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January 2020
Volume 3 Issue 1

Review of Educational Theory



**BILINGUAL
PUBLISHING CO.**
Pioneer of Global Academics Since 1964



ISSN 2591-7625



9 772591 762209
Price: S\$30.00

Volume 3 Issue 1 · January 2020 · ISSN 2591-7625 (print) 2591-7633 (online)



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Volume 3 Issue 1 · January 2020 · ISSN 2591-7625 (Print) 2591-7633 (Online)

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ARTICLE

Mindset Rather Than Technology Is What Really Matters in Flipped Classroom in College English Teaching: An Organization Development Perspective

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 19 November 2019

Revised: 16 December 2020

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Flipped classroom

Mindset

Stakeholders

Deep change

Psychological safety

Whole brain literacy

ABSTRACT

This paper demonstrates the implementation of flipped classroom in a private university and explicitly interprets the three major resisting forces that undermine the application of flipped classroom in college English teaching. Based on in-depth analysis of voices from different stakeholders, it is illustrated that administrators in the focal institution lack a clear mission of external adaptation and should be more aware of hearing different voices instead of forcing the policy. As for teachers, they are used to traditional teaching delivery and fear for technology challenge and the possibility of being substituted by technology, moreover, they do not have the initiative to make innovation in tech-based teaching approaches. In terms of students, due to their lack of independent learning ability and their dependence on teacher-centered classroom context, it is challenging to change their awareness and accept the flipped classroom. Based on the situation, it is suggested in the paper that stakeholders should adapt their mindset to the external changes, and leaders in the school need to model the way of the flipped classroom and inspire a shared vision so that it creates psychological safety for its members to try new things.

1. Introduction

The integration of education and technology has increasingly become a trend of educational reform in China and will surely play an essential role in future education development. Under such circumstance, it is imperative that universities carry out flipped classroom to adapt to and survive in the external environment. Otherwise it will fall into the pattern of slow death. Internally, despite the strong appeal for deep change in college English teaching in the focal university, voice of resistance was still heard among different stakeholders who had

different value orientations. Three key factors contribute to this situation: teachers' internalized normal assumption about traditional teaching approach; lack of technological and financial support; autocratic leadership of the focal university.

There is no denying that technology plays a pivotal role in flipped classroom as educational technologies such as online videos are widely used to deliver content outside of the classroom. Nevertheless, as long as members are reluctant to change their strongly held assumptions about traditional model of classroom instruction, no matter how advanced the technology is, flipped classroom is less like-

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ly to be carried out in college English teaching in the focal university.

However, change is often difficult because we do not anticipate our own psychology. According to Tabrizi and Terren (2013) 10, when our change attempts fail, it is often because our emotional center fatigues and conquers our logical desire for change. It is like a war between the logical Rider and the emotional Elephant. When the rider and the elephant are motivated in the same direction, one is more likely to move forward. When these two forces disagree, one will experience internal turmoil and resistance. In terms of flipped classroom, the emotional “Elephant” is the part of those resisters that fights to keep the status quo and adhere to the traditional teaching, the part that feels uncertain and incompetent about this new strategy. To “SPURRING THE ELEPHANT” to move forward, instead of subjugating the elephant, breaking its spirit, and making it a slave to the rider’s will, the rider must arouse the elephant’s awareness of deep change as the change that brings about true fulfillment is rooted in self-awareness and personal alignment, and build trust relationship with it. This is also the top priority for the focal university.

Deep change begins with a state of mind (Quinn, 2012) 6. While changing a person’s mindset is never an easy task, as mentioned earlier, then what should we do? Change through authority or through influence? In the film *Dead Poets Society*, to lead the students into deep change, Mr. Keating does not give them a checklist of “recipes”. Instead, he shares both his and some alumni’s experience to warn his students that if they stick to the four pillars of Welton, they would fall into the pattern of slow death and not be able to achieve their dreams. When the students are fully challenged (ripping out the page is a typical example) and feel perplexed, Mr. Keating always models the way and encourages them to challenge the authority and find their own voice. In this interactive process, he joins with students in relationship of trust. In other words, he leads through influence not didacticism or authority.

