

2019 年湖北农村义务教育教师招聘考试试卷

小学英语学科

一、单项选择题 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. In the following four words, the underlined letters have the same sound EXCEPT _____.
A. door B. tool C. soothe D. choose
2. Everything seems all right, _____?
A. won't it B. hasn't it C. doesn't it D. don't they
3. They haven't seen each other _____ five years ago.
A. before B. since C. for D. from
4. A lot of friends advise him not to drink more wine _____ is good for his health.
A. that B. than C. as D. but
5. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A. spoiled B. harmed C. hurt D. damaged
6. Steven _____ so much work that he couldn't really do it efficiently.
A. turned on B. brought on C. put on D. took on
7. Which of the following works is NOT written by James Joyce?
A. *Ulysses* B. *Dubliners*
C. *Vanity Fair* D. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
8. The rhetorical device employed in "Learning is climbing up a mountain" is _____.
A. synecdoche B. metaphor C. metonymy D. hyperbole
9. Which of the following words is hyponym of cat?
A. dog B. animal C. fish D. kitten
10. Work in pairs and look at the two pictures very carefully. Student A should not look at Student B's picture and vice versa. Each one of you should describe your own picture to the other so that you can find out the differences between the two pictures. This activity is called _____.
A. information-gap activity B. accuracy-focused activity
C. decision-making activity D. word-bingo activity

二、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

In the same way that a child must be able to move his legs before he can learn to walk, the child must physiologically be capable of producing and experiencing particular emotions before these emotions can be modified through learning. Psychologists have found that there are two basic processes by 11 learning takes place. One kind of learning is called "classical conditioning". This occurs when one event or stimulus is paired

with, or followed 12, a reward or punishment. It is through classical conditioning 13 a child learns to associate his mother's face and voice with happiness and love, for he learns that this person provides food and 14.

The second kind of learning is called "operational conditioning". This occurs when an individual learns to do things that produce rewards in his environment and learns not to do things that produce punishments. For example, if a mother 15 attends to her baby when he cries and huddles him until he is quiet, she may teach him that if he cries he will get attention from his mother. 16, the baby will learn to 17 his crying in order to have his mother more.

Every day, we grow and have new experience. We constantly learn by reading, watching television, interacting with other people, and so forth. This learning 18 our emotions. Why is it that we learn to like some people but dislike others? If a person is nice to us, cares about us, we learn to associate this person with 19 feelings, such as happiness, friendliness, etc. On the other hand, if a person is mean to us, does not care about us, and even 20 does things to harm us, we learn to associate this person with unhappiness, anger, etc

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|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. that | B. them | C. which | D. what |
| 12. A. up | B. with | C. by | D. from |
| 13. A. that | B. so that | C. such | D. such as |
| 14. A. drink | B. comfort | C. freedom | D. sympathy |
| 15. A. always | B. sometimes | C. seldom | D. never |
| 16. A. However | B. Nonetheless | C. Instead | D. Thus |
| 17. A. stop | B. increase | C. weaken | D. decrease |
| 18. A. decides | B. generates | C. affects | D. effects |
| 19. A. innovative | B. positive | C. conclusive | D. competitor |
| 20. A. respectively | B. specially | C. hardly | D. deliberately |

三、阅读理解题 (本大题共 12 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 24 分)

Passage 1

Oceans cover nearly 75% of the earth's surface. Based on the amount of light received, the ocean can be divided from its surface to its depth into three zones. Sunlit zone is the top layer, which goes down about 600 feet. There is rich light going through the water for photosynthesis to occur here. More than 90% of all marine life lives in the sunlit zone.

Twilight zone begins at about 600 feet under the water and extends to the darkest part, which begins about 3,000 feet down. Only a small amount of light can reach the water at this depth. As the water becomes deeper, the water pressure increases, too. Plants do not grow here. Some animals that live in the twilight zone can use their bodies to make light. 90% of the ocean is in the midnight zone. It is entirely dark-there is no light. The water pressure is extreme. The temperature is near freezing. What can live in the midnight zone? The living things found here live close to cracks in the earth's crust. These cracks give off mineral-rich materials from the

earth itself. Special forms of bacteria use these materials from the cracks for energy to make food. All other living things are nourished by these bacteria. Living things in oceans have always been an important and reliable source of food. Ocean fishing accounts for 80% of the world fish catch. However, overuse of the ocean by man has led to the decline in population of some fish. Therefore, overfishing should be studied as a real problem in future scientific exploration.

