In the Era of "Macroscopic Chinese Education", Chinese Teachers Need to Construct "New Concept of Chinese Education"—Adjusting Chinese Teaching in Sports Schools According to the College Entrance Examination Chinese Reform

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Abstract. The traditional Chinese teaching emphasizes the exam-oriented function and pays no attention to the cultivation of the core quality of Chinese. The teachers only strengthen the basic knowledge and answering skills of students in the "modularized" test structure and question type, which can cope with the selection of students' scores in the high school and college entrance examinations. However, since the ministry of education released the newly revised examination outline in 2017, the national high examination questions of Chinese have undergone great changes. The content of the examination highlights the core qualities of Chinese and emphasizes the function of moral education and education of Chinese. In order to meet the higher examination standards and requirements, Chinese teachers must construct a "new concept of Chinese education."

The Chinese Examination Question Change in College Entrance Examination

In form: pay attention to the comprehensive examination of reading ability, the number increases, the Content is rich, the style is diverse and the examination form is comprehensive.

"The increase in the number of Chinese college entrance exams may leave a small number of students unable to finish them." Professor Wen Rumin, director of the institute of Chinese education at Peking University, said this sentence has been best verified by the 2017 college entrance examination Chinese test. The new syllabus stipulates that "practical text reading" and "literary text reading" are required questions, the above two reading is no longer "two choose one" independent choice, so the total number of exam questions increased; In addition, the number of words in the reading questions is also increasing, and students' reading speed is being tested at a higher level. It is not surprising that some students fail to complete the test.

Take the 2017 national college entrance examination Chinese I exam as an example, the reading topics cover almost all literary styles. Among them, "climate justice" is expository text, "Tian Xiao" is a novel, data graph analysis is practical writing, plus the required test of classical Chinese, prose, reading part comprehensively examined the students on different styles of basic knowledge and understanding of the ability to analyze.

In particular, the four materials given in "practical text reading" are all channel operation and documentary industry development records, except for the chart (the audience rating of the radio station). Such a variety of examination forms require students to have strong analytical ability, to combine charts and other three materials, through the handsome selection, integration of information, the material reflects the deep level problems, and then use appropriate language to sort out the answer. This question gives consideration to the ability of "language construction and application" and "thinking development and improvement" in Chinese core accomplishment.

Secondly, in terms of content, the college entrance examination emphasizes the comprehensive examination of Chinese core qualities.

According to the curriculum plan and language standards for senior high schools (2017 edition) released by the ministry of education in 2018, Chinese core literacy includes four aspects: "construction and application of language," "development and improvement of thinking," "aesthetic appreciation and creation" and "cultural inheritance and understanding." The value connotation of
Chinese college entrance examination paper proposition is the embodiment of core quality." Discipline accomplishment refers to the comprehensive quality of students' ability to analyze and solve problems under the guidance of correct values and ideological methods when facing real problem situations or scientific research situations after learning in high school [1]."

The college entrance examination Chinese test reflects the inheritance, understanding and development of traditional culture. "Culture is the blood of the nation and the spiritual home of the people. Cultural confidence is a more fundamental, deeper and lasting force [1]."

The Chinese examination paper II of the 2017 college entrance examination directly gives six famous quotes from ancient and modern scholars to allow candidates to talk about their feelings and thoughts on traditional culture, and takes two or three of them as the basis of ideational composition. Whether it is "Zhoubi" "Day Xingjian, gentleman with unremitting self-improvement" self-improvement, or Wei Yuan's "by the light in the family, by the light in the world as four directions" open, or Mao Zedong's "number of heroes, but also look at the present" self-confidence, all are leading candidates to China's extensive and profound culture and understanding.

College entrance examination Chinese test question "follow the pace of The Times, pay attention to current affairs hot spot" The report to the 19th national congress of the communist party of China (CPC) pointed out that we should fully explore the ideological concepts, humanistic spirit and moral norms contained in fine traditional Chinese culture, and carry on innovation in line with the requirements of The Times, so as to make the Chinese culture show its lasting charm and the charm of The Times. The college entrance examination Chinese test question certainly must reflect the time the most popular thing and the most focal point topic. Chinese key words such as "One Belt And One Road, square dancing, bike-sharing, food safety, high-speed rail, mobile payment" were given in the essay title of the 2017 national college entrance examination's Chinese language test, section I, asking students to choose two or three key words to introduce China to foreign youth. Each key word is one of the most sensitive and hottest topics in contemporary China.

