwestern University, China University of Geosciences. Structural geology: Northwestern University, Nanjing University, Peking University. Botany: Northeast Forestry University, Peking University, China Agricultural University, Nanjing University, Northwest University, Sun Yat-sen University, Lanzhou University, Sichuan University. Zoology: Xiamen University, Xiamen University, Inner Mongolia University, Peking University. Physiology: Fudan University, Fudan University, Shanxi Medical University, Peking University. Aquatic biology: Jinan University. Microbiology: Shandong University, Shandong University, Nankai University, China Agricultural University. Neurobiology: Fudan University, Peking University. Genetics: Central South University, Fudan University, Peking Union Medical College. Developmental biology: Wuhan University. Cell biology: Beijing Normal University, Beijing Normal University, Peking Union Medical College, Peking University. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology: Beijing University Tsinghua University China Agricultural University China Union Medical University Nanjing University China University of Science and Technology Zhongshan Agricultural University. Biophysics: University of Science & Technology China, Tsinghua University. Ecology: Northeast Normal University, Beijing Normal University, Fudan University, East China Normal University, Nanjing Forestry University, Zhejiang University, Yunnan University, Lanzhou University. System theory: Beijing Normal University (seven) engineering. Optical Engineering: Zhejiang University, Changchun Institute of Optics and Precision Machinery, Tianjin University, Nankai University, Beijing University of Technology, Tsinghua University. Biomedical Engineering: Tsinghua University Shanghai Jiaotong University Southeast University Zhejiang University Xi'an Jiaotong University Sichuan University. General mechanics and mechanics Foundation: Harbin Institute of Technology, Peking University. Solid mechanics: Peking University Tsinghua University Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics China University of Science and Technology Xi'an Jiaotong University Northwest University of Technology. Fluid mechanics: Beijing University Tsinghua University Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics Tianjin University China University of Science and Technology.

Engineering Mechanics: Beijing University of Technology, Dalian University of Technology, Tongji University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China University of Mining and Technology. Machinery manufacturing and automation: Harbin University of Technology, Dalian University of Technology, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Xi'an Jiaotong University. Mechanical and electronic engineering: Zhejiang University, Zhejiang University, Harbin Institute of Technology, Beijing Institute of Technology. Mechanical Design and Theory: Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Science and Technology, Northeast University, Yanshan University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Central South University, Chongqing University, Xi'an Jiaotong University. Vehicle engineering: Jilin University, Jilin University, Beijing Institute of Technology, Tsinghua University. Precision instruments and machinery: Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Beihang University, Tsinghua University. Measurement technology and apparatus: Tianjin University. Material Physics and Chemistry: Beijing University of Science and Technology, Tsinghua University, Hebei University of Technology, Zhejiang University, Zhongnan University, Northwest University of Technology, Nanchang University. Materials: Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing University of Science and Technology Sichuan University. Material Processing Engineering: Beijing University of Science and Technology, Tsinghua University, Tianjin University, Taiyuan University, Jilin University, Harbin University of Technology, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Zhengzhou University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Northwest University of Technology, South China University of Technology. Metallurgical Physical Chemistry: University of Science and Technology Beijing. Iron and Steel Metallurgy: Shanghai Univer, Northeastern University, University of Science and Technology Beijing. Nonferrous Metals Metallurgy: Kunming University of Science and Technology, Central South University, Northeastern University. Engineering Thermophysics: Zhejiang University, Tsinghua University. Thermal engineering: Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Tsinghua University. Power Machinery and Engineering: Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Technology, Tianjin University, Harbin University of Technology, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Xi'an Jiaotong University. Fluid machinery and Engineering: Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Jiangsu University. Refrigeration and cryogenic engineering: Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Chemical engineering machinery: Zhejiang

University. Motor and Electrical Appliances: Tsinghua University Hebei University of Technology Shenyang University of Technology Harbin University of Technology Huazhong University of Science and Technology Xi'an Jiaotong University. Power system and its automation: Tsinghua University Tianjin University North China Electric Power University Zhejiang University Huazhong University of Science and Technology Southwest Jiaotong University Xi'an Jiaotong University. High voltage and insulation technology: Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Tsinghua University. Power electronics and power transmission: HeFei University of Technology, Zhejiang University, China University of Mining and Technology. Electrician theory and new technology: Chongqing University, Tsinghua University. Physical Electronics: University of Electronics, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Harbin University of Technology, Tsinghua University, Peking University. Circuits and Systems: Northwest University of Technology, Fudan University, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Xi'an University of Electronic Science and Technology. Microelectronics and Solid Electronics: Beijing University Tsinghua University Jilin University Fudan University Nanjing University of Electronic Science and Technology Xi'an Jiaotong University Xi'an University of Electronic Science and Technology. Electromagnetic Field and Microwave Technology: Communication and Information System, Xi'an University of Electronic Science and Technology, Southeast University of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications University of science and technology of South China University of Technology, Xi'an Electronic and Science University of Electronic Science and Technology University. Signal and Information Processing: North Jiaotong University, Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Southeast University of Electronic Science and Technology, Xi'an University of Electronic Science and Technology. Control Theory and Control Engineering: Northeast University of Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Technology, Northeast University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Southeast University, Zhejiang University, Northwest University of Technology. Detection technology and automation device: Zhejiang University, Tianjin University. Systems engineering: Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Pattern Recognition and Intelligent System: Tsinghua University Shanghai Jiaotong University Nanjing University of Technology Xi'an Jiaotong University. Navigation, guidance and control: Harbin Engineering University, Harbin Institute of Technology, Beihang University. Computer system structure: Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Tsinghua University. Computer Software and Theory: Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics Jilin University Shanghai Jiaotong University

Nanjing University. Computer application technology: Beijing University Tsinghua University Northeast University Harbin University of Technology Southeast University Zhejiang University Anhui University Northwest University of Technology. Architectural history and theory: Southeast University. Architectural design and its theory: Southeast University, Tianjin University, Tsinghua University. Urban planning and Design: Tongji University, Tsinghua University. Geotechnical engineering: Hohai University, Hohai University, China University of Mining and Technology, Tongji University. Structural Engineering: Tsinghua University, Harbin University of Technology, Tongji University, Southeast University, Hunan University, Guangxi University, Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology. Municipal Engineering: Harbin Institute of Technology. Heating, gas supply, ventilation and air conditioning engineering: Tsinghua University. Bridge and Tunnel Engineering: Hydrology and Water Resources, Southwest Jiaotong University, Tongji University, Central South University: Wuhan University, Hehai University, Xi'an University of Technology. Hydraulics and river dynamics: hydraulic structure engineering of Sichuan University, Tsinghua University: Harbor, Coastal and Offshore Engineering of Wuhan University of Huazhong University of Science and Technology: Tianjin University of Technology, Dalian University of Technology. Geodesy and Surveying Engineering: Wuhan University. Photogrammetry and remote sensing: Wuhan University. Chemical Engineering: Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Tianjin University, East China University of Technology, Nanjing University of Chemical Technology, Zhejiang University, South China University of Technology. Chemical Technology: Taiyuan University of Technology Petroleum University. Biochemistry: East China University of Science and Technology, Tianjin University. Applied Chemistry: East China University of Science and Technology, East China University of Science and Technology, Dalian University of Technology, Beijing Institute of Technology. Industrial catalysis: Tianjin University. Mineral resources survey and exploration: China University of Mining and Technology China University of Geosciences, Chengdu Polytechnic University Petroleum University. Earth exploration and information technology: Central South University, Jilin University. Geological Engineering: Chengdu Institute of technology, China University of Geosciences. Mining engineering: China University of Mining and Technology, China University of Mining and Technology, Northeastern University, University of Science and Technology Beijing. Mineral processing engineering: Central South University, China University of Mining and Technology. Safety Technology and Engineering: Oil and Gas Well Engineering, Xi'an Institute of Science and Technology, China University of Mining and

Technology: Petroleum University, Southwest Petroleum Institute. Oil and gas field development project: Daqing Petroleum Institute Southwest Petroleum Institute Petroleum University. Oil and gas storage and Transportation Engineering: Institute of logistics engineering, petroleum university. Textile Engineering: Donghua University, Tianjin University of Technology. Textile chemistry and dyeing and finishing engineering: Donghua University. Fashion design and Engineering: Donghua University. Pulp and paper engineering: South China University of Technology. Sugar Engineering: South China University of Technology. Fermentation engineering: Jiangnan University. Leather Chemistry and Engineering: Sichuan University. Road and railway engineering: Southwest Jiao Tong University, Southwest Jiao Tong University, Central South University, Tongji University. Traffic information engineering and control: Southwest Jiao Tong University, Dalian Maritime University, Northern Jiaotong University. Transportation planning and management: Southeast University, Tongji University, Northern Jiaotong University. Engineering application of carrier: Chang'an University, Southwest Jiao Tong University. Ship and marine structure design and manufacture: Dalian University of Technology Harbin Engineering University Shanghai Jiaotong University Wuhan University of Technology. Marine Engineering: Wuhan University of Technology, Dalian Maritime University. Underwater engineering: Harbin Engineering University. Flight Vehicle Design: Northwest University of Technology, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Harbin University of Technology, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics. Aeronautics and Astronautics propulsion theory and Engineering: Beihang University. Aerospace Manufacturing Engineering: Northwestern Polytechnical University. Human computer and environmental engineering: Beihang University. Weapon system and Application Engineering: Northwestern Polytechnical University, Beijing Institute of Technology. Weapon launching theory and technology: Nanjing University of Science and Technology. Artillery, automatic weapons and ammunition engineering: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Beijing Institute of Technology. Nuclear science and Engineering: Tsinghua University. Nuclear fuel cycle and materials: Tsinghua University. Nuclear technology and application: University of Science & Technology China, Tsinghua University, Peking University. Agricultural Mechanization Engineering: Northeast Agricultural University, Jilin University, China Agricultural University. Agricultural water and soil engineering: Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University. Agricultural electrification and automation: China Agricultural University. Forest Engineering: Northeast Forestry University. Wood science and technology: Nanjing Forestry University, Northeast Forestry University. Chemical processing engineering