21. According to the passage, three zones of the ocean have the following differences EXCEPT _____.
A. the pressure of water
B. the depth of water
C. the influence of fishing
D. the amount of light
22. Most living things in the midnight zone depend directly on _____ to live.
A. cracks
B. mineral
C. the earth's crust
D. special forms of bacteria
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A. There is no plant in twilight zone due to the increase of water pressure .
B. From midnight to sunlit zones, the water pressure decrease.
C. Some marine lives could exist with no light.
D. Darkness covers most of the ocean
24. What is the main topic discussed in the passage?
A. The relationship between the ocean and the earth's surface.
B. The division of the ocean's layers.
C. The living condition of marine lives.
D. The overuse of the ocean.

Passage2

Some bad habits can actually turn out to be helpful. Though they may cause trouble most of the time, yet, there are those examples when they seem to fit the situation perfectly. Some people have bad habits of pointing out others' mistakes. They are always telling their friends or family members what they are doing wrong. It gets annoying for the person being picked on. Quite a bit of anger can build up over this. However there may come a time when they will actually point out the bad habit you have not realized before They may stop you from making a huge mistake. You may be glad you hear their criticism, however.

If you complain too much, people will tell you that you have too many “bad habits”. It does create a negative environment when someone is always seeing the worst in everything. However, sometimes the only times you can get anything done are when you complain. Working too hard is generally a bad habit. It is bad for your relationships and it is bad for your health. You feel that you will not succeed unless you put in overtime. Mostly, it is not true. Yet, there are times when the extra work can pay off. This is true especially if you allow yourself to indulge this bad habit for only the period of a short project. Breaking the rules almost always involves bad habits. On the other hand, some of the world’s greatest scientists have broken the laws of the established scientific tradition. They did it against the rules they thought wrong or questionable. The world would be a different place if these people had been afraid of having these “bad habit”. That is why not all habits

can be strictly labeled bad or good. It has to go by the situation.

25. The underlined part in Paragraph 1 means “_____”.

- A. blamed B. praised C. ignored D. startled

26. Working too hard may turn out to be helpful if you_____.

- A. keep a good relationship with your partners
B. pay close attention to your physical health
C. work overtime for a one-week research project
D. stay up late for a 6-month building project

27. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Habits can be simply classified as good or bad
B. Bad habits usually bring about serious problems.
C. All bad habits may become helpful on certain occasions.
D. Whether a habit is good depends on when and where it happens

28. What is the author's attitude towards bad habits?

- A. Negative B. Objective C. Passive D. Positive

29~32 题缺失

五、综合题（本大题共 3 小题，第 33 小题 10 分，第 34 小题 10 分，第 35 小题 21 分，共 41 分）

注：本大题除部分有特殊要求的小题外其他题目请用中文作答。

33. 作为英语教师，掌握恰当的教学方法和技巧非常重要。其中，课堂导入是课堂教学的主要环节之一，导入的成败直接影响着整堂课的教学效果。请问课堂导入的作用是什么？（2 分）

请简要介绍四种常见的新课导入方法。（8 分）

34. 冠词在英语教学中是一个很重要的知识点。请根据你学习过的相关知识回答以下问题：

（1）对英语初学者讲解冠词的用法是教学的重要内容，下面例句分别代表冠词的不同用法，请简要概述每一例的用法规则。（6 分）

- (a) The Smiths are going to move to another city next month.
(b) There is a cup standing on his table.
(c) Is this the picture you are looking for?
(d) I can't see the moon now.
(e) She is the best English teacher in my life.
(f) Would you like a second cup of tea?