Kouzes and Posner (2007) pointed out that leadership is not about position or title. Leadership is about relationship, credibility, and what you do. The core of leadership is influence, which is the key point that can make employees willing to follow the leader. Kouzes and Posner (2007) 6 then summarized future leadership as five characteristics, among which two are very important for implementation of flipped classroom in college English teaching in the focal university, i.e. modelling the way & inspiring a shared vision.

To begin with, modelling the way is not about copying some existing technology. Rather, it is about changing culture, which means changing the way people have thought

and acted for years. It is about learning how to learn together and create excellence in real time. To change the resisters’ mindset about flipped classroom, pioneers who are eager to take the initiative and set a positive example for other teachers are needed so that other faculty will join in later and learn together. Actually the college of English in the focal institution is leading the way. The dean of college of English submitted a MOOC about intercultural communication on Zhejiang Institutions of Higher Learning Boutique Online Open Courses Sharing Platform and has achieved the first-stage success. The flipped classroom has been carried out in part of College of English and received favorable feedback from both the English teachers and students. By means of modelling the way, teachers from other colleges will see how flipped classroom is different from the traditional one and then change their normal assumption, and the evidence of success will enhance their confidence about flipped classroom, which lays a foundation for its large-scale development.

Even though the staff members’ mindset has changed, there is another question: how to embed this new model of classroom instruction into organizational culture and make it internalized so that it will not become a flash in the pan. The answer may lie in inspiring a shared vision. In the previous section, a common cause of some administrators, teachers and students’ resistance is lack of clear vision. Actually, during the 13th Five-Year plan period, the focal institution has set a new goal, that is to be fully obliged to the duty of an accredited university in pursuing excellence in teaching and scientific research with painstaking efforts and innovative practice, in cultivating students in accordance with the requirements of the society and employers. To pursue excellence in teaching and meet the requirements of the society and employers, people need to change the way they have thought and acted for many years, develop new expectations and be at the edge of what they feel comfortable. Only when stepping out of the comfort zone can they enter into the realm of new discovery and possibility. People adapt or die since the educational field is always changing, and flipped classroom provides us an opportunity to break up the routine. So why not practicing saying “Yes, And...” to flipped classroom?

After inspiring a shared vision, the next step is to figure out how to fulfill it, but first and foremost, the senior leadership of the focal university must unscramble what are issues or challenges for breakthrough that are associated with implementing flipped classroom in college English teaching. If the leaders do not figure out what caused the problem first, then it makes no sense to try to overcome it than it does to take a pain killer without diagnosing the illness. However, the reality is in the focal university flipped

classroom is carried out under the coercion of administrative order. The teachers have no other choice but “just do it!”. So even voice of resistance is heard among teachers and students more often than not, the leaders just ignore it or attempt to discredit it.

2. Action Research

What we suggest here is doing action research, using Dr John J. Scherer’s STRIPES model, as is illustrated below:

Situation now:

The idea of the flipped classroom has been sweeping through the education community. While a large number of universities in China has already carried it out for many years, it is just in the very beginning in college English teaching in the focal university. The biggest challenge lies in those “resisters” strongly held assumptions about traditional model of classroom instruction as well as stakeholders’ diverse needs & value orientations.

Transformation needed:

Leading teachers and students into deep change by challenging their mindset and developing new and critical expectations about flipped classroom.

Restraining forces/Resources & Issues:

To see what forces restrain the implementation of flipped classroom and what issues need to be addressed, we need to analyze the stakeholders:

1) Who will be affected?

Macro: the organizational culture of the university

Micro: administrators, teachers & students

2) Who will implement?

Academic administration of the university with the support of each college

3) Who could be speed bumps?

autocratic leaders; teachers who stick to traditional teaching; students whose learning initiative and self-discipline is weak; technology and finance

4) Who has expertise or power?

Senior leadership team

Through stakeholder analysis, four major issues need to be addressed:

The administrators carry out flipped classroom under the coercion of administrative order while ignore other stakeholders’ voice.

The teachers feel uncertain about this approach, which brings lots of challenges, therefore reluctant to change.

