

# Talk about the problems and solutions in college English teaching in vocational undergraduate universities

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**Abstract:** With the rapid development of vocational education, college English teaching in vocational undergraduate universities is facing a series of new challenges and problems. This paper deeply analyzes the current vocational undergraduate university college English teaching such as the teaching goal is not clear, teaching content and professional demand, single teaching method, teachers and students English foundation weak, and put forward the clear teaching objectives, optimize the teaching content, innovative teaching methods, strengthen the construction of teachers and pay attention to students individual differences solutions, aims to improve the quality of professional undergraduate college English teaching, training high-quality professional talents to meet the needs of society.

**Key words:** college English; English teaching; problem; method

As an important part of China's higher education, vocational undergraduate education aims to cultivate high-level technical talents with strong practical ability and innovative spirit. As an important public basic course, college English is of great significance to improving students' comprehensive quality and professional ability. However, there are still some problems to be solved in the college English teaching of vocational undergraduate universities.

## 1. Problems arising in college English teaching in vocational undergraduate universities

### (1) Teaching objectives are not clear

The college English teaching objectives of vocational undergraduate universities are often not clear enough, and they fail to fully combine the characteristics of vocational education and the professional needs of students. Some colleges and universities pay too much attention to the teaching of English language knowledge, ignoring the cultivation of students' English application ability and professional quality, resulting in the fact that students cannot effectively use English to solve professional problems in practical work.

### (2) The teaching content is out of touch with the professional needs

At present, most of the college English teaching content in vocational undergraduate universities follow the teaching materials and teaching system of ordinary undergraduate universities, and lack of practical content related to the vocational field. The teaching content focuses on basic knowledge such as grammar and vocabulary, but it is less about industry English and workplace English related to students' majors, which cannot meet the needs of students' future career development.

### (3) A single teaching method

In terms of teaching methods, college English teaching in professional undergraduate universities is still based on traditional teaching, with teachers taking a dominant position in the classroom and students passively accepting knowledge. This teaching method is lack of interactivity and innovation, and it is difficult to stimulate students' interest and enthusiasm in learning, and is not conducive to the cultivation of students' independent learning ability and comprehensive language use ability.

### (4) Lack of teachers

The ever-changing English education needs. The structure of professional title, educational background structure and age structure of teachers are also unreasonable, which affects the quality and effect of teaching. Therefore, it is urgent to strengthen the construction of English teachers in professional undergraduate universities, improve their professional quality and practical ability, innovate teaching methods, and enhance their teaching vitality and innovation ability, so as to meet the development needs of vocational education and improve the effectiveness of English teaching. At the same time, teachers should be guaranteed sufficient opportunities for professional development, such as participating in regular training, seminars and academic exchanges, to maintain the frontier of their teaching knowledge and skills.

## 2. Methods to solve the problem of college English teaching in vocational undergraduate universities

### (1) Clear teaching objectives

Vocational undergraduate colleges should fully consider the characteristics of vocational education and the professional needs of students, and accurately set the teaching objectives of college English. The formulation of teaching objectives should be centered on strengthening students' English practical application ability, intercultural communication ability and professional quality, so as to ensure that they can skillfully use English for professional communication in the future professional environment and effectively deal with practical problems. For example, for engineering majors, teaching should focus on enhancing the ability of reading and translating professional technical materials; while for service majors, teaching should focus on improving oral expression and business communication skills.

## (2) Optimize the teaching content

Integrate the career needs and reconstruct the teaching structure: College English education needs to closely link the students' professional and career needs, and deeply integrate and refine the teaching modules. The professor of basic knowledge should be combined with professional related English knowledge, such as industry English, workplace communication English, etc. For example, tourism English courses are customized for tourism management students, and specialized computer major English courses are designed for computer science learners.

Introduce the practical context and expand the teaching resources: the language materials in the real professional environment, such as enterprise documents, product guidelines, industry research reports, etc., should be incorporated into the teaching content to create a closer to the actual learning environment. At the same time, we should make full use of network resources and multimedia technology to enhance the diversity and practicality of teaching methods, and enhance the attractiveness and practicability of teaching.