of forest products: Nanjing Forestry University. Environmental Science: Nankai University, Nankai University, Beijing Normal University, Peking University. Environmental Engineering: Tongji University, Tongji University, Harbin Institute of Technology, Tsinghua University. Food Science: Nanchang University, Jiangnan University. Processing and storage of agricultural products: China Agricultural University. Aquatic products processing and storage engineering: Qingdao Ocean University. (eight) agriculture. Crop cultivation and tillage: China Agricultural University Shenyang Agricultural University Nanjing Agricultural University Shandong Agricultural University Henan Agricultural University Hunan Agricultural University. Crop genetics and breeding: China Agricultural University Nanjing Agricultural University Huazhong Agricultural University South China Agricultural University South China Tropical Agricultural University Sichuan Agricultural University. Fruit Science: Huazhong Agricultural University, Shandong Agricultural University, China Agricultural University. Vegetable Science: Zhejiang University, Nanjing Agricultural University, Shenyang Agricultural University. Tea: Zhejiang University. Soil science: Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University, Nanjing Agricultural University, China Agricultural University. Plant nutrition: Plant pathology, Zhejiang University, China Agricultural University; Nanjing Agricultural University; Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University, Fujian Agricultural and Forestry University. Agricultural Insects and Pest Control: Nanjing Agricultural University of China, Zhejiang University, South China Agricultural University. Agricultural pharmacy: Nankai University, China Agricultural University. Animal genetics, breeding and reproduction: Guangxi University, Huazhong Agricultural University, China Agricultural University. Animal nutrition and feed science: Sichuan Agricultural University, Northeast Agricultural University, China Agricultural University. Grassland Science: Gansu Agricultural University, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University. Special economic animals feeding: Southwest Agricultural University, Zhejiang University. Basic veterinary medicine: Northeast Agricultural University, China Agricultural University. Preventive veterinary medicine: Yangzhou University, Nanjing Agricultural University, China Agricultural University. Clinical veterinary medicine: Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University. Forest Genetics and breeding: Nanjing Forestry University, Beijing Forestry University. Silviculture: Zhongnan Forestry University, Beijing Forestry University. Forest conservation: Northeast Forestry University. Protection and utilization of wild animals and plants: Northeast Forestry University. Garden plants and ornamental horticulture: Beijing Forestry University. Soil and water conservation and desertification control: Beijing Forestry University. Aquaculture: Huazhong Agricultural

University, Qingdao Ocean University, Shanghai Fisheries University. (nine) medicine. Chinese Medicine: Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Human anatomy and histology and embryology: Fudan University immunology: Peking Union Medical College, Peking University. Pathogen biology: Fudan University. Pathology and pathophysiology: Shantou University, Zhongnan University, Fudan University, Peking University, China Union Medical University. Forensic medicine: Xi'an Jiao Tong University. Radiation medicine: Soochow University. Internal medicine (cardiovascular disease, Hematology): Peking University. Internal Medicine (Cardiovascular, Hematological, Digestive, Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases): China Union Medical University. Internal medicine (respiratory disease): China Medical University. Internal medicine (cardiovascular disease, infectious disease, kidney disease): Fudan University. Internal medicine (Hematology, digestive diseases, endocrinology and metabolic diseases): Shanghai Second Medical University. Internal medicine (Hematology): Soochow University. Internal medicine (infectious disease): Zhejiang University. Internal medicine (cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease): Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Internal medicine (Endocrinology and metabolic diseases): Central South University. Internal medicine (nephrosis): Zhongshan University. Internal medicine (infectious disease): Medical University Of Chongqing. Internal medicine (respiratory disease): Sichuan University. Pediatrics: Shanghai Second Medical University, Shanghai Second Medical University, Peking University, Fudan University. Neurology: Central South University, Central South University, Fudan University, Jilin University. Psychiatry and mental hygiene: Central South University, Peking University. Dermatology and venereal diseases: China Medical University, Peking Union Medical College, Peking University. Imaging medicine and nuclear medicine: Fudan University, Peking Union Medical College. Clinical laboratory diagnostics: Medical University Of Chongqing. Surgery (external and external Urology): Peking University. Surgery (Xiong Xinwai): Peking Union Medical College. Surgery (outside God): Capital Medical University. Surgery (general surgery, Urology, external and external): Fudan University. Surgery (plastic surgery): Shanghai Second Medical University. Surgery (general): Zhongshan University, Zhongshan University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Nanjing University. Surgery (Xiong Xinwai): Central South University. Surgery (Urology): Medical University Of Tianjin. Obstetrics and gynecology: Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Peking Union Medical College, Peking University. Ophthalmology: Fudan University, Fudan

University, Capital Medical University, Peking University. Otorhinolaryngology: Fudan University, Capital Medical University. Oncology: Fudan University, Fudan University, Peking Union Medical College, Peking University. Sports medicine: Peking University. Anesthesiology: Peking Union Medical College. Oral basic medicine: Shanghai Second Medical University, Shanghai Second Medical University, Peking University, Wuhan University. Epidemiology and Health Statistics: Labor Health and Environmental Hygiene, Shandong University, Peking University: Huazhong University of Science and Technology. Nutrition and food hygiene: Harbin Medical University. Basic theory of Chinese medicine: Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine. Clinical foundation of Chinese medicine: Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. Chinese medical history literature: Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine. Science of prescriptions: Heilongjiang University Of Chinese Medicine, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine. Diagnostics of Chinese medicine: Hunan University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine. Chinese internal medicine: Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine. Chinese medicine surgery: Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Chinese orthopaedics and traumatology: Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. Gynecology of Traditional Chinese Medicine: Heilongjiang University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Pediatrics of Traditional Chinese Medicine: Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Science of Chinese medicine and otolaryngology: Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Acupuncture and massage: Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin College of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Foundation of Integrated Chinese and Western medicine: Hebei Medical University, Fudan University, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine. Integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine: Medical University Of Tianjin, Fudan University. Pharmaceutical Chemistry: China Medicine University, Peking Union Medical College, Peking University. Pharmaceutics: China Medicine University, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University. Pharmacognosy: China Medicine University, Peking University. Microbiology and biochemical pharmacy: Peking Union Medical College. Pharmacology: Central South University, Central South University, Peking Union Medical College, Peking University. (ten) management. Management Science and Engineering: Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Tsinghua University, Tianjin University, Dalian University of Technology, Harbin University of Technology, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Xi'an Jiaotong

University. Accounting: Zhongnan University of Finance, Economics, Law, Xiamen University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Northeast University of China. Enterprise management: Nanjing University, Nanjing University, Nankai University, Renmin University of China. Technology, economics and management: Chongqing University, Tsinghua University. Agricultural Economics and management: South China Agricultural University, Nanjing Agricultural University, China Agricultural University. Administration: Zhongshan University. Social medicine and health management: Fudan University. Education economics and management: Peking University. Social security: Wuhan University. Library Science: Wuhan University, Peking University. Information Science: Wuhan University. Archival Science: Renmin University of China. Generally speaking, job hunting channels include on-site job fairs, network, campus job fairs, newspapers and so on. On-site job fairs: With the development of the Internet, traditional on-site job fairs are getting less and less valued. Most on-site job fairs do not have any good jobs. For example, there are regular job fairs in many cities. Usually there are only two types of job fairs: those with little experience in finding a job, and those with a company. Online Recruitment: First of all, many large companies will put up their own recruitment information on their own websites, if you have a desire to target, you might as well visit it often, such as IBM, P&G and other companies. Secondly, professional recruitment websites, most famous foreign companies will publish their own recruitment positions and application process on the following most authoritative websites (see these three if time is limited, full-time ethics and interviews are available everyday), <http://www.chinahr.com> Station opportunities are more, so far to call me headhunting companies are basically from this site. Mainly job opportunities in the Yangtze River Delta region) <http://www.51job.com> (mainly job opportunities in Beijing-Tianjin region) <http://www.zhaopin.com>) Here are some smaller but more practical job sites: 1, <http://www.shixi.com.cn/China> Internship Network (just starting, not much information) 2 [Http://www.edeng.cn/data/China/job/index.html?R=34892](http://www.edeng.cn/data/China/job/index.html?R=34892) Easy Part-time Channel (more part-time internship information, faster updates) 3, <http://job.xsup.cn/student> new forces (registered members are free, information updates are good) 4, <http://www.gzjianzhi.com/Guangzhou> Zifan Part-time Network (need to be registered as a member to view information). Registered members are free) 5, <http://scc.pku.edu.cn/sub.asp> Peking University Employment Information Network Internship Channel (accessible directly) 6, <http://www.020stu.com/job/index.asp> Guangzhou Student Network Part-time 7, <http://www.gzca.com.cn/bbs/index.asp> Guangzhou University Forum Part-time 8, <http://www.zrmp.com/networking> recruitment network (looking for internships or very good).