(2) 本题第一小题的方法是从实例中逐渐总结出语法规律，请问这是什么方法？（1分）有的教师认为，为了规范小学生英语的准确性，要先系统讲解语法再通过大量来学习，请问这又是什么方法？（1分）请对这两种方法进行简单评价。（2分）

35. (1) 根据本页内容，请判断教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么？（1分）要完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么？（1分）



(2) 本页内容包括两项活动：“Let's learn”和“Find and say”，每个活动都配有图片，第一幅图片在第一项活动中起什么作用？（2分）第二幅图在第二项活动中起什么作用？（2分）

(3) 假设“behind”是生词，你认为怎样向学生解释这个词的意义更有效？（1分）为什么？（2分）

(4) 假定你要为本页的教学内容设计教案，请问教学目标是什么？（4分）

(5) “Let’s learn” 在教材里被设计为听力活动，但真实教学中的听力活动可能会涉及到其它技能。假如你在教学中想用“全身反应法”，请问：“全身反应法”的英文全称是什么？（1分）主要特点是什么？（4分）如何用这种方法来组织“Let’s learn”这个活动？（3分）

六、写作题（本大题共1小题，15分）

36. Learning Chinese and English are both important for primary school students. Then how to make a balance between them? Write an essay in no less than 150 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

2019 年湖北农村义务教育教师招聘考试试卷

小学英语学科参考答案及解析

一、单项选择题

1. 【答案】A。解析：本题考查语音辨析。oo 在 B、C、D 选项中发[u]，而在 door 中发[ɔ]。故本题选 A。
2. 【答案】C。解析：本题考查反义疑问句。反义疑问句遵循的规则，简单来说就是：前肯后否，后肯前否。指的是，句子中，前半部分是肯定句式，后半句就是否定句式，反之则相反。根据 seem 我们可知，助动词应为 do，且是第三人称单数，所以应用 does。故本题选 C。
3. 【答案】B。解析：本题考查动词时态的用法。句义为“他们自从五年前就相互没见过对方”。since 表示“自从……以来”后跟时间点，for + 时间段。故本题选 B。
4. 【答案】B。解析：此题考查比较级。因为句中有 more，所以只能选择 B 项 than。这里注意 than 是关系代词，作比较从句的主语，这种用法多用于正式文体中。本句句义为“我们经常建议他不要喝太多酒，这对他的健康有好处。”故本题选 B。
5. 【答案】A。解析：本题考查词义辨析。A 选项义为“被宠坏的”；B 选项义为“伤害”；C 选项义为“受伤的，痛苦的”；D 选项义为“被损坏的”。根据题义可知，故本题选 A。
6. 【答案】D。解析：本题考查短语辨析。句义为“Steven 承担了非常多的工作，以至于他无法高效完成”。A 选项义为“打开（水、电视、收音机）”；B 选项义为“呈现……，出现”；C 选项义为“穿上，增加”；D 选项义为“承担”。故本题选 D。
7. 【答案】C。解析：本题考查英美文学。詹姆斯·乔伊斯，著名的“意识流”巨作《尤利西斯》的作者，爱尔兰人，出生于 1882 年 2 月 2 日，逝于 1941 年 1 月 13 日，是现代文学史上具有划时代意义的文学家，他还有其它代表作，长篇小说《青年艺术家的自画像》、史诗巨作《芬尼根的守灵夜》、短篇小说集《都柏林人》等。《名利场》（*Vanity Fair*）是十九世纪英国批判现实主义作家威廉·梅克比斯·萨克雷创作的长篇小说。故本题选 C。
8. 【答案】B。解析：A 选项义为“提喻”；B 选项义为“隐喻”；C 选项义为“转喻”；D 选项义为“夸张”。本句义为“学习就像在爬山”。Metaphor：隐喻/暗喻，指用表示乙事物的词或词组来指代甲事物，从而暗示它们之间的相似之处。暗喻是一种隐晦的比喻，本体和喻体同时出现，它们之间在形式上是相合的关系，说甲（本体）是（喻词）乙（喻体）。喻词常由：是、就是、成了、成为、变成等表判断的词语来充当。故本题选 B。
9. 【答案】D。解析：本题考查下位词。此处是让我们选择 cat 的下位词。A 选项是“狗”；B 选项是“隐喻”；C 选项是“鱼”；D 选项是“小猫”。故本题选 D。
10. 【答案】A。解析：A 选项义为“信息差型任务”。需由两人结对完成。两人各持有对方不知道的信息，需要运用所学语言进行交流得到对方所掌握的情况。根据题干所给信息描述，应为信息差任务型，故本题选 A。