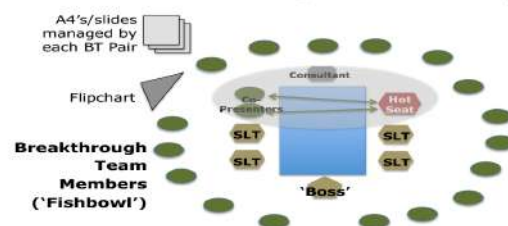
The students may struggle in this new learning method because they have not developed strong independent learning ability.

Lack of technological and financial support

Based on these issues, several ‘Breakthrough Teams’ and one ‘Senior Leadership Team’ should be set up, ad-

ressing the four focus issues in the presentation meeting.

Presentation Meeting: Room Set-Up



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Presenting the issues in the meeting

After finding out what is actually happening with the people affected, and why it is happening, the next step is getting all that data ‘on the table’ where it is seen and discussed by stakeholders in a safe environment.

The Players:

● Breakthrough Team Members

- Teacher representatives;
- Students representatives;
- Staff from modern educational and technological center of the focal university;
- Staff from discipline construction of the focal university

● Senior Leadership Team

President, Vice-president, Chief of Educational Administration Division, Deans of each faculty

● External & Internal Consultants

The Process:

The president of the focal university opens and welcomes all, introduces BTM;

BT team leader describes the process;

Presenter Team 1 speaks with “Hot Seat” leader about the challenges and confusion they meet and recommend advice;

100% present and paraphrase when necessary. Other members should lightly facilitate the presenter;

Q&A: clarifying questions from “Hot Seat” leader as well as the SLT. Please listen with empathy.

Feedback from consultants, comments and suggestions.

When the first presenters are satisfied, Present thanks and invites next presenter team.

Implementing and Tracking the Breakthrough projects (to be continued)

3. Activities to Create Psychological Safety

One of the critical issues is teachers’ fear of uncertainty and temporary incompetence. The flipped classroom requires teachers to navigate computer technologies effectively and efficiently while the teachers are used to the

traditional teaching and they have not yet mastered the new technology that flipped classroom requires. Some colleagues even express their fear that the technology will replace them one day, which will lead to unemployment. So how can the school leaders reduce those teachers' learning anxiety and make them embrace flipped classroom in college English teaching and take a positive attitude towards it? The answer is increasing the learner's sense of psychological safety. The following activities are recommended to create psychological safety.

3.1 A Compelling Positive Vision

The school leaders must ensure the faculty will be better off if they learn the new approach of teaching. Such a vision must be articulated and widely held by senior leadership (Schein, 2010) 8. The leaders should provide as much information as they can about the flipped classroom to convince both the teachers and students that this new method has been proven effective in improving both teaching and learning to a new level. It will not replace traditional teaching. It just shifts instruction to a learner-centered model in which class time explores topics in greater depth and creates meaningful learning opportunities. What's important here is to look at things from the perspective of the staff, to articulate why it's 'time well spent' and how this will save them time in the future and the benefits it can offer to individual students. But school leaders have to work things through. It's a process so take one step at a time.

3.2 Formal & Informal Training

Leaders should provide technological training classes, equipment and any other resources to not only help them adapt to flipped classroom, but also to excel in the changed environment. Besides, there are two departments in the focal university, i.e. College of Network Communication and Modern Educational & Technological Center, whose staffs excel in computer and technology. Therefore, school leaders can partner those who are less confident in using technology with teachers from above two departments that are really confident users of technology. They can learn from these "experts" and co-create videos using simple tools for creating videos and then move them along the technology ability chain. This will ease their burden of making time-consuming videos. Here comes another training--team building training since some staffs do not have a strong sense of collaboration. Furthermore, it is advisable to select small groups of staff who are enthusiastic about flipped classroom and send them abroad to see how flipped classroom and MOOC is conducted in

overseas prestigious universities, such as Stanford University, Duke University, Harvard University, etc.