Important) 9, <http://www.54club.com> China University Student Employment Internship Network 10, <http://bbs.pku.edu.cn/Unnamed> Internship Edition 11, <http://www.cnshixi.com/China> Internship Network (renamed, ha-ha, more information about Guangdong area) 12, <http://www.globehr.com/Search> Network (automatic search for recruitment information, internship bias) Junior) 13, <http://www.jobok.com.cn/China> Part-time Network 14, <http://www.conningtech.com/index.php> University Part-time Network 15, http://www.raya.cn/job/city_index.php Ruiya Part-time Channel 16, <http://www.haojz.com/index.asp> Guangzhou Home Affairs Network 17, <http://www.cnshixi.com/index.asp> University Student Internship Network. Two local recruitment websites are also recommended: New Century Talent Hotline: www.siphrd.com, Suzhou Regional Personnel Recruitment Website, most Suzhou Singapore Industrial Park enterprises and many other Suzhou enterprises use this website to publish their needs information. Talent Shinkansen: www.nchr.com.cn, Wuxi talent recruitment website, Wuxi mainstream recruitment website. Besides, there are more opportunities for internship in enterprises in Wuxi. Campus Recruitment Fair: Many enterprises, especially large enterprises (including state-owned enterprises, foreign enterprises, private enterprises) go to universities to hold job fairs every year, the recruitment fair is concentrated from the end of October to the beginning of January of the second year. If you live in a city with a famous university, or if you want to work in a city with a famous university. So much attention to the campus recruitment information of these universities is very useful. These new posts are mainly posted on school websites and campus posters. Refer to the following channels: graduates must know the employment information channels! Now to introduce graduates must know the employment information channels: 1 School Employment Guidance Center - school employment network, BBS - to the community. 2 the Department of science and Engineering Office - letters, telephone notices and so on. 3 monitor each class - inform myself. 4 Peking University Employment Network - you can only see catalogues - enter the directory into Baidu search. 5 Except that Peking University and Renmin University can not access the information directly, most other university employment networks can be directly accessed, such as Tsinghua University Employment Network - can be accessed at will. The following employment network can enter without authorization. Tongji University: <http://tj91.tongji.edu.cn/index.portal> NorthWest University: <http://tj91.tongji.edu.cn/index.portal> NorthWest University: <http://news.nwu.nwu.edu.cn/nwujobcizi/> HarIT University: <http://som.hit.hit.edu.edu.cn/glxyxgb01/sub.asp?No=7> Southeast University:

<http://xsc.seu.edu.cn/cn/bf/bf/introCo.....> Ke2= & Post = PosEast China Normal University: <http://som.post: Postp: //som.cn / commonpage / information. asp> Peking University: <http://scc.pku.edu.cn/sub.asp?Id = 8: Tsinghua University:> <http://scc.pku.edu.cn/sub.asp?Id = 8: Beijing Normal University:> <http://scc.cau.cau.edu.cn/Zp/zpxx.aspx Beijing Normal University:> <http://202.112.92.112/offer harvester: http://offer.xyzp.zp.xyp.zp.net for> graduategraduateinformation network: Beijing University: net net <http://scc.cau.cau.net:> <http://scc.cau.cau.edu.cn/Zp cn/Zp/zpxx.aspx Yangtze River Delta Talents Network:> <http://www.job360.com/Tianjin Talents Network: http://www.tjrc.com.cn/Jiangsu Talents:> <http://www.jsrsrc.com/Nanjing Talents: http://www.njrsr.com/campus recruitment has been exhausted, and many school BBS recruitment information: http://www.xyzp.net/digital talent:> <http://www.01com/Zhongpin: http://www.jrsr.com/www.pinhrn.com China Youth Talent Network: http://www.54job.com/China Campus Recruitment Network:> <http://www.91job.net.cn/China University Graduates Employment Information Network:> <http://www.myjob.edu.cn/University Graduates Employment Alliance:> http://www.job9151.com/t_index.asp China Enterprise Talent Network: [http://www.job100.com/default.asp Tp://www.54youth.com.cn/ graduate student network: http://www.91student.com/](http://www.job100.com/default.asp China Campus Network: http://www.job100.com/default.asp Tp://www.54youth.com.cn/ graduate student network: http://www.91student.com/). Other swimming websites: 1, <http://intern.hiall.com.cn Hiall Internship Community> 2, [http://scc.pku.edu.cn/sub.asp?Id=9 Peking University Employment Information Network Internship Channel \(accessible directly\)](http://scc.pku.edu.cn/sub.asp?Id=9 Peking University Employment Information Network Internship Channel (accessible directly)) 3, [http://jx.edu.sina.com.cn/54club \(Shanghai area has more posts\)](http://jx.edu.sina.com.cn/54club (Shanghai area has more posts)) 4, [http://www3.newsmth.com/bbsdococ.php?Board=Intern Water Wood Internship \(technical posts\)](http://www3.newsmth.com/bbsdococ.php?Board=Intern Water Wood Internship (technical posts)) 5, <http://jx.rubbc.edu.cbbn/bboc.php? Intern People's Congress Internship> 6, [http://www.shixi.com.cn/China Internship Network \(just started, not much information\)](http://www.shixi.com.cn/China Internship Network (just started, not much information)) 7, [http://www.cn shixi.com/China Internship Network \(even renamed, ha-ha, Guangdong area information more\)](http://www.cn shixi.com/China Internship Network (even renamed, ha-ha, Guangdong area information more)) 8, [http://www.globehr.com/Search Network \(automatic search for recruitment information\)](http://www.globehr.com/Search Network (automatic search for recruitment information)) 9, [http://ww W.tianji.com/ Skynet \(a lot of senior teachers and elder sisters are on top.First, identify your industry, and the company you care about most, and put your resume on someone else's official website \(e.g. IBM's official recruitment website is <http://www-07.ibm.com/employment/cn/index.html>\), and then visit the company's website regularly to check out the latest jobs and apply for them! Second, most well-known foreign companies publish their own recruitment and application processes on the most authoritative websites \(see these four if the time is limited\) at \[121\]\(http://www.chinahr.com,
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<div data-bbox=\)](http://ww W.tianji.com/ Skynet (a lot of senior teachers and elder sisters are on top.First, identify your industry, and the company you care about most, and put your resume on someone else's official website (e.g. IBM's official recruitment website is http://www-07.ibm.com/employment/cn/index.html), and then visit the company's website regularly to check out the latest jobs and apply for them! Second, most well-known foreign companies publish their own recruitment and application processes on the most authoritative websites (see these four if the time is limited) at http://www.chinahr.com,)

<http://www.51job.com>, <http://www.zhaopin.com>, <http://www.zhaopin.com>,
<http://www.fesco.com.cn>, internships and full-time. I hope you all have them every time.
 Daily / weekly attention will definitely help your career development. National: 51job:
<http://www.51job.com> more information is Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou,
 Zhaolian recruitment: <http://www.zhaopin.com>, but the most information in Beijing, China
 recruitment network: <http://www.500zhaopin.com> 500 strong enterprises recruitment large
 talent network, foreign enterprises recruitment and campus, recruitment, to Beijing, Shanghai,
 Guangdong, the most information, China Talent Network: <http://www.chinahr.com>, the same
 as the campus recruitment network <http://www.xyzp.net> is also an automatic grasp of the
 various school employment center information summary website, local: get talent network:
<http://www.dejob.com> nationwide, Beijing and Shanghai mainly; Shanghai people Talent
 Network: <http://www.001hr.net> Shanghai and Zhejiang and East Jiangsu; Shanghai Talent
 Market: <http://www.hr.net.cn> Shanghai Guangzhou Talent Network: <http://www.020job.com>
 Guangzhou and its surrounding 128 Talent Network: <http://www.job128.com> Guangdong,
 Beijing Science and Technology Talent Network: <http://www.bjkjrc.com> Beijing. In addition:
<http://career.em.tsinghua.edu.cn> Tsinghua economic management career development
 network. Postgraduate entrance examination: first, data selection. Essential reference books:
 (the latter asterisk is the recommended asterisk). The following plan uses the following
 reference books and can be replaced by similar books. Mathematics: 1. Li Yongle Li
 Zhengyuan's "Mathematics Review Book (Economics)***", the same effect of Chen
 Wendeng's "Mathematics Review Guide (Economics)****", but Wendeng's emphasis on skills,
 the essence of calculus, Yongle's emphasis on the foundation, and from nearly three years of
 examination, the book is more suitable for postgraduate entrance examination, Wendeng has
 Part of the content is super. If you have bought Wendeng's review guide, you are strongly
 recommended to buy Yongle's "Lecture Notes on Linear Algebra****", because Yongle's line
 generation is very simple, very good, can make up for the inadequacy of Wendeng's line
 generation. If you want to get a higher score, you can choose both of them (I think the whole
 book is necessary); 2. Mathematics basic 660 (economic class)***, is not necessary, but in
 the early days as a basis for the practice is very good. 3, the real theme of the calendar year.
 There are two best versions, one is Yongle's "Analysis of Calendar Year Examination
 Questions" (Mathematics 4)***, the advantage is classified by chapters, there are
 commentaries at the end of the title, calendar year examination papers can be self-test before
 putting on the other Xi'an Jiaotong University's "Research on Calendar Year Mathematics
 Examination Questions (Mathematics 4)**", the advantage is that the chapter by chapter.

