

Thinking and Practice of "Student Oriented" Educational Philosophy

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Abstract. "Student oriented" is an important educational philosophy. It has been put forward for many years. But few teachers put it into practice. The purpose of higher education based on "student oriented" is to form a person through cultural accomplishment, to create a person based on the care of life, to create a person based on innovative consciousness, and to perfect a person through the liberation of personality. The paper adhered to "All for students and for all students" and discussed this subject from three aspects: lesson preparation, classroom teaching and homework. It illustrated the theories and the practical experience in teaching. It has obtained good teaching effectiveness.

Introduction

Many years ago, the educational circles put forward the slogan of "teacher led, student oriented". But few educators implement it in teaching practice. In fact, in the process of teaching, there are still a lot of teachers kept the traditional concept. They regarded teachers as the main body of the class, the whole class for a full. In the cramming method of teaching, students have been in a passive state of acceptance, easily distracted, if things go on like this, the problem becomes more and more. Many students gradually lose interest in learning and confidence.

With the deepening of the new curriculum reform, the new curriculum standards clearly put forward the idea that education should adhere to the student oriented. The idea of "student oriented" demands the full development of students. It is looked as the highest goal. It aims at further improving the scientific literacy of students and changing the learning style. It also vigorously advocates autonomy, cooperation and inquiry, and pay more attention to students' previous life experience and learning experience, emphasizing the students' subjectivity, initiative and participation. Pay more attention to the individual differences of students.

The idea of "student oriented" is rich in connotation and profound in meaning. It is one of the cores of the content of the new educational idea. It challenges the traditional teaching theories and points out the direction for solving the puzzlement of traditional education. The whole teaching process can be divided into three major links: lesson preparation, classroom teaching and homework. The following are discussed and implemented on how to implement the student oriented education concept in these three aspects.

Lesson Preparation

Lesson preparation is an important crucial link in teaching. When teacher prepares lessons he must deeply analyze the knowledge, understand textbooks and reference books. At the same time, teacher also considers the student's cognitive ability, knowledge, experience and receiving ability. Teacher could not apply mechanically and impose on students. Otherwise it not only is vain but also defeats the psychological knowledge of the students. In the process of preparing lessons, teacher should give full consideration to the individual differences of students to arrange the teaching content according to the students' receiving ability, and organize the teaching link. For the teaching materials, teacher has to respect. But he could not blind to echo what the books say. He ought to develop and integrate teaching materials for using according to his understanding. Abstract concepts should be illustrated

by examples closing to life. Dull knowledge should be changed into another form which students can easily accept it. For the knowledge points not in the teaching material, if they are help to build the students' knowledge the system, or have the guiding significance to life, they can also be introduced into the teaching of. Our education aims to cultivate children's thinking ability, learning ability, research ability and innovation ability, rather than a dead reading book machine. In my lesson preparation, I break the traditional way. At first I consider the students' existing knowledge, life experience, thinking, learning and something else maybe come out in learning. Base on those I design the teaching focus, teaching methods. I always take life language and way in teaching, and strive to learn more knowledge to elaborate in easy way in front of the students, to let the students have happy experience in learning. It can activate students' learning enthusiasm.

In addition, I also let students participate in lesson preparation activities. Students cannot be placed by the dominant position. They should be regarded as individuals which are an independent have the potential and creativity. The student oriented idea let students participate in the lesson preparation process. Student surf the Internet or go to the library to retrieve information, participate in social activities to collect teaching materials and experience of life, such as a small experiment for inquiry learning. In this way, it guarantees the leading role of students in the learning process.

Classroom Teaching

In the traditional sense, the classroom is regarded as a stage for teachers to sing a one-man show, and the students are regarded as only audiences. Students could not take party in the teaching. This way of teaching can only make students in a passive state. Students gradually lose interest in learning. In order to carry out the "student oriented" education concept, teachers should start with the following aspects:

Changing an Audience into an Actor. Constructivism theory holds that the process of knowledge formation is based on the original life experience and cognition, and is constructed by a series of inquiry and practice activities of students, rather than passive acceptance. In the process of interpretation, teachers should take heuristic and questioning way, give interesting problems, arouse the attention of students stimulate students to think actively, to find solutions, and then let students themselves evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of various programs. In addition, during each class teachers also allow students to sum up what they have in this course and which is the focus and how to apply in life. Through the establishment of these links, it not only stimulates the students' interest in learning, but also improves the attention of students in the classroom, and enhances the ability to observe life and solve problems.