二、完形填空

11. 【答案】C。解析：本题考查定语从句。本句义为“心理学家发现，学习有两个基本过程”。此处 by+which 表示“通过……方式”。故本题选 C。

12. 【答案】C。解析：本句义为“classical conditioning 发生时……，会伴随着奖励或惩罚的方式”。follow by 表示以什么方式伴随；follow with 表示伴随，跟着；follow up 表示穷追（跟踪，重复补充，继承，监督，贯彻到底）。故本题选 C。

13. 【答案】A。解析：本题强调句。It is...that...为强调句，强调 classical conditioning。故本题选 A。

14. 【答案】A。解析：此处是以 and 为连接的句子，故空格的成分与意义应与 and 前面的词一致，此处应是食物与饮料。故本题选 A。

15. 【答案】A。解析：本题考查频度副词。A 选项义为“经常”；B 选项义为“有时”；C 选项义为“很少”；D 选项义为“从不”。根据下文“she may teach him that if he cries he will get attention from his mother.”，我们可知一个母亲应该是经常如此照顾她的宝宝，才会出现如下的情况。故本题选 A。

16. 【答案】D。解析：本题连词。A 选项义为“然而”；B 选项义为“虽然如此，但是”；C 选项义为“而不是”；D 选项义为“因此”。根据前后文的意思，我们可知此处应用表示因果关系的连词。故本题选 D。

17. 【答案】B。解析：本句句义为“因此，宝宝会学会通过增加哭泣的频率来获得妈妈更多的注意”。A 选项义为“停止”；B 选项义为“增加”；C 选项义为“削弱”；D 选项义为“减少”。故本题选 B。

18. 【答案】C。解析：A 选项义为“决定”；B 选项义为“生产”；C 选项义为“影响”，属于动词；D 选项义为“影响”，属于名词。本句义为“这种学习会影响我们的情绪”。故本题选 C。

19. 【答案】B。解析：根据下文所列举的词“happiness, friendliness, etc”，我们可知此处应填积极意义的词。A 选项是“创新的，革新的”；B 选项是“积极的”；C 选项是“决定性的”；D 选项是“竞争对手”。故本题选 B。

20. 【答案】D。解析：本句句义为“另一方面，如果一个人对我们很刻薄，不关心我们，甚至故意做一些事情伤害我们……”。A 选项义为“各自地”；B 选项义为“特别地”；C 选项义为“几乎不”；D 选项义为“故意地”。故本题选 D。

三、阅读理解题

21. 【答案】C。解析：文章在介绍海洋三个区域时，主要描述了各自水压、水深及光照的不同。对于捕鱼业的影响并未提及。故本题选 C。

22. 【答案】D。解析：根据文章倒数第五、六句话“Special forms of bacteria use these materials from the cracks for energy to make food. All other living things are nourished by these bacteria.”，我们可知生活在 midnight zone 的大部分生物是靠特殊形式的细菌生活的。故本题选 D。

23. 【答案】C。解析：根据文章第二段第三、四句话“As the water becomes deeper, the water pressure increases, too. Plants do not grow here.”，我们可知植物无法在 Twilight Zone 存活，是因为水压增大，所以 A 项正确；从 midnight zone 至 sunlit zones，由深入浅，所以水压减小，B 项正确；根据文章第二段第六、七句话“90% of the ocean is in the midnight zone. It is entirely dark-there is no light.”所以 D 选项黑

暗覆盖了大部分海洋表述正确。故本题选 C。

24.【答案】B。解析：本文主要讲述了海洋不同的分层。故本题选 B。

25.【答案】A。解析：本句义为“你可能会感谢听到他们的……”。根据前文的内容“Some people have bad habits of pointing out others' mistakes. They are always telling their friends or family members what they are doing wrong.”我们可知此处应是感谢听到他们的责备、批评。A 选项有此意，其余选项均不符合文意。故本题选 A。

26.【答案】C。解析：根据文章第二段“This is true especially if you allow yourself to indulge this bad habit for only the period of a short project.”，我们可知只有 C 选项的描述符合文章“参与短期项目的”意思。故本题选 C。