The Chinese test of college entrance examination reflects social reality and criticizes current problems.

Take the 2016 national volume I composition as an example. The material is just a cartoon, which examines the students' understanding of the connotation of the cartoon. Based on the different situations of "hickey" and "palm print" obtained by the two children in the cartoon, the implied meaning of the cartoon can be interpreted from multiple perspectives: educators should implement more incentive education, demanding perfection is not desirable; it can also criticize the evaluation method and mechanism of the current popular fractional theory. Only fractional theory of education mode and evaluation mode is the inevitable product of current domestic under the exam-oriented education system, it reflects that the social reality of thesis topic has certain Jie Lou Xing and critical, through the students to the current popular education it reflects the defects of the evaluation mechanism and evaluation, the students' true inner thoughts and dialectical thinking quality.

The national college entrance examination Chinese test questions embody the core values advocated by the country. The 18th national congress of the communist party of China proposed to advocate "prosperity, democracy, civilization and harmony; freedom, equality, justice and the rule of law." The socialism core values of patriotism, dedication, integrity and friendship are a comprehensive summary of personal outlook on life, world view and values. In his report to the 19th national congress of the communist party of China (CPC) in 2017, President Xi Jinping pointed out that in order to cultivate and practice the core socialism values, the discipline of Chinese bears the function of cultivating people through virtue cultivation.

In the 2017 national college entrance examination, the Chinese language examination paper I, the Wenyanwen, portrays Xie Hongwei as a person of integrity and attaching importance to family ties, while the national paper II depicts an official who is dedicated to his duties and takes good care of the people. Both readings are aimed at advocating the traditional values of being a person and an official. "Climate justice" mentioned in the reading title of the 2017 national college entrance examination Chinese test, volume I of the national college entrance examination, and "air pollution," "food safety" and other topics in the key words of the composition are all to guide students to have responsibility,
sense of crisis, legal concept; it also gives rise to a world view of man and nature in harmony. Therefore, the national college entrance examination language test to the national core values of advocacy is subtle is also everywhere visible.

College entrance examination composition directly with the "Chinese core quality" to the proposition. In 2016, the composition material of the national college entrance examination Chinese test volume II states that "Chinese learning is related to a person's lifelong development, and the overall Chinese quality of the society is related to the soft power and cultural confidence of the country," which allows students to directly write the composition with Chinese core quality, causing many examinees to be caught off guard and unable to write.

The Concept of "Macroscopic Chinese Education" and the Construction of "New Chinese Education View"

The concept of "Macroscopic Chinese education" comes from the "Macroscopic Chinese" proposed by Zhang Xiaochun. Its original guiding ideology is: contact with social life, focus on the whole education, adhere to the complete structure, paying attention to training efficiency. However, with the expansion of Chinese teaching practice and the renewal of teaching and research concepts, "Macroscopic Chinese education" refers to the extension of life that is not limited to single Chinese teaching materials, Chinese teachers and Chinese classes and absorb Chinese knowledge and core quality of Chinese.

"Macroscopic Chinese education" break through the traditional language knowledge narrow shackle, and social life is closely linked, to the Chinese class as a carrier, teachers through the guidance and promotion of means to develop students "moral, intellectual, beautiful" comprehensive quality, make students become an excellent "person," this is the essence of "Macroscopic Chinese education."

The construction of "new concept of Chinese education" and the understanding of "Macroscopic Chinese education" educational concept are in line with each other. It only requires teachers to make a thorough and essential change in teaching thinking and teaching concept, and the change in ideology can be transformed into every word and deed in teaching behavior. In a word, the Chinese teachers' Chinese class should not be confined to the knowledge points in the book, but should guide students to learn Chinese nutrition in all areas of life, improve the comprehensive ability of Chinese, so that students' Chinese core quality can be fully developed."

