

Effect of Positive Education in University Teaching

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Abstract

In view of the problems existing in the current university teaching, such as low interest of students in learning, lack of motivation to learn and less communication with teachers, this paper introduces the positive education principle. Positive education puts forward higher requirements for teachers. Teachers should devote great enthusiasm to teaching, be more tolerant of students, and deepen their understanding and care for students. According to the specific situation of the students, we should encourage them to think more, study actively, and encourage them to challenge themselves and make continuous progress. Positive education really makes teaching student-centered and cultivates students' learning ability and quality in an all-round way.

Keywords

Positive Education, University Learning, Active Learning

Introduction

University education is self-education in essence, and university teaching is an important form of students' self-development, which lays a good foundation for students' self-development. Therefore, university teaching should focus more on the teaching process, not just the results. Classroom teaching is the most important form of teaching in China's colleges and universities. It is also the most basic and important part in all segments of universities teaching. It is an important way for teachers to impart knowledge, technology and ideas to students, and to guide students to master learning rules and scientific learning methods. It is a core link in the whole education and teaching system, and its quality directly affects the quality of personnel training. Good classroom teaching can enable students to learn knowledge, cultivate their interest in learning, master excellent learning methods, form a good style of study, and guide students to innovative thinking and self-learning.

However, the current situation of university classroom teaching is not optimistic, students rely more on the indoctrination of teachers, students lack due interest in knowledge, lack of desire to explore learning. They are in a passive learning state. They lack real motivation, creativity, questioning spirit, confidence in expressing themselves, courage to make mistakes and habit of accumulating knowledge. Such problems lead students to memorize knowledge, but usually not to understand why it is.

In view of the disadvantages of current classroom teaching, educators put forward positive educational principles. Positive education is to discover the advantages and affirm the shining points. Psychologically speaking, it is to give more positive feedback and cultivate positive behavior. Specifically, there are three points to be achieved: (1) student-oriented; (2) active guidance, from passive learning to active learning; (3) adhering to praise, encourage and incentive.

Student-oriented

Students are the main body of learning and development. University teaching must pay attention to students' individual differences and learning needs according to the general laws of students' physical and mental development and education. It should also concern students' curiosity, stimulate students' initiative and enterprising spirit, and advocate independent, cooperative and inquiry learning methods.

The concept of "Student-oriented" undoubtedly requires that education should highlight "humanistic care" and treat students as living people with thoughts, feelings, rights, dignity and growing up. Teachers should fully respect students' human nature,

personality and human rights, and have more trust, understanding and tolerance for students. Teachers should respect students as equal subjects, protect and develop students' self-esteem, and promote students' healthy psychological development. Only in this way we can truly establish the prestige of teachers in the minds of students, promote the development of the relationship between teachers and students, and be conducive to the success of education. To love students, we must first understand them. Only when we understand what they think, our education can be in place. To love students, we should respect each student's unique characteristics and guide their development. Students are so different that they can't be exactly the same. For teachers' requirements, some students can understand, and some students can't fully understand. We need to see this difference, and we can't ask for uniformity. Respect should be given to the different characteristics of each student. Respect is the premise of love. Without respect, there is no love.

To be student-oriented and promote students' growth and development in an all-round way, it is necessary to have a comprehensive understanding of students and pay attention to all aspects of students. If teachers don't know students, they can't talk about caring for students, approaching students, and developing students in an all-round way.

Active guidance, from passive learning to active learning

Traditional teaching takes teacher's teaching as the basic mode, takes knowledge inheritance and acquisition as the main content, students are passive learning. The teaching method has its own advantages, such as systematicness, demonstration and high efficiency of imparting knowledge. However, the teaching method lacks democratic ideas, can't give full play to students' initiative, and can not reflect students' principal position in learning. The main problems of students' learning style are: listening more and doing less (lack of autonomy); passive acceptance more, active exploration less (lack of inquiry); personal understanding more, group cooperation less communication (lack of cooperation).

The object of teaching is students, which should be centered in teaching. Teachers should change from inside to outside, so that teaching can really have "persons", classroom can really have "learning", and truly reflect the idea of "student-oriented". Therefore, on the basis of traditional passive learning, classroom teaching needs to emphasize active learning, mobilize students' enthusiasm and initiative in learning, give full play to students' autonomy and creativity, improve their interest in learning and

improve their learning ability. To cultivate students' active learning is the inevitable requirement of implementing and promoting quality education. To give full play to the role of students as the main body and encourage students to become masters of learning, it is important to constantly explore various effective measures and strategies in teaching practice so as to make active learning, conscious learning and willing learning become students' own affairs.