27.【答案】D。解析：根据文章最后二句“That is why not all habits can be strictly labeled bad or good. It has to go by the situation.”我们可知无法直接判定一个习惯的好坏与否，应该根据具体的情况来看。故本题选 D。

28.【答案】B。解析：根据全文的基调，我们可知作者对待“坏习惯”的态度是客观的。他并未直接否定那些所谓的坏习惯，并且还强调应该根据具体的情况来判定一个习惯的好坏与否。故本题选 B。

29~32 题缺失

五、综合题

33.【参考答案】

(1) 课堂导入是教学的首要环节，起着温故知新和承上启下的作用。正确而巧妙的导入，可以激发学生的学习兴趣 and 求知欲，将学生的注意力吸引到特定的教学任务和教学程序之中，所以又称为定向导入，可以让学生在最短时间内进入课堂学习的最佳状态。

(2) 新课导入方法：

①复习导入法。复习导入法是教师最常用且最容易承上启下的一种方法，一般被广泛地运用在单元内的课文教学当中，或者知识点衔接比较紧密的单元之间。课本教材每一单元都围绕着一个主题，文章的编排也是循序渐进、由浅入深。学习是循序渐进的，要以较低层次的知识掌握为前提，才能保证与此相联系的较高层次知识的理解和掌握，要提升到新的台阶更需要原有的知识作铺垫。因此，在每堂课的开始，可以有意识地选择一些与新知识有内在联系的已学过的知识，作为导入新课的方法。在温故而知新的基础上，使学生“入题”、“知新”，自然地把新旧知识联系起来，做到以其所知，喻其不知，温故知新，水到渠成。

②自由式谈话导入法。通过教师课前设置谈话主题，让学生进行学生间对话，或班长提出话题，各自发表看法，内容可以是天气、日期、学生的日常活动、时事话题或是学生感兴趣的话题。教师在课堂上有针对性地提问，会使学生不知不觉地进入学习状态。这种方法能使学生对所学内容有较为充分的心理准备，并培养学生的自学能力，养成良好的学习习惯。

③游戏导入。心理学研究表明，小学生的年龄特点是：好奇心强，模仿性强，天性好动。因此，英语教师在教学中应充分挖掘教材的活动因素，有目的地组织丰富多彩的教学活动，激发他们的学习兴趣。变“要我学”为“我要学”，使学生与教材之间产生通畅的情感交流。游戏活动可以调动学生学习的积极性。若能将知识融入游戏中，让学生在情趣盎然的游戏中学习英语，学生就会乐学、快学、多学。正所

谓“知之者不如好之者，好之者不如乐之者”。因此，游戏是课堂中一种重要的教学导入形式，教师可通过组织各种新奇、有趣的游戏，帮助学生牢固掌握、熟练运用所学的知识。

④直观导入法。直观导入法就是运用挂图、幻灯、VCD、实物或演示等手段导入新课。这种导入以强烈的视听效果、逼真的现场感受吸引学生进入学习情境。一开始上课就展示直观教具和媒体教材，为学生提供生动直观的感性材料，能够化抽象为具体，有助于学生加深对所学知识的理解。它往往能直接引起学生的兴趣，将学生的注意力集中起来。实践证明，直观的手段要比言语描述更为清晰明了，更容易激起学生的好奇心和求知欲。

34.【参考答案】

(1) 冠词用法介绍：

(a) 定冠词 **the**：用在姓氏复数之前表示夫妇或一家人。

(b) 不定冠词 **a**：不定冠词 **a** 和 **an** 都用在单数可数名词之前，泛指某一类人或事物中的一个，或第一次提到的人或事。

(c) 定冠词 **the**：用来特指某（些）人或某（些）事物，以区别于同类中其他人或事物。

(d) 定冠词 **the**：用来表示世界上独一无二的事物或自然现象。

(e) 定冠词 **the**：用在序数词或形容词最高级前。

(f) 不定冠词 **a**：用在序数词前表示数量或序数的增加，译为“再一，又一”。

(2) 归纳法；演绎法。

简评：归纳法教学的过程为在学生就特定结构进行练习之前，让他们先接触一定数量的实例，然后从中概括出该语法结构的有关规则。归纳式语法教学可增加学生和语言的接触，有助于培养学生的语感，有助于激发学生的参与。通过分析，归纳，总结语言使用规律可深化学生对语法的理解。

