

Research on Students-centered Teaching in Primary and Secondary School

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Abstract: With the development of education, many teaching methods have sprung up at home and abroad. In the traditional teaching mode, the teacher plays the main function, while students are always considered to learn passively, only learning knowledge from the lessons in the class, the textbooks, rather than learning with initiative. But in the real teaching process, no matter what stage the students are at, there are differences between different students in their interests, knowledge acquired, ability, logical thinking and so on. These differences are not immutable and they will change, which drives to the promotion of a new "Student-centered" teaching mode. This paper focuses on the new teaching mode of "Student-centered" in primary and secondary school, and probes into its effects on cultivating of students' questioning ability, interest in study and their personality.

Keywords: Students-centered; Teaching mode; Teaching in Primary and Secondary school

1. Introduction of the student-centered teaching mode

The concept of "Student-centeredness" was first transformed by American child psychologist and educator Dewey's concept of "child-centrism". Dewey's child centered philosophy has a great influence on the development of pedagogics. The traditional teaching is based on the spoon-feeding. In the teaching process, the teacher plays the main role and the students learn knowledge passively. Dewey is fiercely opposed to this kind of teacher-centred teaching. His new ideas have attracted the attention of the scholars and teachers and also played an important role in enlightening teachers. The theory has been further applied to the teaching mode of primary and middle schools and gradually developed into the mode of "Student-centered" teaching. It can be said that "Student-centered" is the opposite of "Teacher-centered".

The main characteristics of student-centered teaching lies on that students take charge of their own learning and teachers mainly work to guide and lead. In the process of teaching, it is more important for teachers to stimulate and guide students' initiative, not only imparting knowledge but also guiding students to know how to learn.

The teaching modes in class combines group activities, cooperation, designing, individual participation as so on. It should also take advantage of the internet, multimedia and other teaching aids to make a better teaching design planning. The key of "Student-centered" teaching mode lies on whether the main role of students in the class can be shown on the one hand. On the other hand, whether students' initiative is promoted should be considered. The emotion and motivation that students put into the classroom, and whether the students are their own managers in the class, are playing important roles. If students are in charge of controlling and managing learning activities and are actively involved in classroom construction and activity planning, this teaching mode is considered to be student-centered and should be advocated and actively studied at present.

2. The cultivation of students' questioning ability

All kinds of teaching is to develop and cultivate students' abilities and skills, so the aims of teaching should lies on "no-teaching". The so-called "No teaching" is to achieve "Freedom" in learning. Education in the society should develop into "Free education". In this process, there should not be limited in "giving" or just "receiving". Teacher's teaching responsibility should be related to inspiring, guiding the student, which is to play an auxiliary role. It is a better education for students to acquire the skills to absorb knowledge autonomously and to think critically so that they can have their own unique views on the knowledge.

Therefore, teachers should set up the problem situation and create an atmosphere of questioning. The cultivation of students' questioning ability depends not on the imparting the knowledge, but on the setting of the situation to make students raise questions. Therefore, teachers should be good at creating unique problem situations based on students characteristics so as to arouse students' thirst for knowledge. Questions make students' in a proactive state of acquiring knowledge. For example, in the teaching of a science course related to Environmental Conditions for Seed Germination, teachers can sow radish seeds in moist soil before class. The seed grows up into seedlings a few days later. During class, teachers can ask the students to observe the seedling. In the classroom, the students can ask questions in an enthusiastic atmosphere. They may ask a wide range of questions: Do seeds need water for germination? Does seed germination need air? Does seed germination need temperature? Does seed germination require soil? Does seed germination need sunlight? Do seeds need nutrition for germination? By creating a good situation, it can prompt students to have

questions and ask valuable questions, creating a good questioning atmosphere.

In view of this, in the classroom teachers should not really stick to the knowledge in textbooks and teach it mechanically. Teachers should have their own innovative ability to train and guide students in diversified and innovative teaching methods, stressing on students' questioning abilities, so as to create an efficient class.

3. The cultivation of students' learning interest

Comenius believes that "Interest is one of the main ways to create a happy and bright teaching environment". Interest is of vital importance for students to study. Teachers should change the way of teaching and let students take the lead in the class. In the classroom, teachers play the role of enlightening and inspiring, mobilizing students' to find their own way of thinking, to actively acquire knowledge. Only when students have a passion for knowledge can they motivate themselves to think, rather than regard learning as a task assigned by a teacher. If a teacher is too rigid in imparting knowledge, and does not know how to make students fall in love with learning, students will not regard learning as a fun and beneficial thing for themselves.

Therefore, teachers should focus on the cultivating students' interest in learning. Teacher can combine multiple learning methods such as interactive learning, inquiry learning, independent learning and innovative learning, so as to make the class interesting and the knowledge vivid, to provide more resources and platforms for students' learning, encouraging students to learn independently, think independently. And students should have the right to choose and take the initiative to accept knowledge. And they are also responsible for their own learning and assessment.

In the process of participation, students play an indispensable role and experience a sense of respect and satisfaction. Extracurricular activity groups and interest groups also play important roles in cultivating learning interest and enhancing learning motivation.

The timely feedback can also stimulate students' learning motivation. Teachers can use feedback to let students know their own learning results in time, ensuring students that they have great potentials and if they continue to work hard, it will be better, thus making a good effect on stimulating students' learning enthusiasm.

4. The cultivation of students' individuality

The ability to learn and to think individually is the most valuable skill in a student's life. Teaching students according to their aptitude is an educational idea put forward since ancient times. Students have their own unique talent, some suitable for the study of literature, some for physics. And what the teacher should do is by no means let the student to develop in one single way. In the whole process of students' learning, teachers should be student-centered. Every student should be involved in the class, and the rhythm of the class should be adjusted according to the students' learning. According to the students' personality, students have their own ideas. Different students can make their own judgments, express in their own way, solve practical problems by themselves, and acquire knowledge in their own way. So teachers should make the classroom become the platform of their own independent learning development.

The role of teachers is not limited to impart skills, but to inspire, arouse and inspire. Education should help students find what they want, what they are good at, what they are suitable for. Everyone has their own personality. And the teacher can find that students have different talents and hobbies. Therefore, teachers should give them appropriate advice and encourage them when they are in their confusion. Achievement is the only standard to measure students, and the fundamental purpose of school education is to promote the growth and all-round development of students. Education, is to let a person to grow in health and positively.

5. Conclusion

With the development of the society, learning is not just a means for people to obtain a diploma and find a job, but a necessity in life. Therefore, in open education, students are the conscious subject of self-reproduction. Therefore, the new teaching mode of "Student-centered" should be promoted in primary and secondary school. The new teaching mode of "Student-centered" is effective in the cultivation of students' questioning ability, interest in study and their personality, which can help the students in primary and secondary school develop in a healthy and positive way and can release their own potential to a greatest extent.

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