To cultivate students' good learning habits - active learning, teachers, who are the guides of students' learning, need to explore constantly and adopt various measures and strategies to effectively cultivate students' initiative through the teaching process. Finally, in group cooperative learning, team members are required to respect each other and to stimulate competition awareness. Teachers can also assign tasks before class, and students can take them to class to communicate after preparation, which requires that the questions raised by teachers are enlightening and exploratory. Besides, the key to solve problems is to cultivate the problem consciousness of teachers and students. Equal dialogue between teachers and students means that teachers and students solve problems in communication, rather than simply passing on the experience of teachers and students, so teachers must have basic teaching ability and exploratory spirit. The cultivation of students' problem consciousness is the most important. Students can be asked to ask questions after full preview and submit them in written form. Some questions with discussion value and enlightening function can be selected for discussion. When it is not easy for students to find problems in the text, teachers should point out the points that need special attention in the article and give guidance and suggestions. In the course of lecturing, teachers can convert declarative materials of the final form into problems that can guide students to think and explore. The specific method is to divide the knowledge of the final form into a series of problems according to its logical relationship, and then connect these problems in series, so that students can master knowledge in the process of solving problems one by one.

Active learning includes autonomous learning, cooperative learning and inquiry learning. Autonomous learning is a kind of learning method, which is relative to passive learning and mechanical learning. It refers to students' conscious and active learning on the basis of clear learning tasks, and strives to complete their learning tasks. Autonomous learning first requires students to clarify their learning objectives, not blindly learn, develop various thinking strategies and learning strategies, and learn in solving problems.

Cooperative learning refers to the interactive learning in which students are organized in groups or teams and have a clear division of responsibilities in order to accomplish common tasks.

Inquiry learning refers to the learning activities in which students, under the guidance of teachers, timely select and determine research topics and actively discover problems, solve problems, acquire knowledge and form abilities through independent attempts, experiences and practices. Compared with traditional acceptance learning, inquiry learning pays more attention to the practicality, participation and openness of problems.

In order to guide students to inquiry learning, teachers can let students guess the results or reasons, and then design the plan to explore which guess is correct, and finally come to a reasonable conclusion. Inquiry learning can not only make students feel the learning process, but also make students feel the sense of achievement, experience learning fun, master learning methods,

and enhance their self-confidence in learning. Independent learning, inquiry learning and cooperative learning are not completely separated. They infiltrate and complement each other.

Adhering to praise, encourage and incentive

In teaching, teachers should pay attention to create a relaxed and pleasant learning atmosphere, alleviate students' learning pressure, and stimulate their inherent desire for learning initiative. This requires teachers and students to establish an equal, democratic and friendly teacher-student relationship, so that students dare to think, ask, say and publicize their personality. How can we help students feel relaxed and confident in class? This requires teachers to first put down their teacher's shelf, be friends of students, allow students to make mistakes, and keep students in high learning mood. Teachers can stimulate students' demands if they can correctly evaluate students, praise them in time and encourage them enthusiastically.

If teachers can constantly change the form of teaching activities according to the teaching content, it will help to cultivate students' interest in learning, and through various examples and activities, students can concentrate on learning, better perceive, remember, think and imagine, so as to acquire more solid knowledge and skills and arouse the will to overcome difficulties. For students with learning difficulties, teachers should be their guides and regard students' personality differences as the elements of teaching. In order to make every student develop and enter the "positive spiral" rising state, we should adopt the method of stratified teaching, from the aspects of pre-class preparation, teaching organization, teaching methods, assignment, learning detection, and teach mainly in the form of collective teaching and supplemented by group teaching.

Starting from students' curiosity, teachers should guide them to think and solve problems seriously. Protect every student's curiosity and guide it to the direction of learning and growth. Use students' curiosity to guide students to find out questions, and then to find ways to solve them, to experience the fun of learning, acquire knowledge, through intuitive and visual understanding, arouse their image thinking, enhance their attention, and enhance their interest in learning.

In short, it is to make students feel happy in their continuous success and improve their interest in learning. For example, in the classroom, we often carry out some calculation competitions, error correction competitions, editing competitions and so on. We should praise the winners and encourage the losers. Of course, in the process of developing these activities, we should pay attention to the actual situation of students and compete at different levels, so that every student has a chance to win, so that they can build up stronger confidence in the joy of success. In addition, we should treat examinations with correct educational concepts, stimulate students' interest in learning through examinations, let more students share the happiness of obtaining excellent results after examinations, and stimulate students' interest in learning.

References

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