Section classification, and examination and analysis and classification statistics. There are synchronous exercises at the end of each chapter. If you can't buy these two copies, the real questions of any other version are the same. There is also a recommendation that you can buy a focused FOCUS postgraduate exam collection ***, cost-effective, as long as 2 yuan, buy two more will not be a loss, because the real problem to do more than a few fractions on how long. Let's explain. 4. Mathematics Final Sprint Over 135 (Economics)***; or Wenden's Collection of Questions and Exercise Questions **** as a missing filling in the final sprint stage. 5, Li Yongle's "400 questions of mathematical reality simulation" (mathematics four) at least three times. Other simulation questions do not buy more, although it is a sea of tactics, but too much waste, and do not affect the mood. Emperor's Simulated Question ***, Examiner's Simulated Question ***, can be downloaded to the best of the Hetong University, close to the real question. 6. Other good tutorials are "Methods and Skills of Solving Mathematical Single-choice Questions for Graduate Entrance Examination"*** and "Lectures on Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics" **. Conditions can download the new Oriental network courseware, this courseware is enough, it is best to go down to Yongle 2005 linear algebra lecture ***, very classic, and 06 Fei Yunjie probability lecture is also very classic ***. Other Tien Gen Bao's line generation and probability courseware is not necessary, not recommended; and Wen Deng's sprint lectures are not necessary, the tutorial class is even more unnecessary. In principle, you can read books without reading them, because lectures are a waste of time. The foundation is not enough to attend the lecture. Remember, good books will help you get to the finish line more quickly. But there are not many books. We must do it several times and sum up the method. Courseware is a waste of time. English: 1. Vocabulary: Hu Min edited "Notes on Core Vocabulary" (actually compiled by Chen Caixia)***. The biggest difference between the postgraduate entrance examination and CET-6 and TOEFL is the depth of vocabulary in the postgraduate entrance examination, so this book has to be prepared, because the key words to master are not many, that's all. The advantage of downloading the printable Simard postgraduate entrance exam vocabulary **** on the Internet is that it is easy to remember according to the group classification, and there are MP3 downloads, which can be used in the usual spare time; Yu Minhong's postgraduate entrance exam vocabulary MP3, Shanghai Jiangxia, and the outline vocabulary text ***. I don't recommend Spark vocabulary very much. It's best if you can recite it, but the book is too thick, the plan is not well planned, and it will make people feel unfulfilled. You can choose 30 days through the article to read the words " * * ". 2, recitation material: English is a language, learning a language, recitation is very important. The most classic recitation

material is new concepts 3 and 4 and there is a new Oriental modern text recitation 80 (according to their own circumstances), and then is about 50 compositions. New concept 3 is basically some narrative, some language points are relatively old, composition is not very useful. New Concept 3 suggests memorizing sentences and phrases from the end of lesson 40, no matter what your foundation is, especially good expressions that you can blurt out (even if you can't recite the passage, choose a phrase to recite). As for why, from the back, the English version of the gas station has been mentioned. Most of the previous articles are narrative, and the articles are mainly humorous or arouse the interest of the readers in learning English. The 20 part is also the essence, and it is very well arranged as a plan. There are also classic essays that are more suitable for recitation: L1, L2, L3, L5, L6, L11, L21, L22, L33, L34 are enough. Try to recite two days or three days. That is to use 60-90 days to recite these 30 articles. (In the school students had better use the morning time back, other comrades of war to arrange their own time), must be back. Initially, we must memorize and not exceed 90 days, because there are still things to do behind, if 60 days of miscellaneous? 0 days of memorizing the modern New Oriental recitation 80 articles, the article is relatively short, but there are long and difficult sentences. 3. Most of the books and special training: Many people recommended Zhu Taiqi's Reviewing Guide ***, and I bought it. I personally feel that there is nothing to be desired except the previous summary. I put together the true questions of the past years and some simulation questions, but I did feel normal and did not feel particularly good. The show, especially those newly added new questions, is designed very hastily and badly. If you buy this book, you can take a good look at it. If you can't buy some books specializing in special training, one is Chen Caixia's English-Chinese Four-Step Positioning Translation Method. There are new types of questions and cloze classes, which are similar to each other. A Book of English grammar manuals, or some rather thin English grammar books. 4. Reading: Reading is not to do the problem, but to read extensively, using him to practice speed, and familiar with long and difficult sentences, familiar with vocabulary. I used 120 articles from Spark, which is not very good, but it is not bad. There are translations, and the topics of the articles are relatively new, and the explanations are not very good. Fairly good, there are 220 pieces of Lao Shi, I have not bought, I have seen, feel too much. For reading, my view is that to read extensively as a book, he really wants to study the real question. It doesn't matter if you choose a book or not according to your own preference. 5. Composition: After reciting the new concepts 3 and 4, you should recite some compositions. It's best to recite about 50 articles. If you have more back, you will write naturally. Recommend Wang Jianhua's 160 postgraduate entrance examination writings *** the advantage is more comprehensive, you

can see more, when the examination materials can be written. In fact, I can go to Shanghai and Jiangsu to search for my summary of the large composition and small composition is enough, I also made a special paper-saving version can be printed, I summed up a lot of composition before last year's exam is good.6, the real question. The true versions of all versions are OK. Wang Lin, the former proposer of the examination center of the Ministry of Education, has a very detailed analysis of the truth of the postgraduate entrance examination, which is red and yellow. Especially the words and long sentences of the real question are suitable for the students who are not very good at the foundation. It can be said that it is the best one of the true questions. Other versions of the real question can also be chosen according to their own preferences and cost performance. By the way, I don't think it's appropriate for someone to recite the real question, but it's very good to study the method and how to design the trap. There are at least 5 times in the past years. If you have done 5 times and studied the practice, then English will not be less than 65. I personally think that the simulation degree of the title and the real topic in 2007 is 90% in 2005-06, 80% in 00-04, 70% before 1999, 75% in Zhang Jian's eight sets, 68% in old Bi and less than 60% in other simulations. The higher the simulation is, the better the topic is, and the more we need to study it, (personal definition, for reference only). 6, simulation questions. Someone suggested not to do so, and someone suggested sea tactics. My view is that the simulation problem should be done, but not much, and the 8-10 set is enough. It's OK with the eight sets by Zhang Jian from the examination center (most of the questions are the same as those behind the reference book of the 2005 examination center). The accuracy rate of objective questions before examination is 63% - 65%. A 5-15 mark in a real exam should be your exam results. I also have 10 sets of mock ** from Emperor Bickin, and I do some reading, which is a little difficult and can be done if necessary. Other simulations need not be bought. 7. About the courseware: Zhu Taiqi's intensive class, the content is gradual, but his lecture speed is also too slow, I this kind of acute person is easy to be anxious, listened to a little later did not have the time to listen. New Oriental network class, especially reading is quite good. The comrades who can not grasp the real question can not listen very well. That's the phrase. Don't listen to the courseware if you can do it yourself. Summary: Suggestions: Hu Min's Notes on Core Vocabulary; New Concepts 3 and 4; Chen Caixia's Four-Step Positioning Translation Method for English-Chinese Translation; Wang Lin's Truth of Graduate Examination (True Questions); Wang Jianhua's 160 Postgraduate Examination Writings; and Zhang Jian's eight sets of Simulated Questions in the Examination Center. Politics: Politics absolutely does not recommend newspaper guidance class: 1. Foundation: Ren Rufen's

"Political Theory Review Guidance Sequence 1"****. In fact, you can choose any version of the big book for the early stage. I have seen Yue Huating's lecture notes * * * * pretty good. Here choose Ren Rufen's sequence one, mainly its new Oriental courseware matching, but also drawn out, basically in the examination outline on the basis of explanation, more concise, is the strength of the work. After each chapter, there are years of real questions. You can finish a chapter and make a chapter. It's very good. But I don't recommend buying the new edition of 2007. Ha ha, I suggest buying the old book of 2006. It's cheaper. Second, it's really matching the New Oriental intensive class of 06. Ha-ha. The most important thing is that the new books are waiting for the outline in July, so they can learn in advance. Many people think that after September is not too late, anyway, my back work is very poor, and now the politics are more emphasis on understanding, the feeling is to test the writing ability of the language, so if you want to spend the least time, review early, one needs less time, two to be able to lay a solid foundation, can remain unchanged, after all, not bet on the question. It's the right way. At this stage, I'll listen to the New Oriental web-based course. 2, strengthen: after the outline is issued in July, buy a syllabus explanation of the examination center. Needless to say, the reason for choosing this book is that it is from the exam center, that it is authoritative to explain, that it is necessary to turn to this book for answers to unclear questions, and that many statements are the scoring points of the exam. It is best to buy a complete set of interpretations of synopsis. You can do exercises every single minute to consolidate. If you can't buy Chen Xiankui's 2000 Questions ****, the pilot's 2100 Questions ****, Baoren's 1800 Questions **, Ren Rufen's Series 2 *** (not very recommended, although the title is very good, but not according to the chapters, it is not convenient to learn). In fact, these problem sets are all the same, all for the purpose of strengthening memory and understanding of theory after reading the syllabus. If you want to do these questions and see the same problem in the exam, then you are wrong. The question of postgraduate entrance examination is very lively. You can only understand it by doing these questions, and then play it again. At this stage, a syllabus is explained.3. Sprint: The book "Examination Analysis"****, used in the sprint stage, is a concise version of the outline explanation. If you can recite it, you can read it more than once. Or you can choose Wang Suoming's "core examination case" * * * *, which is also suitable for memorizing knowledge. Current affairs politics can buy OK. Or other versions do not matter, personal preference. 4. Recitation: There are 100 important questions in "Chen Xiankui 100 Questions"*****, followed by hundreds of selective questions. Very good sprint. After that, the 30 question is a concise version of the 100 question. One is enough. At this time, you can refer to the online counseling classes,