3.3. Reward the "First Person to Try Tomato "

We need a culture that rewards leaders and teachers trying something innovative and understands that some failure is part of the learning process. The important thing is to give everyone a chance to innovate without the fear of failure. Teachers should not feel like deviants if they decide to engage in this new teaching approach. To achieve this, school should provide financial support and offers a bonus as an incentive to those who are eager to try this innovative teaching and who create videos so that they can earn much more from online courses.

3.4 Involvement of the ZYU Staffs

Create a climate of participation and mutual trust. Leader should allow teachers to actually influence the change with their own idea and creative approaches. When a teacher's ideas are explored and perhaps even adopted, it breeds trust and a sense of being valuable. Once they feel they matter in this school, they may not only stop resisting, but actually feel encouraged and hopeful anytime thereafter that you make changes.

So far, we have expounded both administrators and teachers' concern about flipped classroom and put forward corresponding solutions. However, to carry it out successfully in college English teaching in the focal university, another force is of great importance that it cannot be neglected, i.e. the students. The students we are teaching are all post-90s, who are highly individualized and adaptive. They are also "digital natives" who readily embrace digital technology and are addicted to these electrical gadgets. Their problems are, based on our observation, that a large number of them are aimless, neither knowing what and why they should learn nor having any career planning. In other words, they lack motivation and enthusiasm for learning. Moreover, they are less engaging in the class and not good at asking questions. For some students, teachers are transmitters of information while they are passive recipients of knowledge. They do what the teachers tell them to do. Under such circumstance, it is difficult to implement flipped classroom among the students since flipped classroom attaches great importance to students' full engagement and their learning initiative. Based on Dr. Perla Rizalina M. Tayko's "WBL" model (Whole Brain Literacy) (2013) 11, a large number of students are strong in "I-Control" (certainty, consistency) and "I-Pursue" (results, competitiveness) while weak in "I-Explore" (creativity, critical thinking) and "I-Preserve" (cooperation,

participation, relations). According to Tayko (2013) 11, whole brain learning brings education into the real needs of learners--needs they encounter in their real world. Being able to think and express their wonder and curiosity about the situation they find themselves in society makes every learner a potential questioner and problem solver.

Inspired by WBL, some guidelines for designing college English teaching are recommended. Firstly, teaching should be organized in a way that is compatible with the long-term goal of the focal university: cultivating students in accordance with the requirements of the society with painstaking efforts and innovative practice. To cultivate students' sense of purpose, giving them specific and detailed pre-class materials so that they can have clear learning objective and think more about the class content. Secondly, in class, students often complain about the various rigid rules set by the university, such as having early morning class and evening class, heavy workload, etc. So when designing teaching it should be precise about what has to be done, but not how to do it. The use of rules, policies and predefined procedures is kept to the minimum. Thirdly, the teaching design should be student-oriented. High results come from the fulfillment of both individual and organizational needs. The focal university has established an training program that advocates the unique principle of "service first and employment-oriented". At the same time, the students, highly individualized and adaptive, also have their individual needs. It is suggested to take both needs into account while pay more attention to the latter. To do this, giving students more freedom and autonomy and maximize the level of their involvement in college English class. Meanwhile, creating psychological safety to reduce their learning anxiety in flipped classroom as well as to cope with students' value pluralism. Moreover, paying more attention to students' strengths rather than their weaknesses, to help them discovery their strengths and potential opportunities through flipped classroom and then reflect on how these can be co-constructed towards creating the most preferred future they desire.

4. Conclusion

A technological revolution is happening in the world of education; it is changing universities for the better. But change is hard. Trying new things engages a fear of the unknown that makes most people uncomfortable. In a word, the problem ahead of us is not technology or capital but awareness.

It is hoped that administrators should be concerned about their importance to this work and take the development of flipped classroom as an important direction. Based on the 13th "Five-Year" Plan of the focal universi-

ty, some targets should be set up and the incentive mechanism established and improved. Moreover, the publicity and technological training should be carried out to improve the consciousness of teachers in flipped classroom.

When it refers to teachers, they must understand the terminology necessary for participation in those projects or activities and spare time to learn to use the tools. Used properly, however, technology can be a tool for teachers as well as for students. It can not only helps teachers new to technology gain experience in using it, but also helps tech savvy teachers incorporate technology more fully into their daily routines. Moreover, students can control their learning time and place to achieve personalized learning. All in all, flipped classroom requires new ways of thinking and behaving for all stakeholders.