演绎法教学的过程为教师直接对语法进行讲解，然后举例分析其用法。教师一般用学生的母语来分析语法规则，讲解句子类型和结构。如果语法内容较难，教师采用演绎法能节省时间，并且便于学生理解。但是，演绎法教学过程中，教师的讲解过多，学生的积极参与较少，学生处于被动的学习状态。

35.【参考答案】

(1) 语言的交际功能是：能问询与描述事物的具体位置。

主要语言结构：**Where is the...?/ It is.../ There is....**

(2) 第一幅图片：通过直观展示小狗与球的具体位置，使学生能快速掌握不同方位介词的具体用法。同时，展示的图片位置关系较为简单，也有利于学生进行初步的学习与日常练习。

第二幅图片：该幅图片事物、人物关系较多，位置关系较复杂，但是同时也有利于学生在“Find and say”活动中，找到较多位置关系进行描述；为学生提供一个较为真实的教学场景（贴近生活实际），有利于学生在具体情境中展开对话练习。

(3) 可在班级的具体场景中向学生解释该词义，同时也可增加 **behind** 的近义词与反义词进行教学。比如：按学生在教室的座位来举例，某某同学坐在某某同学的后座。

原因：单纯地讲解词义对于学生而言不如看一个真实鲜活的例子更加有效，并且能让他们记忆深刻。而增加近义词与反义词的学习也拓展了学生的知识面，扩大词汇量。

(4) 教学目标：

语言目标:

①能听说认读单词: in front of, beside, between, behind, above。

②掌握句型: Where is the...? It's.../There is.....

能力目标:

能够在语境中正确运用 5 个方位介词描述位置关系。

情感目标:

①培养学生养成及时整理个人物品的习惯。

②增强学生对英语学习的兴趣。

(5) 全身反应教学法: Total Physical Response。

主要特点:

①听力理解领先。首先培养学生的听力理解能力, 然后再要求学生用口语表达。

②学生应通过身体对语言的反应动作来提高理解力。这种身体反应应该由教师用有计划的指令来控制。学生根据教师的指令做出相应的动作, 从而感知, 理解并掌握语言。

③允许学生在预先做好准备的情况下发言。教师不强迫学生发言。

④教学应强调教学的意义而不是形式, 这样可以降低学生的紧张情绪。

⑤实施过程: 教师口头发号施令, 给予指示, 并辅以肢体动作示范帮助学生了解指令的意义, 学生充分了解语句的意义后, 以肢体动作作出正确的回应。

组织 “Let’s learn” 活动:

教师事先准备若干小狗与球的黑板贴, 说出若干指令并辅以肢体动作示范指令含义。学生将小狗与球(黑板贴)依照指令, 正确摆放在黑板上, 同时教师予以完善和纠正。例如: 教师利用课件小狗玩球的场景, 说: “Look! The white dog is playing with the ball.” 然后教师提问: “The ball is above the dog. So where is the ball?” 教师引导学生回答, 学生需要将小狗与球(黑板贴)的位置依照指令, 正确摆放在黑板上, 并学习单词 above。以此类推。

六、写作题

How to make a balance between learning Chinese and English

With the boost of the society and globalization of the economy, language is playing an increasingly important role in our life, especially English for our Chinese. Internationalization has being become main stream in nowadays. Thus, how to make a balance between learning Chinese and English seems vexatious for the development our next generation. Here are some methods that we should take them into consideration.

First and foremost, we should still persevere in one faith that “based on Chinese, supplemented by English”. Therefor, teachers are bound to try their efforts to teach students the profound culture and concrete usage of Chinese, not just for the examination. What’s more, students are supposed to be arranged to have some suitable amount of lessons of learning English, such as reading foreign materials, watching some movies suit their age, which will be beneficial for them to increase their intercultural sense, strength English-learning interests as well as broaden their horizons. The last but not least, Chinese as our mother tongue, we’ ll have much more opportunity to use it than to use English. Therefor, students ought to be provided with a specific

circumstance to practice their English in daily life, just like English corner.

In general, we should make a balance between learning Chinese and English and insist on the idea mentioned above to cultivate the flowers of our mother country.