remember that it is reference. Because these two years, no matter how much they pledge their promises, most of the topics are a bit too close to them. But there are still some valuable references, such as Zhang Junfang's Ma Zhe summary of **, Xu Mingde's current affairs and talk about **, you can see. There are 20 days and 20 days. Although it is so mystifying, reference can also be made. 5. Simulation: At this stage, it is best to do a crazy simulation problem, do the selection part, and look at the analysis questions. Ren Rufen's four sets of questions are quite good ***, and the five sets of sailing ***** are quite long, but the quality is still good. Other kinds of kindness are good. Anyhow, there are plenty of things on the Internet. Two, review the plan. The following seven stages, in fact, one or two is the basic stage, three or four is the strengthening stage, five or six is the sprint problem-solving stage, seven is the summary stage. The first stage (from the second half of March to the first half of May) should not be late until the end of May at the latest: about 60 days. English and mathematics are urgent and important tasks. Mathematics: 4-6 hours a day, basic can not read the whole book of Er Li (4 hours a day), there is no basic teaching materials (2 hours a day) to read the whole book of Er Li (4 hours) the first time most of the first time you can understand, do not understand the mark. I really can't understand the courseware that can listen to XDF, but I have to add time to myself. Guarantee completion: March line generation; April calculus; May upper probability. Mathematics is no less than 4 hours a day English: 1, NCE3, 4 two days a lesson [urgency is important]; 2, half an hour a day to recite 100 syllabus words [urgency is important], just ask once, draw out the unknown can be (within 50 days, not more than 60 days at the latest) to grasp the breadth. 3. Take 20 minutes to read Friends every noon (it doesn't matter if you don't have enough time to finish it); 4. Read two articles every day and choose 120 pieces of material (do this when you have time before you finish it, and don't do it without time). Don't care how many points you get. Make sure you finish two articles in 30 minutes and then answer them in 30 minutes. Case. Only for extensive reading. [English no less than 2.5 hours] Politics: Take time to listen to the XDF courseware and look at Sequence 1 (this daily math and English task is done). The second stage (5 months from the second half of June to the end of June): 45 days. Mathematics: 1, 6.1 before each day a set of true questions (stay out of 2005, 06 years), try to do their own, will not be able to look up books, but can not see the answer. 2, finish Li Yongle's basic question 660 questions [mathematics 3-4 hours a day]. English: 1, NCE 3, 4 two days a piece, the latest recitation of new concepts until the end of June (urgency is important); 2, 20-40 minutes a day to watch 1-2 episodes of Friends to develop interest in English listening and speaking (not important); 3, memorize vocabulary, review the first stage of the vocabulary (urgency is important, breadth

grasp), 4, learn business English version of thin ice's English grammar manual, read it carefully. [English no less than 2.5 hours] Politics: Take time to listen to the XDF courseware, watch the sequence and do the following exercises (this daily math and English task after completion). The third stage (July 1st - August 31): about 60 days, refer to the second stage. The focus of English is on the real problem, and then listen to XDF's explanation of mathematics: Li Yongle's second review of the book to make sure that each problem is clear to do the following exercises. 30 days calculus 15 days linear algebra; 15 day probability. [mathematics 3-4 hours a day] English: 1, back composition every two days (half an hour). 2. Look at the college English textbooks and repeat them several times. Memorize the phrases and vocabulary (about half an hour a day); 3. Look at Friends 20-40 minutes a day and take a break at noon. 4. Read two real questions a day, finish the reading and translate them, then complete the model and new questions (one or two hours a day to do the real questions) [Important urgency] can be explained by XDF courseware. Politics: Take time to listen to the XDF courseware, look at the sequence one and do the following exercises (all the XDF courseware to listen to the end, do not listen to the end). The fourth stage (September 1st - September 30): 30 days. Mathematics: 1, do the real question second times (guarantee 100 points) independent completion [emergency importance]. 2. Review and arrange the mathematical formulas, methods, techniques, examples (and memorize) with a hard-cover book after the real problem. Mathematics is 3-4 hours a day. English: 1, back composition every two days. 2, do the real question second times. Focus on research methods and ideas 3, the first time core vocabulary (half an hour a day in depth grasp); 4, 20-40 minutes a day to see "Friends". Politics: to do a problem, any exercise can be repeated. The fifth stage (October 1st to the end of November): 60 days. Mathematics: continuous simulation. 1, 400 (2 days a set of 20 days). 2, the real question third times (1 days 1 sets 10 days), strive to achieve no problem, every one is easy to fix. 3, en Bo 10 sets (two days a set of 20 days). 4, 400 questions 10 sets (day sets) second times. 5, summary of the little book memorizing (whole course). English: 1, Bei Zuowen (half an hour). 2. Do the third time, do not have new words, do not have long difficult sentences, each sentence will be translated, each question knows where the trap. 3. The second time (half an hour a day in depth), 4, 20-40 minutes a day to read "Friends"; 5, a weekly set of simulated questions (eight sets of Zhangjian), be sure to do at 2-5 p.m. on Saturdays. Finish and write compositions on time. Politics: to do a problem, any exercise can be repeated. Phase 6 (December): 30 days (simulation and leak detection, no fear of projects) [focus on the West and politics]. Mathematics: 1. Li Yongle's transcendence of 135, in view of the last stage to do the problem to fill in the missing, and

special breakthroughs in difficult points. 2, do 400 questions again, summarize the little book memorizing (whole course). English: 1. Words and phrases summarized by the third time of the core vocabulary; 2. Notes and compositions printed by yourself. 3, write a composition every day, odd number and small composition. 4, special breakthroughs, translation and new questions and cloze. 5, simulate every Monday (Zhang Jian exam center or Bi Jinxian). Be sure to write a composition. Politics: 1. Do all the mock questions, have an incomprehensible view to see the outline explanation 2, memorize test analysis or core test plan. The seventh stage (January to February 3): 32 days, mainly memorizing. Math: the next day, a set of subjects. It mainly consists of 400 questions and 140 guarantees. Memorizing things. English: Mainly recite the composition, repeatedly familiar with the real problem, a weekly set of simulated questions, examination center, including done. Politics: 100 questions and 20 questions on the 20 day. Do simulation questions. Third, some experienced English handwriting must be clear, this can be added points, I think this year's composition is very poor, but as if the score can still look like, my translation did not do anything at all, because there is no time, certainly the composition to pull a lot of points. And English is the afternoon exam, the state is very important, the state is bad, you may be more than 10 points less. If you have the habit of taking a nap, you must take a nap. There is also a bottle of Red Bull to enter, no spirit can refresh. Politics is like writing a composition. The big question recites some material by itself, then summarizes the answer pattern, and leans on what you have learned. With a clear idea, the score will go up. As for objective questions, it depends on strength. The formula of mathematics should be memorized. We must give it back to him at some time. To do 10 different subjects, it's better to do a set of questions 10 times. According to the following plan review, we hope to achieve English 70-85; politics 70-85; mathematics 110-130; professional courses. According to the school's title, different majors should be adjusted according to their own plans and there should be suitable places. 1. Selection of materials, essential reference books: (the latter asterisk is the recommended asterisk), the following plans to use the following reference books, can be replaced with similar books. Mathematics: 1. Li Yongle Li Zhengyuan's "Mathematics Review Book (Economics)***", the same effect of Chen Wendeng's "Mathematics Review Guide (Economics)****", but Wendeng's emphasis on skills, the essence of calculus, Yongle's emphasis on the foundation, and from nearly three years of examination, the book is more suitable for postgraduate entrance examination, Wendeng has Part of the content is super. If you have bought Wendeng's review guide, you are strongly recommended to buy Yongle's "Lecture Notes on Linear Algebra****", because Yongle's line generation is very simple, very good, can make up for the inadequacy of

Wendeng's line generation. If you want to get a higher score, you can choose both of them (I think the whole book is necessary); 2. Mathematics basic 660 (economic class)***, is not necessary, but in the early days as a basis for the practice is very good. 3, the real theme of the calendar year. There are two best versions, one is Yongle's "Analysis of Calendar Year Examination Questions" (Mathematics 4)***, the advantage is classified by chapters, there are commentaries at the end of the title, calendar year examination papers can be self-test before putting on the other Xi'an Jiaotong University's "Research on Calendar Year Mathematics Examination Questions (Mathematics 4)**", the advantage is that the chapter by chapter. Section classification, and examination and analysis and classification statistics. There are synchronous exercises at the end of each chapter. If you can't buy these two copies, the real questions of any other version are the same. There is also a recommendation that you can buy a focused FOCUS postgraduate exam collection ***, cost-effective, as long as 2 yuan, buy two more will not be a loss, because the real problem to do more than a few fractions on how long. Let's explain. 4. Mathematics Final Sprint Over 135 (Economics)***; or Wenden's Collection of Questions and Exercise Questions **** as a missing filling in the final sprint stage. 5, Li Yongle's "400 questions of mathematical reality simulation" (mathematics four) at least three times. Other simulation questions do not buy more, although it is a sea of tactics, but too much waste, and do not affect the mood. Emperor's Simulated Question ***, Examiner's Simulated Question ***, can be downloaded to the best of the Hetong University, close to the real question. 6. Other good tutorials are "Methods and Skills of Solving Mathematical Single-choice Questions for Graduate Entrance Examination"*** and "Lectures on Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics" **. Conditions can download the new Oriental network courseware, this courseware is enough, it is best to go down to Yongle 2005 linear algebra lecture ***, very classic, and 06 Fei Yunjie probability lecture is also very classic ***. Other Tien Gen Bao's line generation and probability courseware is not necessary, not recommended; and Wen Deng's sprint lectures are not necessary, the tutorial class is even more unnecessary. In principle, you can read books without reading them, because lectures are a waste of time. The foundation is not enough to attend the lecture. Remember, good books will help you get to the finish line more quickly. But there are not many books. We must do it several times and sum up the method. Courseware is a waste of time. English: 1. Vocabulary: Hu Min edited "Notes on Core Vocabulary" (actually compiled by Chen Caixia)***. The biggest difference between the postgraduate entrance examination and CET-6 and TOEFL is the depth of vocabulary in the postgraduate entrance examination, so this book has to be prepared, because the key words to master are not many, that's all. The

advantage of downloading the printable Simard postgraduate entrance exam vocabulary **** on the Internet is that it is easy to remember according to the group classification, and there are MP3 downloads, which can be used in the usual spare time; Yu Minhong's postgraduate entrance exam vocabulary MP3, Shanghai Jiangxia, and the outline vocabulary text ***. I don't recommend Spark vocabulary very much. It's best if you can recite it, but the book is too thick, the plan is not well planned, and it will make people feel unfulfilled. You can choose 30 days through the article to read the words "* * *".