Meanwhile, the ability to respond to change is a key role in any leadership position, and how well you cope with change and direct the overall transformation is crucial to your organization's success. Thus, it is time for the focal university to make a deep change to deal with the changing environment: the choice to be alive (Quinn, 1996).

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ARTICLE

Can Labor Make Women Happier?

The Relationship Between Labor Time, Cross-generational Care and Women's Subjective Well-being—A Research Based on CFPS (2016)

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 7 January 2020

Revised: 14 January 2020

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Labor time

Cross-generational care

Women's subjective well-being

ABSTRACT

Marxism women-theory advocates women to achieve gender equality and liberation through employment. But due to the influence of culture, if the promotion of female employment, women may face the dual pressure of housework and work, that is, the promotion of female employment may deviate from the ruling effect of people's happiness. This study aims to explore the relationship between labor time, cross-generational care and women's subjective well-being by using the data of CFPS (2016). Findings are as follow. Firstly, the time spent on housework differs between men and women, and the burden of housework still falls on women. Secondly, women's employment reduces women's subjective well-being to a certain extent, but this effect turns into a positive one under the moderating effect of cross-generational care. China's family culture weakens the negative impact of the increase in working hours of women to a certain extent.

1. Introduction

The word happiness has been a hot topic in various disciplines since ancient times, and it is also the ruling effect that each ruling party hopes to achieve. In the context of the China Dream, it also reflects whether the policy is truly for the people. The Women's Federation is one of the mass organizations under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It is the bond and bridge between the party and the govern-

ment in linking women. Its work adheres to the Marxist view of women and implements the national policy of equality between men and women. Under Marxism, gender oppression is a form of class oppression, and women bear multidimensional pressure: in the family field, women are gradually degraded to second-class citizens while doing unpaid housework; in the field of social labor, society's expectations of women's injustice, the social status of male domination, and the individual's own objective situation, women can only choose secondary

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Awards of this Paper:

Second Prize of Research Papers, Fujian Women's Theory Research Association, 2019.

Second Prize of Women's Theory Research Paper, Fuzhou Women's Federation, 2019.

occupations with low wages, fewer opportunities, and lack of security.

From the perspective of Marxist women, the basic function of the Women's Federation is to promote gender equality, especially equality in the economic field. To achieve this equality, the most basic thing is to allow women to participate in production and to get out of unpaid housework as much as possible.^[1,2] Therefore, the Women's Federation has implemented many policies to promote women's employment and labor around the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests of the People's Republic of China and the Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010).

Policies promoting women's employment are questioned: first, drastic social change weakens the function of policies. The drastic social changes have reduced the social status of women. No matter how the policy is formulated and implemented, it will not help achieve gender equality.^[1] Second, the mainstream culture of society has made policy counter-productive. Under the mainstream of the society, and with the rise of overtime culture, and the responsibility of housework falls on women, the formulation and implementation of this kind of policy has virtually shaped the dual role of women who not only deal with social labor, but also mainly undertake household chores in the family, forming a double burden.^[4] Based on the above questions, this paper pays attention to whether labor can improve the subjective happiness of female workers.

2. Review of Previous Research

The main research of subjective well-being follows the perspectives of social norms and social comparison. The former focuses on the impact of inequality on the group level, and considers happiness as the product of income differentiation within the group; the latter is concerned with the impact of inequality on individuals and believes that happiness is the product of individuals based on a frame of reference in the group.^[5]