The Present Situation of Chinese Teaching in Sports Schools and Its Solutions

Firstly, there is a great difference in Chinese learning among students in different stages of learning, and their Chinese ability shows a "fault" pattern. The primary Chinese language in sports schools focuses on the enlightenment of Chinese, and the examination is mainly about memorization. Most students' Chinese scores are generally good or better. But the students' Chinese foundation is weak, the situation that their Chinese knowledge is too deficient has shown completely in the junior middle school stage; if the situation has not been well adjusted in junior high school, sports school students' language ability will degenerate more when in secondary school, resulting in the sports school students' language ability did not show a benign stage of improvement, but in the transition stage of junior high school "fault". Therefore, junior middle school is the key stage for sports school students to cultivate and improve their language ability.

Secondly, taking junior middle school as an example, this paper analyzes the weak points of students' Chinese ability in sports school and puts forward solutions.

Next, the author will analyze the current situation of junior high school students' Chinese language in sports school based on the data of the mock test paper of Chinese middle school examination for 2018 graduates of sports school refer with: Table 1.

Table 1 is the data of the five sub-questions in the first question, from which we can see that the average score of the whole school is only 3.99 for the 10 points in total. The average score for writing Chinese characters in pinyin is only 1.63. The two questions are worth 5.62 points. In the first place,
there is a good chance that the students will be able to learn English well. In the second place, there is a good chance that the students will be able to learn English well.

Table 1. The Basic Knowledge Score Analysis.

| The title number               | Full score | average | The difficulty coefficient |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1. Write poetry               | 10         | 3.99    | 0.8                       |
| 2. Write Chinese characters   | 4          | 1.63    | 0.67                      |
| 3. Word choice question       | 3          | 1.81    | 0.6                       |
| 4. Pragmatically analysis     | 3          | 1.61    | 0.54                      |
| 5. mock sentences             | 4          | 1.67    | 0.67                      |

Therefore, we should attach importance to the in-depth understanding and examination of ancient poetry. Different from primary schools, junior middle school Chinese cannot rely solely on reciting and writing ancient poems and new words and phrases. It needs to strengthen the understanding of their connotation and meaning to improve the scoring rate. We should strengthen the training of language expression and language application. We should cultivate students' language accomplishment from the beginning of grade one.

Now let's move on to the second question—the score of reading question "classical Chinese in class" refer with: Table 2.

Table 2. The Classical Chinese in Class Score Analysis.

| The title number               | Full score | average | The difficulty coefficient |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 6. Explaining words           | 3          | 0.44    | 0.48                      |
| 7. Translate the sentence     | 4          | 1.67    | 0.67                      |
| 8. Comprehension multiple choice questions | 3 | 1.8 | 0.6 |

Classical Chinese in class is the teacher's intensive and focused review. The average total score is 3.91 out of 10, which is far from passing! The score of explaining words is only 0.44, which indicates that students do not have a deep understanding of key words. The translation score is only 1.67, which indicates that students cannot understand the basic content of the article. Naturally, the comprehensive comprehension score of question 8 is also very low.

Continue to look at the extracurricular classical Chinese scores refer with: Table 3.

Table 3. The Classical Chinese after Class Score Analysis.

| The title number               | Full score | average | The difficulty coefficient |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 9. Semantic analysis          | 3          | 0.72    | 0.57                      |
| 10. There were divided into    | 3          | 2.48    | 0.49                      |
| 11. Answer the central idea    | 3          | 0.31    | 0.7                       |
According to Table 2 and Table 3, there is no significant difference in the scores of students in sports schools in terms of whether they have learned classical Chinese or not. This shows that teachers use a lot of energy and class in the classical Chinese teaching is almost ineffective! Students repeated recitation, writing has also very little effect!

Therefore, the teaching of classical Chinese in sports schools must be changed: from ineffective to effective, from inefficient to efficient. First of all, we should re-understand the students' learning situation, so as to set up the teaching objectives, key points and difficulties of classical Chinese. Secondly, let the students independently translate and understand classical Chinese, consolidate the content of classical Chinese, basic knowledge of classical Chinese. Thirdly, it is necessary to expand the amount of extracurricular reading of classical Chinese, especially short stories about writing biographies, which can not only improve students' reading ability, but also accumulate writing materials.