2, recitation material: English is a language, learning a language, recitation is very important. The most classic recitation material is the new concept.

1. Choose a school not to be afraid of good, but do not apply for a major that only enrolls a few people. Some students in the school selection, fearful, looking forward, the standard dropped again and again, or just began to review the time to choose a famous university, when the formal application wavered, signed up for a second-class school, and finally even the school did not go, why? Regardless of whether you admit it or not, once you lower your own requirements on school choice, the time and quality of review will definitely follow. In fact, you choose what grade of school is almost the same. If you choose a good school, review time will go up unconsciously, so we choose the school as best as possible. Especially in a time when there are so many graduate students, I don't think a graduate student from a bad school is worth reading at all.

2. preparation is not about early, but whether it is really prepared, and whether it is really devoted wholeheartedly. Generally speaking, preparations begin in July, which is the third summer vacation, and there is still half a year to go before the exam. But remember: once you start to prepare, put your heart and soul into it, like a high-speed running gear, to maintain a consistency, never stop and stop. At the beginning of the review can be 4 hours a day, gradually increasing, but after entering the state to ensure at least 8-10 hours a day review time, IQ high point can be 6-8 hours, the average person is best 8-10 hours. If I can persist more than 12 hours a day, I have only 2 words: admire.

3., we should have a reasonable review plan. Plan not to be timed, but to make quantitative decisions. The plan is divided into master plan, phased plan and daily plan. How much time is there from the beginning to the exam and how many times each book is to be read? This is the master plan. How long does it take to read each book and when to finish reading it? This is a phased plan. How many pages of reference books should be reviewed daily, this is a daily plan. You can change your daily schedule, but don't miss it or put it off. Otherwise, you'll find more and more tasks. In the end, you may die of vomiting.

4. all the school courses were attended and the activities were attended.

5 a good book read 5 times better than 5 good books! Beyond 135 points.

6. review the most important thing is to rely on

their own calm down to understand slowly. 7. pay attention to learning methods. Mathematics: lay a solid foundation, good at summarizing, mathematical reference books each to read 2-3 times, each type of problem-solving methods, under what conditions, which methods, must be summed up and familiar with the heart, the examination room will not appear familiar with the problem does not do the wrong situation, if you really experienced the postgraduate entrance examination room that tension You will fully understand why I emphasize this point. English: Never do "Reading XX", it is absolutely a waste of time, only do the real question, only recite the words in the real question, the real question is king! You cannot do it 10 times. Word is memorized every day, but be careful to review what you didn't remember every day. Recommend using Zhang Jian's "Real Problem Analysis" (yellow paper), do reading to pay attention to the trap of the problem-maker, the real problem through the study, do reading you will find that each question is so similar. Politics: postgraduate entrance examination politics = Ma Zhe + Ma Jing + Mao Jie + Deng Lun + Shi Jing + current events, Ma Zhe Ma Jing focuses on understanding, Mao Guang-Deng theory focuses on memory, the remaining two points are relatively small. In fact, the Mazhema Sutra is an absolute classic, the real Marxism, after a real understanding, you will find that the real Marxism is how much people boiling blood, trying to use the theory of the Mazhema Sutra to explain what happens in daily life, the effect is not what I said; Mao Guangdeng theory is revised, I do not say much, one word: back. It takes a long time to take the postgraduate entrance examination, but also bear a lot of pressure in the middle. Sometimes you will be very upset, hoping that some people will work together with themselves to remind themselves of their goals and original dreams. At the same time, in comparison, we may have better results. Although the postgraduate entrance examination is best, we should keep our eyes open. Don't choose if you're not strong-willed. Not only do you help him build up confidence, but you might also be overwhelmed by him. Don't be a light bulb in the postgraduate entrance examination, it will affect the mood of revision.9. Want to know what is the most important thing in the whole process of taking an entrance examination for postgraduate students: the results of the preliminary examination, especially the results of the three public courses. Now many students ask me about my major, how to buy papers and even second-round exam information, how to contact the tutor in advance and so on. I think these students have made a fatal mistake: putting the cart before the horse. I think the first exam results are the most important, especially for my cross-school cross-regional students, the most important is the results of the three public courses, because there is no moisture in the results of these three subjects, who reviews the good who will test high. 10. be confident in yourself! It's not

because we can't do it without confidence, but because we can't do it without confidence. In fact, usually the results of good or bad and whether the postgraduate entrance examination is not too much relationship, a lot of poor students, they even failed individual courses, English has not passed Band 4, but this does not affect their entrance to key institutions. 11. the failure of the entrance exams for postgraduate schools is due to the fact that the postgraduate entrance examination is not in the mind. 12. the most important thing in the postgraduate entrance examination is a state of mind: half hearted, half hearted and impatient. Postgraduate entrance examination requires endurance, confidence, tolerance of loneliness, and relaxation. Since the choice of postgraduate entrance examination is to concentrate on the exam, do not twilight, spend other thoughts, I know that this is very difficult, but very important. The postgraduate entrance examination is the two word "persistence". Two. 16 big stumbling blocks on the way to take the postgraduate entrance examination: 1., the big and thick mathematics review book. 2. recite the forgotten English words. 3., there are always unexpected situations. We often fail to make plans. 4. I like to excuse myself for not studying. 5. it doesn't even get up at 7-8 in the morning. 6., it is unreasonable to set up a student's teacher. 7. in the study room, there is no lack of efficiency (this is dangerous). 8. blindly follow the trend, lack of opinions. 9., the difficulties encountered during the postgraduate entrance examination will be underestimated. 10., it is not willing to give up something that seems useful but useless. 11. do not pay attention to work and rest. Take a half day off every week. 12. lack of a relaxed and happy mood to greet each self study. 13., we are not good at reasonable anticipation, which leads to useless work. 14. ignore the real problem and do simulation problems. 15. the temptation of a decent job. If it's a good job, sign it. After all, there are so many graduate students, and the country is still expanding enrollment. If the work is more general, or take a postgraduate entrance examination. 16., lack of determination and fighting spirit. Three, public class review. Mathematics must lay a solid foundation. At least look at the book more than 2 times. Really understand the core chapters of the book. For each chapter, we should form a knowledge framework. That is: what are the contents of this chapter? Which type of question will be presented? Mathematics must be good at summing up. What are the methods of solving each type of problem and under what conditions, which methods should be used, must be summed up and mastered by heart. For example, under what circumstances should we use cylindrical coordinate transformation? What is the polar coordinate transformation? Under what circumstances do we use spherical coordinate transformation? Mathematics must be repeated with familiar but incorrect questions (because these are the keys to your score, and if you have really experienced the tense atmosphere of

the postgraduate entrance exam, you will fully understand why I emphasize this point). Mathematics must practice the speed and accuracy under high pressure (because the examination room is very tight, the pressure is very big, and to believe the level of the Ministry of Education proposition experts, they will let you in a certain problem jam, if a problem took 5 minutes to do not come out, is it to continue thinking or do the next directly? Under what circumstances do we continue to think? Under what circumstances did you skip this question? What should we do if 2~3 continues? If I don't practice, I will do more and more quickly in the examination room, look around at the blank, and then psychological collapse, the lessons of the students around me have fully proved this. Suggestions start from you to do "400" start, every morning strict card time to do, do not go to the toilet or anything in the middle, try to create an examination room atmosphere. English words must be reviewed in time, not only to memorize new words, but also to review the previous ones (it is said that Spark's thicker vocabulary book is good, memorizing the words according to the memory curve, and that book has a calendar, and if you recite them step by step according to his plan, the effect is very good). English crossing the line mainly depends on reading + writing 70 points, but other questions should also be understood and practiced (reading 40 points, composition 30 points, has accounted for 70% of the total points, and the translation of 10 points is the most difficult to get, cloze and 7 elective 5 before the test with real questions to practice familiar with OK). The best material in English is the analysis of the true questions of all previous years. Do one thing and do it again! Understand the mysteries of proposition, trap settings, context and so on. (Do the reading of postgraduate entrance examination English is the most headache one thing, I think there are many questions have two answers can be selected, one tone is slightly focused, a slightly lighter, by what choose the right answer? The method of setting traps for the propositions is thoroughly understood through repeated exercises. English review time can be flexible to grasp, but must be read every day (learning English most avoid "three days fishing, two days drying the net", can not be strict with themselves, indulge in self-reliance, must be half-done, there is no spirit of hard learning and unshakable perseverance, will certainly be abandoned! Make sure you write your own template for your English composition (about half a month before the exam, at this time you should also look at the composition for a period of time, collect some beautiful sentences, especially the omnipotent sentences at the end of the discussion, summarize one or two templates, do not need to memorize the template, each article ** with their own summary of the template To write, write 4 or 5 times, you should be able to recite the template skillfully. Question order in English: the examination room must have done the two

