

Research on the Characteristics of Classroom Teaching and the Requirements for Teachers

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Abstract—Classroom teaching is a kind of exchange of ideas and knowledge as well as a kind of exchange of language, emotion and behavior. As a teacher, it has external and internal influence on students. The decisive role is internal influence. It acts as an internal driving force on students, and students' behavior is voluntary. In order to adapt to the characteristics of classroom teaching and improve the quality of classroom teaching, some requirements are put forward for teachers.

Keywords—external influence; internal influence; internal driving force

I. INTRODUCTION

How to cultivate talents that understand technology, manage, and have innovative spirit and practical ability in the new century is the arduous task facing our teachers in colleges and universities. To achieve the goal, it needs us to deepen the teaching reform and improve the quality of teaching.

As we all know, classroom teaching is the basic form of school education, which plays an extremely important role in the teaching process. In order to improve the teaching quality, the teachers should not only accurately impart theoretical knowledge to students in a short class, but also cultivate students' abstract thinking and logical reasoning ability, and improve students' comprehensive intelligence quality. To this end, the teachers must teach carefully.

First of all, it is necessary to understand the basic characteristics of classroom teaching. It is not only a kind of exchange of ideas, but also a kind of exchange of knowledge. The study of professional knowledge and moral training should be skillfully combined. The teachers should combine moral education with teaching. Imparting knowledge and educating people complements each other. In terms of teaching content, it should strive to be accurate and comprehensive, and can't teach one-sided or even wrong things. It is a kind of language communication. The requirement of teaching skills should be clear, and can't be ambiguous. It is a kind of emotional communication. It should be warm and sincere, not false in teaching attitude. It is also an artistic communication. It should be humorous and interesting, not rigid in teaching methods. Lecture is a kind of behavior communication. It requires teachers to have

higher education background and morality, but not be hypocritical.

In the whole teaching process, teachers have external and internal influence on students. The so-called external influence is composed of teachers' personal position, rights and other factors. Its influence on students is compulsory and authoritative. Teachers are superior and students are subordinate. Students must obey teachers. However, with the passage of time, the familiarity and intimacy between students and teachers will weaken, and even students may have conflicting feelings, so its impact on students is limited. The so-called intrinsic influence is the "personal charm" produced by teachers' internal comprehensive quality. The influence on students' psychology and behavior is based on conviction and confidence. The internal drive acts on students, and students' behavior is voluntary and active. From the above analysis, it is not difficult to see that in the whole teaching activities, the external influence on students is secondary, while the internal influence on students is the main. Therefore, in order to enhance the "personal charm", teachers must constantly strengthen moral cultivation, enrich their scientific knowledge, improve their cultural literacy, and promote their teaching level. The students can deeply feel the profound knowledge and noble virtue in the process of teaching, and listening to teachers' class is a kind of enjoyment.

Combining the characteristics of classroom teaching and the influence of teachers on students, teachers should prepare lessons, give good classes, and make the improvement after class.

II. PREPARING LESSONS

Preparing a lesson is the premise of giving good lesson. "Three minutes on the stage, one hundred days off the stage" in a sense, whether a lesson can be taught well depends not on the stage, but on the stage before.

For teachers, lesson preparation is an important guarantee to strengthen the predictability and planning of teaching and give full play to the leading role of teachers. It mainly involves two aspects: teaching object and teaching content.

A. *Carefully Studying the Textbooks, Familiarizing with Them, and Making Plans*

Firstly, the syllabus of this course should be carefully studied. The syllabus clearly stipulates the teaching purpose, requirements and content arrangement, which are the general basis for teachers to attend classes.

After defining the requirements of the syllabus, teachers should analyze the textbooks immediately. There are new and old textbooks. If the new textbooks have at least two readings: rough reading and intensive reading. The so-called rough reading refers to browsing the whole textbook and having a rough impression of the textbook. Intensive reading means studying the textbook in detail and mastering its content skillfully, including the intention of textbook compilation, organizational structure, key chapters and the key, difficulties and key points of each chapter. For the familiar old textbooks, teachers can't carelessly but further study, better grasp the textbooks. The teachers should make teaching plan on the basis of familiarity with teaching materials.

B. *Familiarizing with the Situation of the Students and Having a Good Idea*

In order to make their teaching practical and targeted, teachers must have a comprehensive understanding of their teaching objects, such as their ideological status, personality characteristics, especially learning basis and learning attitude. To understand the learning basis, it can be achieved by examining their entrance scores or taking a pre-entrance test. Teachers can know the usual perform from the reflection in class, homework and so on. The advantages and disadvantages of their study are carefully analyzed and studied in order to strengthen the guidance in class, and then the teachers can better complete the teaching task.

