

Research on the Teaching Reform Path of College Foreign language Practice Course

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Abstract: The construction of online and offline hybrid courses, the application of new technologies and platforms, and the discussion on the quality of distance teaching have become hot topics in the reform of foreign language teaching. With the deepening of people-to-people exchanges between China and Russia and the implementation of the visa-free policy for Chinese and Russian tourist groups, the number of Chinese and Russian cross-border tourists is on the rise. At the same time, the lack of high-quality bilingual tour guides has become one of the shortcomings of the booming development of Sino-Russian tourism. This paper will take the compulsory practice course of “Tourism Russian” as an example to explore the flexibility and applicability of practice courses for foreign language majors, so as to help cultivate high-quality Russian tour guide talents.

Keywords: Practical courses; Teaching reform

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Literature review

Foreign language practice courses are an effective way to cultivate students’ comprehensive language application ability, job vocational ability and innovation ability. For language majors, the development of practical courses is an integral part of the foreign language teaching process. This paper will take the compulsory practice course of “Tourism Russian” as an example to explore a new way of teaching reform of college foreign language practice course.

1. Research object

On the whole, the research on the new teaching reform path of practical courses for foreign language majors and its applicability to other practical courses and foreign language majors includes: the change of teaching mode, that is, from demonstration-oriented teaching to instruction-oriented teaching; The adjustment of the mode of teaching content dissemination, that is, from infusing to immersive, interactive; The optimization of teaching resources, the use of digital technology to produce “situational” foreign language learning resources.

The focus of this paper is to solve the problems of difficult implementation and poor effect in the teaching of practical courses for foreign language majors, and to put forward a new direction for the reform of foreign language teaching in colleges and universities by taking “Tourist Russian” course as an example.

2. Teacher role change

Teachers are no longer the indoctrinators of knowledge, but the guides and participants in the learning process of students, forming a mixed model of guidance and suggestion learning, guiding students to make reasonable use of modern teaching resources, and effectively transforming knowledge into vocational skills.

Teachers use the open question discussion method to raise questions related to the course content appropriately according to the course content, stimulate students’ interest and activate students’ thinking, provide students with opportunities for independent

exploration, bring higher efficiency to the class, facilitate the expansion of classroom teaching and further stimulate students' divergent thinking, so that students can learn to use their brains, hands and eyes. Through discussion, argument and debate, I can learn the most basic thinking methods such as analysis, synthesis, deduction and induction, improve my thinking ability, and change from passive listening to lectures to active exploration.

When explaining the tourist attractions in Moscow, he deliberately left questions for students, and asked students to lead everyone to travel to the "Five one village" 40 kilometers away from Moscow. This problem, which was not in the textbook and had never been heard of before, stimulated the interest and imagination of the students. After class, the students collected a large number of pictures and cooperated with the collective wisdom to complete a tour of the "Six Congresses of the Communist Party of China". The students were moved by the strong faith, loyalty and struggle of the revolutionary forefathers, and more firmly supported the leadership of the Communist Party of China, adhered to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, never forgot the original heart and forged ahead, determined to closely link their ideals with the future of the motherland and the destiny of the nation, shoulder the mission of The Times to strengthen the country and enrich the people, and strive to be the successors of socialism.

3. Three-dimensional teaching model

With the deepening of curriculum reform, many curriculum reform courses are showing great enthusiasm, and the series of courses pay attention to the introduction of problems and network interaction. Based on the talent training objectives and curriculum advantages of "Tourism Russian" course, systematic and ingenious design of teaching links is the basic path and effective carrier to achieve the goal of "curriculum ideology and politics". Such as: Russia's "Red Tour", "Along the path of Lenin", "memory of the old generation living in the Soviet Union", "retracing the ancient Silk Road", "Lenin's tomb in Moscow's Red Square", "Travel with civilization", etc., in the form of micro-lessons, videos, wonderful dialogues, self-testing questions, online discussion and question-answering.

4. Simulated practical teaching

Reform teaching methods and means, establish multi-dimensional simulated practical teaching classroom, integrate "teaching, learning and application", and optimize the assessment method of online teaching. Explore a new model of "simulated practice classroom" in practical teaching, truly transform professional knowledge into professional skills in a timely manner, and lead students into full simulated job training to achieve zero distance between study and employment.

The blended teaching has changed the previous assessment method of one exam paper at the end of the term and paid more attention to the evaluation of students' learning process, ability and quality. It can encourage and motivate students to persevere, be good at thinking, and avoid plagiarism. Classroom attendance, performance in class and online independent learning are all used as the criteria to evaluate students' academic performance, and the methods of face-to-face assessment between teachers and students, student self-assessment and student mutual assessment are adopted. Such as: showing excellent works, so that students have a sense of accomplishment, but also give other students a motivating effect, encourage them not to be discouraged, to catch up.

The final score of the course "Russian for Tourism" on the hybrid network platform

name	10% attendance	Take 10% before class	Online learning performance (online time, number of downloads, number of reads, etc.) 10%	Classroom performance (self-evaluation, peer evaluation, teacher evaluation) 20%	Online test (mid-term) 10%	Online work (quality of completion) 10%	Final online random test 30%	Total score (100 points)
Rui Liu A group of	10	8.96	7	18	8.5	9.68	(92*30%) 27.6	89.74
Xue Wang A group of	10	8.75	8	16	8.5	9.53	(92*30%) 27.6	88.38
Miaohui Chang A group of	10	8.31	9	16	7.5	9.68	(82*30%) 24.6	85.09
Qiaozhen Zhu A group of	10	8.69	9	17	8.5	9.68	(86*30%) 25.8	88.67
Bo Li Two sets	10	9.89	9	18	8.0	9.68	(88*30%) 26.4	90.97

Qingkai Gao Two sets	10	8.87	8	16	7.5	9.63	(82*30%) 24.6	84.6
Yanan Wang Two sets	10	9.57	9	17	8.5	9.58	(88*30%) 26.4	90.05
Xue Li Two sets	10	8.92	9	16	7.0	9.68	(70*30%) 21	81.6
Zixin Tong trio	10	9.04	9	17	8.5	9.68	(86*30%) 25.8	89.02
Xing Wang trio	10	9.0	9	18	8.0	9.53	(80*30%) 24	87.53
Fengxia Gao trio	10	8.0	7	17	7.5	9.42	(78*30%) 23.4	82.32
Guangrui He trio	5	6.40	9	12	7.5	9.68	(88*30%) 26.4	75.98
Weiwei Miao trio	10	8.87	8	14	7.5	9.63	(82*30%) 24.6	82.6

In short, it is necessary to constantly update online and offline resources, enrich course content, optimize teaching methods, and present diversified course design and teaching arrangements according to the teaching objectives and practical course nature of foreign language practical courses. The implementation of practical courses should not be divorced from reality, let alone passively inculcate knowledge, and give full play to the educational function of professional courses combined with course content. In the process of knowledge teaching, we should pay attention to the value guidance, extend the depth of content, and better reflect the practicality of such courses. In order to meet the requirements of China's higher education in the new era, it will cultivate "professional, international and composite" advanced foreign language talents.

References:

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