Scores of argumentative essays and essays are even less optimistic. refer with: Table 4.

Table 4. The Argumentative Thesis and the Prose Score Analysis.

| The title number | Full score | average | The difficulty coefficient |
|------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 12. Multiple choice | 3          | 0.44    | 0.15                      |
| 13. Multiple choice | 3          | 1.59    | 0.86                      |
| 14. Content comprehension question | 4          | 1.51    | 0.63                      |
| 15. Multiple choice | 4          | 1.56    | 0.64                      |
| 16. Multiple choice | 4          | 1.57    | 0.39                      |
| 17. Multiple choice | 4          | 1.41    | 0.6           |
| 18. Content comprehension question | 5          | 0.24    | 0.25                      |

The full mark of argumentative paper is 10, and the average score is 3.54. Prose full score of 17 points, the average score is only 4.78 points. The failure rate is too high, many students even give up the subjective questions. This shocking data alert us sports school students to improve the level of Chinese reading, especially prose such as the form of loose but emotional, thematic articles, most of the students are basically unable to read.

In order to solve this problem, Chinese teachers should carry out reading activities in a planned and targeted way, gradually improve students' reading interest, cultivate reading habits and improve their reading ability.

Firstly, complete the required reading list recommended by Chinese teaching materials, and solve the problem that sports school students do not buy books or read books by taking turns to explain a chapter of famous works.

Secondly, appropriate recommendation of good books to the students, if possible, let the students who are interested read more books, read good books.

Thirdly, to carry out regular reading exchange activities, students must dare to speak, let them think independently, try to write down their thoughts after reading, and improve their writing ability and language application ability.

Fourthly, to carry out a special reading topic training once a week, style should be diverse, it should has rich content, and can improve students' reading speed and ability to answer questions.
The importance of Chinese reading is self-evident, the middle school entrance examination reading questions a total of 46 points, the number of reading from a primary school increase to 4, the difficulty span is very large, reading ability must start from the first day to focus on training.

Finally, look at the composition score refer with: Table 5.

Table 5. The Composition Score Analysis.

| The title number | Full score | average | The difficulty coefficient |
|------------------|------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 19. The composition | 50         | 24.31   | 0.74                       |

Composition examination 50 points, the largest proportion of points, is the most important language. But from the data analysis, the composition score is not ideal, has not reached the pass level. The situation of summary correction generally has the following problems: students have weak ability to review questions; material selection from real life, monotonous, boring; superficial or inaccurate in conception; the center has nothing to do with the material; can't tell a story; improper formulation.

The following strategies can be adopted for the above problems:

Firstly, do some special training and guidance in the composition topic understanding and making. Secondly, inspire students to think deeply about the problem from a deeper perspective in the composition training. Thirdly, inspire students to accumulate material in life, accumulate emotional experience and guide them to explore the connotation of material, and can choose materials appropriately in composition. Fourthly, systematically study narrative writing method, so that students can write a complete and vivid thing, express the true feelings, close to the center. Fifthly, carry on the composition training every two weeks, the teacher corrects on the spot.

To sum up, the current situation of Chinese learning in sports schools needs to be improved. To change the traditional teaching concept, Chinese teachers in sports schools must construct a "new concept of Chinese education," combine the features of primary school, middle school and high school and the current teaching situation, and improve students' comprehensive Chinese ability according to the requirements of "Macroscopic Chinese education." Under the premise of paying close attention to the reform policies, trends and trends of the college entrance examination, and in the "Macroscopic Chinese education” curriculum that integrates the core qualities of Chinese, highlights traditional culture and highlights the core values of socialism, a comprehensive Chinese learning system is constructed to make progress in Chinese education in sports schools.

Reference

[1] Yu Han, JingYu Zhao and Li Yong. Function and examination contents of the new college entrance examination language [J]. Curriculum & textbook & teaching method, 2018 (5): 38-5.