All teaching methods of teachers should be guided by the principle of being conducive to students' understanding, acceptance and flexible application. At the same time, students should be taught scientific thinking methods, learning methods and flexible use of knowledge skills. "It is better to teach people to fish than to give people fish". The teachers should give priority to encouragement, observe and discover every progress made by students in a minute and timely manner, appropriately praise them, and accurately identify the shining points on each student.

C. *Making Careful Design, and Well-written Class Schedule (Teaching Plan)*

After completing the last two steps, teachers can compile the teaching plan. The content of the teaching plan includes: class, subject name, teaching time, topic, teaching purpose, key points, difficulties, teaching process, application of teaching methods, allocation of teaching time, teaching aids and so on.

In order to write a good teaching plan, sometimes teachers need to consult a large number of materials to enrich the content of textbooks. The following points should be paid attention to in the teaching content of the teaching plan.

First is to put forward questions in appropriate aspects and point out the topics to be discussed in this lesson; second is to explain definitions, theorems and propositions in precise language, and to explain abstruse principles in plain language; third is to choose examples and exercises appropriately so as to make them universal, typical and skillful; fourth is to pay attention to dispel difficult points; fifth is to pay attention to the connection between old and new knowledge.

III. GIVING GOOD LESSONS

In teaching practice, teachers should organize the content in textbooks into attractive, knowledgeable and interesting living content in a flexible and changeable way, and influence students' words and deeds through teachers' words and deeds, so as to emphasize personal teaching over teaching and teach each lesson well.

A. *Good Expression of Words and Deeds Is a Basic Quality of a Teacher*

Teaching process is the process of transmitting information, and information can't be separated from language. Teachers teach knowledge, and induce students in language. Therefore, teachers' language is required to be vivid and concise. Language is a bridge and link between speaking, listening, teaching and learning. Without the bridge of language, it can't be a lecture. However, teachers can't only speak but also give a lecture. Therefore, teachers should have good language expression ability. People with more knowledge may not be a good teacher. A good teacher must have good eloquence. Teachers with good language expression are full of enthusiasm and interest when they begin to teach. With lively sentences, euphemistic intonation, free and easy pronunciation, fluent and lively language speed, and well-designed teaching program, students can not only learn knowledge by ears and eyes in beautiful language expression, but also have doubled interest in the subject taught by teachers, arousing strong desire for knowledge and igniting sparks of ideals and aspirations.

When people interact with each other, they communicate with each other through body movements, gestures, eyes, facial expressions, as well as standing postures and distances. This is the use of body language. In class, it often has more profound content and more powerful expression than a few words. If teachers can use body language properly, they can attract students' attention, supplement and strengthen the content of the narration, and increase multiple channels of information so that both hemispheres of the brain can move at the same time. And the abstract thinking and image thinking can achieve harmonious unity. This produces a variety of nerve connections, so that students can understand the content of the lecture more deeply and remember more firmly. It shows strong expressiveness and inspiration.

B. *The Teaching Methods and Means Should Be Varied, Colorful and Interesting*

Teachers' requirements on teaching methods should be interesting, not rigid. Students can receive education happily,

which is an effective way to improve teaching quality and enhance teaching effect. Learning is monotonous and sometimes painful. Through humorous and interesting teaching, teachers can lighten the burden of students, teach in fun, and let students learn in happiness, so as to have a deep impression and memory to some extent.

In terms of teaching means, teachers should actively apply modern teaching means such as multimedia, strengthen the study and research of modern teaching techniques and means, and combine them with traditional teaching means to create new teaching means, and continuously improve teaching effect.

IV. REFLECTION AND IMPROVEMENT AFTER CLASS

If a teacher can try hard to sum up the advantages and disadvantages of each class, think about the purpose of the lecture, whether the task is clear, whether the focus is prominent, whether the theory is clear and so on, then he will succeed in half. The experience of lecture is from here, and the quality of lecture is improved from here. After class, the thought is clearest and the experience is deepest. The brain is still in an exciting state, every action, every detail and every word during the lecture are impressed. During the lecture, the students' expression is a mirror through which pride or apology or satisfaction can be generated in the teacher's heart. After class, students' reflection is the truest. After class, students talk freely about the content, skills and even the personality of teachers. This kind of reflection is the truest, so teachers should listen to students' reflection more. While enjoying praise, they should also listen to their criticism or even denial. On this basis, teachers should revise and enrich the content of the lecture, change and improve the skills of the lecture, so as to achieve immediate results.

V. CONCLUSION

In a word, as a qualified university teacher, it is necessary to improve the comprehensive quality. The first is to have good comprehensive ability to adapt to quality education; the second is to have broad and profound scientific and cultural knowledge; and the third is to have noble professional ethics quality. The ultimate goal is to improve teaching level and train qualified personnel. Teachers shoulder the mission of the times, innovate and make continuous progress, and make unremitting efforts to further promote quality education and train qualified modern builders.

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