In addition, in my class I often give part of the time to students, let them become the classroom controllers. Conversing role, each student has the opportunity to go to the platform, become a "teacher", and I sit in the seat, become "student". The "teacher" elaborates the knowledge he had learned in accordance with his own understanding and in their own way. Students should evaluate "teacher". This method greatly arouses the enthusiasm of the students. They are all vying for "good teacher". The new way thinking of students gives me more inspiration. So my teaching ideas are closer to the students. They are easier to understand what I said. In some sense, students are my teacher.

Changing from Passivity to Positivity. Passivity and positivity lead to different results. Only positivity can arouse the students' enthusiasm to do well. In traditional teaching, students are in passive position. They do what teachers ask them to do. In many cases, they don't know why to do and how to do. They only mechanically finish the task. They learn few knowledge from the task. The reason is that they lose the positivity. So they lose creativity. It is very danger. It is the result of cramming teaching.

For many years of teaching, I actively explore the mode of research-based learning. The mode is an positive learning approach. It fosters students' ability of discovering problems, studying and solving problems. It is more important to provide the methods and channels to students to obtain more

knowledge. It brings a new experience to students in autonomous learning and exploration. It fully explores the students' potential.

For example, in the course of Operating System, interprocess communication is very important but abstract. It is difficult to solve the problems of process mutual exclusion and synchronization. Before elaboration, I will give some examples of life and let them analyze and discuss. How many processes are there in the problem and what is relationship among them. How many resources do they have and what is the number of resources. How to solve the problem by P and V operation. And so on. I will enlighten the students to think and discuss. They feel interesting in discussing. Then find the answers in active thinking.

Changing Parts into Whole. Facing all students is the starting point of oriented students and it is also the kernel. In classroom teaching, teachers should take all the students' reception and understanding into consideration. If most students fail to understand, even if you give them more knowledge, it will be useless. Students have individual differences. It is a test for teachers that how they can both face all students and take care of the top students. Teachers should be required to adopt flexible and changeable methods and teach students in accordance with their aptitude.

For example, the students are divided into several groups. Each group is composed of top students, middle students and backward students. There is evaluation between groups, and it adopts some corresponding reward mechanisms. For the group's sense of collective honor, students spontaneously adopt the strategy of "student helping student". The top student helps backward students to learn. While the backward students improve, the knowledge of the top students is sublimated. It improves the overall.

In addition, I also designed the class teaching into a hierarchical method. First, I design activities and some problems which are easier for all the students to complete. So that all students can experience success. Then I design some teaching activities for most of the students to complete through efforts. It lets most students experience success. This sense of accomplishment is the motivation to keep lasting interest in learning. In the end, we can raise some higher requirements for the top students and make the students have more space for development.

Homework

In higher education, homework is always ignored. In fact, homework is an important link in teaching. The students can acquire a better understanding about what they learn in the class. I often give them an open subject. They can surf the Internet to find the answers. The answer is open too. Students can express their ideas in homework. I will correct homework seriously and give my viewpoints to students. I take every student seriously. The students feel that their efforts are respected. So they all try their best to finish homework. When they complete the homework, they obtain more knowledge. Every week, I have one or two hours to tutor after class. Students can come to my office to ask or discuss questions. Even they will tell me their troubles in life or feeling. We are more like friends, but not teacher and student.

Summary

As a teacher, we must adhere to the student oriented. All for students and for all students. The student's overall development has a priority among priorities of work. We ought to establish the idea of service for students. We teach what the students want. How do we teach depending on whether it benefits students. Therefore, teachers must constantly learn new knowledge, research new situations and explore new ways, so that we can make progress with the times and make contributions to train innovative talents. In the future, I will actively explore the advanced teaching mode. Learn more teaching theories and put them into practice. Test truth in practice.

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