## (3) Innovative teaching methods

Adopt project-driven education strategy: using specific projects as teaching tools, combining subject theory with practical operation, to enhance students' English practical and application ability. For example, students can be guided to a team to complete a market research report or business planning task written in English.

Application situation simulation teaching method: to construct a teaching background consistent with the professional environment, so that students can conduct English communication and practical operation in the simulated real working environment. For example, set up business negotiation, hotel service, product launch and other situations, allowing students to play different roles, and participate in English dialogue and role-playing activities.

Implement hybrid teaching mode: integrate online and offline teaching resources, and use digital learning platform and teaching software to enhance students' learning flexibility. The online teaching section provides a wealth of learning materials and autonomous learning activities, while the offline teaching section focuses on answering questions, practical operation and promoting in-depth interactive communication.

## (4) Strengthen the construction of the teaching staff

Strengthening teacher professional development: Schools should regularly organize English teachers to participate in special educational seminars and advanced training programs to update their vocational education ideas and improve their teaching efficiency. We should actively promote teachers to go deep into the forefront of enterprises, have insight into industry trends and professional needs, so as to update teaching cases and enrich practical experience.

Introduce diversified education talents: to attract double-qualified English teachers with industry background and practical experience to strengthen the comprehensive strength of the teacher team. At the same time, enterprise experts and industry leaders should be invited to be guest lecturers, who can directly participate in teaching and teach the most cutting-edge industry English knowledge and practical skills.

Establish an interdisciplinary teacher cooperation mechanism: encourage the cooperation between English teachers and professional teachers, jointly design interdisciplinary courses, formulate innovative teaching strategies, and carry out teaching research, so as to realize the deep integration and continuous optimization of English teaching and professional teaching.

## (5) Pay attention to the individual differences of students

Implement hierarchical teaching strategies: According to the differences in students' English ability and learning ability, we assign students to different teaching groups, and set corresponding teaching objectives and teaching plans to conform to the concept of hierarchical teaching. For students with weak foundation, our focus will be on consolidating basic knowledge and teaching effective learning strategies, we will provide extended learning tasks and customized guidance to meet the learning needs of students at different levels.

Promote personalized learning support: We respect the uniqueness of each student's ability and provide them with personalized learning guidance and support. After class, we will organize English learning groups, English seminars and other activities to help students solve their learning problems, stimulate their enthusiasm for English learning, and cultivate their independent learning ability.

Build a diversified evaluation system: we will comprehensively evaluate students' learning process, learning attitude, classroom participation, homework completion, test results and other aspects, in order to comprehensively evaluate students' learning effect. By combining formative evaluation with summative evaluation, students are regularly given feedback on their learning status, so as to stimulate their initiative and promote their continuous progress.

## (6) Strengthen the construction of school-enterprise cooperation and practice base

In the context of globalization and knowledge economy, the reform of vocational education is crucial. Vocational colleges should establish deep cooperation with enterprises to create long-term and stable partnerships, in order to realize the integration of resource sharing, talent training and practical teaching. The first step is to establish an enterprise internship mechanism, so that students can apply theoretical knowledge in practical work and improve their application ability and innovation ability. Companies should participate in curriculum design and provide cutting-edge advice and real cases to develop students' critical thinking and problem solving skills. At the same time, enterprises' training of teachers and their participation in teaching quality monitoring can also help to promote the sustainable development and quality improvement of vocational education. In short, school-enterprise strategic cooperation is the key to improving the quality of vocational education and cultivating talents in line with the needs of the industry. Through deepening cooperation, more excellent talents with practical ability and innovative spirit can be sent to the society.

### 3. epilogue

College English teaching in vocational undergraduate universities plays an important role in cultivating high-quality professional talents. In view of the problems existing in the current teaching, by clarifying the teaching objectives, optimizing the teaching content, innovating the teaching methods, strengthening the construction of the teaching staff and paying attention to the individual differences of students, it can effectively improve the quality of college English teaching, and lay a solid foundation for students' career development and future employment. At the same time, schools and teachers should continue to explore and innovate to adapt to the new trends and new requirements of the development of vocational education, and make positive contributions to the development of vocational undergraduate education.

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