pieces of writing and reading first, translation must be done last. 3. The highest realm of postgraduate entrance examination in English: (comrades who work hard above 70 points must not be far away from this realm, otherwise.). Have the ability to translate long and difficult sentences quickly, see the reading questions can quickly break the trap of the subject and select the correct answer, can correctly grasp the meaning of the picture and use the template to quickly construct a more complex sentence, words are not common but used properly, beautiful calligraphy, clean and tidy. Politics, politics, don't think the sooner you review, the better. Because the political high score is the freshness of those knowledge points, but too late to start and review enough. It is better to review formally in September. Politics depends on in-depth understanding. Sequence 1 is always the most important. No matter what stage you review (except 10 days before the exam). Memory can only be talked about on the basis of full understanding. Memorizing by rote is not a good way to learn politics. Yes, you will find that Marx is really great. Don't laugh. If you really understand, you will feel the same way. Politics objective questions are the key to getting high marks. However, subjective questions must be practiced properly and practiced with real questions. Politics can't be done solely for the sake of problem-solving, it should be done for the sake of mastering knowledge points. (After completing part of the choice questions, we must return to Sequence 1 and review the bad points reflected in the wrong questions. It takes time, but it is important.) It is also important to analyze the material and to organize the language in solving the problem. (for analytical questions, try to figure out the answer method again and again. Find out the skills and find answers. In fact, the answer to the analysis question is still very skillful. Answer skills: Answer analysis questions must first write out the basic principles embodied in the material, and then combined with the material to carry out analysis, it is best to separate out (1) 3) 4, so clear, but also conducive to the teacher to find the main points of your answer, and then write a summary of their analysis (praise the good material, criticism) Bad). After the outline of the political program, we must pay attention to this year's "hot spots". That is: 1, this year's new point! 2, modify this year! Those changes that are limited to words need not be investigated. 3. Knowledge points that have been added or modified in previous years but have not yet been tested. The answer sheet must be neat, and the blue neutral pen is recommended (because blue has a calming effect, especially when the teacher is confronted with a pile of black handwriting papers for a long time to repeat the work, the mood is very restless, then suddenly kill a clean blue handwriting test paper, and the principle is correct, orderly It is clear that the teacher will definitely have a bright feeling. The highest realm of postgraduate entrance examination politics (comrades who strive for more than 75

points must not be far away from this realm, otherwise.). He loves Marxism, deeply understands the basic principles of Mazhe and the Ma Jing and can use these principles to explain some phenomena in daily life. He should be trustworthy of the important points of knowledge of Mao Gang and Deng Lun. He should also pay more attention to current events and understand the current world situation. And write good words. Professional class. 1. the progress of professional review is approximately consistent with politics. The students who take the cross disciplinary examination will have the same progress as math. No need to review too early, because mathematics and English review tasks are very heavy. 2. the real problem is absolutely important!!! (Ninety-nine out of ten exam papers each year contain several original questions from previous years, and the minimum test point is almost invariable every year, unless the teacher changes the question). 3. To learn how to grasp the teacher's proposition ideas from the real questions (which angle he likes to propose, which knowledge points he likes to test, how to set traps for the examinees, these are the basic requirements of professional class review, we must study the real questions thoroughly, not just do the real questions once). 4. Learn to add or subtract the review time for your major class according to the situation. (If you think it's almost time for review later on, you can allocate some time for politics or math. From May to next semester, I decided to decide whether to take the postgraduate entrance examination or not. After the final exam for the next semester, summer vacation is going to be reviewed. Senior year November: registration for postgraduate entrance examination. Senior year December: issue of admission ticket. Senior year December: review sprint. Senior year: last month: exam. Senior year March next semester: examination results announced. Senior year April: postgraduate reexamination. Senior year June next year: admission notice. The five qualities required for postgraduate entrance examination are physical strength. Most of the last successful graduate candidates have had the experience of wearing stars and wearing moons in tutoring classes, lighting up night battles and doing simulation exercises. If there is no strong physique, it is best not to try the postgraduate entrance examination easily, otherwise it may be worth the gain. Will. The postgraduate entrance examination is a protracted war, and the preparation time is at least half a year. That is to say, for at least six months you should stay away from almost all entertainment and resist all the temptations of a comfortable life. This is a severe test for a person's perseverance. Fixed force. For the new examinees, when one after another campus job fair held, when the students around busy doing resume job hunting, the heart is most likely to ripple. At this time, the determination appears particularly important, only relies on it to calm the impetuous mood, the key to victory is at this moment. Boldness. The reality of

having too many sons and daughters is destined for many people to feel sad at the end. Can you guarantee that you will not regret after spending so much? Do you have the courage to go back to war? Power. Without enough power to support, the above 4 forces will be difficult to maintain. It is necessary to have a motive to convince you of your postgraduate entrance examination, so that you will have the courage to overcome all difficulties. Tip Some commonly used postgraduate entrance examination websites, the real download www.shijuan8.com examination papers are mostly clear version, classification is very good, public course information is very complete. Wwww.freekaoyan.com free postgraduate entrance examination network, the test paper is good, but mostly watermarking pictures, printing up inconvenient. The community of BBs. freekaoyan. com is a good forum for postgraduate entrance examination. It is recommended by bbs. kaoyan. com and www. 1zhao. org. Just look at the domain name. Wwww.okhere.net You come and go to the postgraduate entrance exam community, other postgraduate entrance exam websites, www.chinakaoyan.com, want to know which subjects each school majors are going to take the postgraduate entrance exam. The papers are all for money. The postgraduate entrance exam guidance class website www.wendeng.com.cn is published in the postgraduate entrance exam guidance school, www.haiwen.net Haiwen postgraduate entrance exam guidance school www.qi. Hang.com..Cn set sail for the postgraduate entrance examination school. The information of postgraduate entrance exams in major schools is totally free.North China:Peking University <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=315703771 & parentpage = 0 & curpage = 0 & label = 459550 & tribeId = 233732823>, Tsinghua University <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=315713079 & parentpage = 0 & curpage = 0 & label = 459550 & tribeId = 233732823>, Beijing Normal University <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=315737615 & parentpage = 0 & curpage = 0 & label = 459550 & tribeId = 233732823>, Renmin University of China <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=315810407 & parentpage = 0 & curpage = 0 & label = 459550 & tribeId = 233732823>, Nankai University <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=315703668&parentpage=0&curpage=0&label=459550&tribeId=233732823> China University of Political Science and Law <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=316222319&curpage=0&tribeId=233732823> **3.** China Agricultural University <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=316210109 & curpage = 0 & parentpage = 0 & tribeId = 233732823>, China Communication University <http://group.xiaonei.com/GetThread.do?Id=316409659 & curpage = 0 & parentpage = 0 & tribeId = 233732823>,Central China:WuHan

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<http://lib.bl.edu.cn/dt1000/bys/bys.htm>.

Paper Web [<http://www.51lw.com> (Free Paper Download) Paper Online [<http://www.lwzx.net> (Paper Download, Large Number of Free Resources) Paper Empire [<http://www.papersempire.com> (Paper Resources) Paper Resource [<http://www.51paper.net> (Professional Paper Download) Paper Express [<http://www.lun-wen.com> (Professional Papers Download) Download) Graduation Thesis Network [<http://www.bylw.com> (papers published, etc., good places) Professional Thesis Network [<http://www.dtzcb.net/lunwen> (professional papers downloaded, titles exam) College Student Thesis Library [<http://www.syiae.com/lunwen> (see bar good) Easy Thesis Network [<http://www.paperease.com> (thesis website) Easy to start [<http://www.paperease.com>] [Tp://www.17net.net](http://www.17net.net) (good place). Tests 163: <http://www.test163.com> (a large number of qualifications for serious examination questions, computers, audio-visual materials in English) IT Certification Examination Resource Network [<http://www.itexamprep.com> (a large number of IT Certification Examination Questions Bank) China University Examination Network [<http://www.chinadaxuesheng.com> (question bank, mock questions, papers, primary and secondary schools) China Self-taught Examination Network Examination Network [<http://www.007test.com> (Exercises for Passing Overseas Examinations, etc.) World Resource Network [<http://www.da126.com> (Exercises for Passing Overseas Examinations, English Audio-visual Materials, etc.).

It is said that those students who earn more than 6000 of their monthly salary are aware of these websites. 1. state guest network: www.bincl.com. A free quality course intermediary platform, courses cover IT, language, vocational qualifications, online education and other fields, tailor-made courses for job seekers and prospective promotional friends, easy to get discounts. 2. route network: www.youtowork.com. A highly professional job-hunting service, created by the Wall Street Returned Elite, is good at resume writing, interview guidance, career planning, headhunting services, etc. to help job seekers improve their competitiveness and successfully find a job, all workers like it. 3. wet foot net: www.wetfeet.com. Of course, the website is not about the feet, but to assist people in the workplace to make career decisions, providing a large number of company rankings, internal reference information, career development guidance articles, etc., very cutting-edge, very professional. 4. mail

etiquette net: www.netmanners.com. E-mail at work, seemingly simple, in fact, a lot of knowledge, and e-mail once made mistakes, it is not an easy thing to retrieve, there are a lot of mail etiquette, as well as to solve the problem of the use of e-mail error crisis, really valuable.

5. top resume Web: www.grandresume.cn. Grandresume.Com, a well-known U.S. resume service in China, also provides resume hosting, headhunting and other services, allowing job hopping to jump high, accurate and easy.

6. Shanghai English English website: www.hjenglish.com. The most affinity English learning website, the ideal home for English learners, often need to use the English language to reach the people who have time to stroll more, consolidate the foundation of English, enjoy the fun of English learning.

7. Treasury: www.vault.com, a human resources website created by top students at Stanford and Harvard, provides the most authoritative, professional rankings, career research and other information. It is a good place for investment banking, consulting, securities and high-tech talents.

8. Put English: www.putclub.com, good English, is a very important basis for getting a high salary, most good English people will use this website.

9. My Learning Network: www.5xue.com, Kaifu Teacher's Learning Network, there are often many very insightful suggestions, like high-end positions of students know.

10. www.linkedin.com: good job is not for finding, but for introduction. Making friends in the workplace should be the best place to go.

11. Epigraphic resume website: www.iamresume.com, the leading website for resume writing in China, the Chinese and English resumes are very professional, very effective, one vote accurate.

12.9 Days Music Network: www.9sky.com, Songtaste: www.songtaste.com, whether it's sour or sweet, make sure your ears rest and your heart is quiet. Of course, there is always to pay attention to "Fantasy Art", especially art students, your work is selected in the magazine, it is very helpful for future work, because too many domestic painting masters, are from fantasy out of the country. The level is very important, but packing and selling yourself is also very important. In order to help college students avoid detours and quickly find valuable things on the Internet, we have sorted out some valuable websites, hoping that these websites can help college students to learn, live and grow up.

Examination resources, examination 163: www.test163.com a large number of qualification examination questions, computer, audio-visual materials in English. IT certification examination resource network: www.itexamprep.com a large number of IT certification examination questions bank. China University Student Network: www.chinadaxuesheng.com Question Bank Simulated Questions and Papers, China Examination Network: www.sinoexam.com.cn network of various test resources, China Learning Examination Network: www.stu88.com network of various test resources, China Examination Network: www.chinakaoyan.com want to take a

look at graduate students, a large number of free resources, the entrance examination of postgraduate. Net: www.kaoyan.net is also the website for postgraduate entrance examination, a large number of free resources, China Self-taught Examination Network: www.chinazikao.com self-taught examination related resources, talent recruitment, future worries: www.51job.com, one of the three major talent networks in China - very good, China Talent Network: www.chinahr.com, one of the three major talent networks in China - the forum is good, China Wise Talent Network: www.ciic.com.cn About Hi-Intelligence Development and Recruitment Website, China Talent Guide Website: www.cnrencai.com The Best Job Guide Website in China. Botian Talent Network: www.job-sky.com Guangdong best job site, university graduate job center: www.cgcc.net graduate employment good place, job resume website: www.jianli-sky.com provides the richest resume resources, foreign language learning, English corner: www.english-corner.com.cn network English chat good place, school choice Website: www.zexiao.com to study foreign language consulting, 163 exam website: www.test163.com to CET friends to see, as well as listening materials, English Voice: www.4english.cn online learning English good place, English exam website: www.english-exam.com contains a large number of English exam questions, English composition network: www.e-nzuowen.com contains a large number of sample English compositions, Crazy English Club: www.crazyenglish.org Want to know Crazy English? Online English Magazine: www.englishcn.com is a good place to improve your reading on the Internet. Literature: www.cmfu.com e-book reading station for original literature, Xiaoxiang Academy: www.xxsy.net excellent novel reading website, under the banyan tree: www.rongshu.com literary enthusiasts habitat, red sleeves add fragrance: www.hongxiu.com has a considerable impact on the pure literature website, Golden Bookstore: wenxue.myrice.com for Literature Enthusiasts provide reading space and publishing platform for literary enthusiasts. Campus Literature Network: www.okqq.net Campus Literature Window, Fanwen.com Fanwen. Papers resources: lw.chinaue.com online papers library, college students free papers network: www.freegongwen.cn free of charge to provide professional papers, undergraduate graduation papers, management papers: www.guanlilunwen.com papers download a large number of free resources, college students graduation papers network: www.5alw.com Student's graduation thesis study garden, thesis express network: www.lun-wen.com professional papers download, find the thesis website: www.zlunwen.com provides a large number of free professional graduation thesis download, English thesis website: www.yingyulunwen.com contains a large number of English papers. Community Forum blog category, Chinese: www.chinaren.com Alumni catalog for college

students, my university network: www.my5u.com campus, Tianya community: main.tianya.cn largest community network, blog China: www.bokee.com the most users, the longest blog network, Xici Hutong: www.xici.net all kinds of theories The altar provides free space for speech and thought, and provides places for friends and leisure. The five popular websites for college freshmen, Popular Review (www.netwww.dianping.com), gather the power of eating here. People take food as their day, want to eat? First, we must go to the public comment website to find delicious food in every place, and then taste it quickly. [Www.douban.com](http://www.douban.com), reading, watching movies and listening to music are three things young people must do. In Douban. com, you can comment on a book or movie based on your own judgment. The bean sauce is not aimed at any particular group of people. Doubans help you find like-minded people through what you love, and then find more good things through them. 21 days (www.21days.com) have eaten, also played, of course, to fight for their own ideals, no ideals, with salty fish what is the difference! The 21-day gathering of a large number of people striving for the ideal, here, you can certainly find like-minded comrades-in-arms. Campus network (www.xiaonei.com/) is the interactive space for college students.NO.1: English Certificate, NO.2: Computer Certificate, NO.3: School Certificate, NO.4: Second Foreign Language Certificate, NO.5: Finance Certificate, NO.6: Professional Qualification Certificate, NO.7: Part-time Practice Certificate, NO.8: Publishing Thesis, Patent Certificate, NO.9: Competition Award-winning Certificate: NO.10: diploma, degree certificate, second degree. According to the current situation and spiritual needs of Chinese College students, to improve their overall quality, we hope to visit the following websites: 1. Kaifu Student Website <http://kaifulee.com/google> China President for Chinese students. Two: xiaoyuanhuodong.Com, the campus activity portal, you may not even know that there is a website on campus that can provide special sponsorship activities! Three: Zhongyi Mutual Tour Network <http://www.jooinn.com>/No money can travel around China! 5: Educational Learning Resources Search Portal - Search Educational Network <http://www.soojoo.cn>; Postgraduate Entrance Examination, English, it learning resources netted out. Sixth: Mutual Job-hunting website <http://www.huzhujob.com>; if you want to go to a different place to apply for a job (or travel), if you want to make friends and get help, you must often go to this forum. Seven: China Talent Network <http://chinahr.com/>; employment recruitment good place. Eight: potato net <http://tudou.com>; everyone is the director of life. Nine: donation time <http://donatehour.org/>; contribution time to share happiness. Ten: putt English <http://putclub.com/>; an excellent place to enhance English listening and speaking. The following three are recommended by netizens (supplement), 11: Trojan Bug

(<http://emuch.net/>), recommendation reason: there are a lot of academic research materials, and all for free. 12: National Natural Science Foundation of China (<http://www.nsf.gov.cn/Portal0/default40.htm>), recommendation reason: can be called the vane of scientific research in China. Thirteen: Taiwan Master's thesis website (<http://etds.ncl.edu.tw/theabs/index.jsp>), recommendation reason: nearly 100,000 doctoral and master's thesis full text can be downloaded; of course, the download premise is that you have to get a Taiwan ID number to register an account. XIV: China Academic Conference Online (<http://211.68.23.76/a.asp>), recommendation reasons: a large number of academic conference information, some are included in the three major retrieval. 15: Huajun Software Park (<http://www.newhua.com/index.htm>), recommendation reason: downloaded software can be used basically. Sixteen: Research Forum (<http://bbs.matwav.com/>). Seventeen: online reading Garden (<http://www.readfree.net/bbs/index.php>). Eighteen: Zero Garden (<http://www.soudoc.com/>). Nineteen: Bo Research Alliance (<http://www.byln.net/forum/index.php>). Twenty: www.agpr.net forum. Twenty-one: China economics and education research network (<http://www.cenet.org.cn/cn/>). 22: The Economic Forum of the People's Congress (<http://www.pinggu.org/bbs>) recommends the reasons: the website for downloading and learning economic resources. Twenty-three: Ding Xiangyuan (<http://www.dxy.cn/portal>). Recommended reasons: medicine, pharmacy, life sciences professional forum. Twenty-four: China Life Sciences Forum (<http://bbs.bioon.com/>) Recommended Reasons: Medical, Pharmaceutical, Life Sciences Professional Forum. Twenty-five: <http://www.legalinfo.gov.cn/>(PUF: Justice Department website) Twenty-six: <http://www.latimes.com/>(like Kobe, like him must like Los Angeles) Twenty-seven: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/>(learn listening, learn authentic English) laugh.

Dear Dr. Jin Wang, Greetings from Multimedia 2017! After successfully completion of 2nd Global Summit and Expo on Multimedia & Applications which held on August 15-16, 2016 in London, UK. We glad to announce the upcoming conference “3rd Global Summit and Expo on Multimedia & Artificial Intelligence” to be held on July 20-21, 2017 in Lisbon, Portugal. We came across your contribution “Packet loss rate mapped to the quality of experience” & your expertise would be an excellent fit for our event. We would like to invite you as speaker for Multimedia & Artificial Intelligence 2017. As such, we would like to seek your interest and availability for the event Conference website: goo.gl/wkUUkC. Let us know your word. Thanks & regards, Gracie Jones, Program Director, Multimedia & Artificial Intelligence 2017, Europe: 57 Ullswater Avenue, West End, Southampton, Hampshire,

United Kingdom, SO18 3QS^[1-20]. According to the data and practical research, installing software on C disk instead of D disk, ecological and green ecology, Arduino and wisdom dictionary are the future development directions.

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