On the research topics of labor and happiness, the research results have been extensively studied in social security, labor economics and other disciplines. In a recent study, Hou used the survey data to prove that a reasonable employment policy is benign to the subjective benefits of "a sense of gain."^[6] Through analysis of CLDS data, Li and others found that working hours were too short or too long, and the damage to workers' well-being was severe. Moderate length of work was benign.^[7] Wu and others focused their research on happiness on a single female group. The study believes that in China, the employment status of women cannot be dually divided

into yes or no, and the factors of the system should be considered, because there are differences in employment inside and outside the system; in addition, the family has asylum and conflict functions for female workers.^[8] Most of the previous researches tended to old institutionalism, which considered the impact of formal institutions and norms on individuals' behavior patterns. This paper supports the criticism of Wu and others on past research preferences, and argues that the study of labor on happiness needs to be brought into the perspective of new institutionalism.^[9] Neo-institutionalism believes that in addition to formal systems, the institutional environment of informal institutions such as social mainstream values, social culture, and social norms has an impact on human behavior patterns. These factors happen to be ignored by most research institutes in the past, and they are the focus of this paper. From a social and cultural perspective, there will be multiple cultural overlaps in China with social transformation: first, with regard to women's labor, there are calls for advocacy for the rise of feminist culture, as well as the traditional the man is in charge of the outside affairs, and the woman is in charge of the inside affairs; second, the traditional Chinese family culture is still infiltrated into the current Chinese family, which has a great influence on the behavior of Chinese families, and cross-generational care has a significant impact on the labor supply of families and women.^[10]

The puzzles after reviewing are mainly as follow. Firstly, what is the gender distribution of housework time in today's social transition period? Secondly, what role do housework and labor have in women's subjective well-being? Moreover, under the influence of family culture, can cross-generational care regulate the effect of working hours on women's subjective well-being?

3. Research Design

3.1 Research Methods

This research adopts quantitative research methods: under the positivist methodology, researchers are separated from the empirical world of the research object, adopt a neutral value orientation, and conduct causal inference research methods by analyzing data.^[11,12]

The author uses the method of bivariate analysis to answer the question of the gender distribution of housework time; use the method of multiple regression analysis to explore the relationship between housework, work labor and female subjective well-being through statistical control through nested modeling; then use the method of interaction effect analysis to explore the regulating effect of cross-generational care on the previous research model.

3.2 Research Subjects and Data Sources

The author examined a sample of working age, in accordance with the provisions of the “Interim Measures of the State Council on Workers’ Retirement and Resignation”.

The retirement age of men is 60 years old, and the retirement age of women is 55 years old, therefore, the samples less than 18 years old, females 55 years or older and males 60 years or older are excluded. Considering that the sample may include individuals who are still studying full-time, the above individuals are excluded. In terms of data, the author uses the 2016 China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) plane survey data conducted by the Institute of Social Science Survey, Peking University (ISSS). The survey uses stratified PPS sampling, the sample covers 25 provinces / municipalities / autonomous regions, and the quality of the survey is controlled by the CATI method. The survey’s quality is quite good.

3.3 Operationalization of Variables

3.3.1 Operationalization of Dependent Variables

The subjective well-being in CFPS is measured using a 10-level scale. The question is: “How happy are you (points)”. However, the author does not use this measurement because the data loss of this subject is serious. In previous studies on subjective well-being, life satisfaction was used as an alternative measure, and it has a high degree of reliability and validity, so this paper follows this method.^[13,14] CFPS uses a Likert scale to measure life satisfaction. The question is: “Satisfaction with life”.

3.3.2 Operationalization of Core Variables

The core independent variables of this study are working time, housework time, and cross-generational care. For the measurement of working hours, CFPS distinguishes between main working hours and general working hours. It measures weekly working hours in hours. In this research, the main working hours and general working hours are combined, and the pursuit of monthly income in the control variable is consistent with the estimates, and converted into monthly working hours.

Regarding housework time, the CFPS 2016 survey divided housework time into weekday housework time and Saturday and Sunday housework time. Similar to the above-mentioned treatment of work time, the author first converted workday and housework time into monthly housework time.

Regarding cross-generation care, the CFPS 2016 sur-

vey asked “Does your father help you with household chores?” Or “Does your mother help you with household chores?” The answer to the question is missing values, yes, no. The author’s virtual coding process is: The missing values are merged into a missing value, the both are merged into a 0 value, and the rest are merged into a 1 value.

3.3.3 Operationalization of Control Arguments

Previous research should find that the factors that affect subjective well-being are: age, employment status, household registration, political status, marital status, education, religious beliefs, self-assessed health, and income, so these variables need to be controlled statistically.

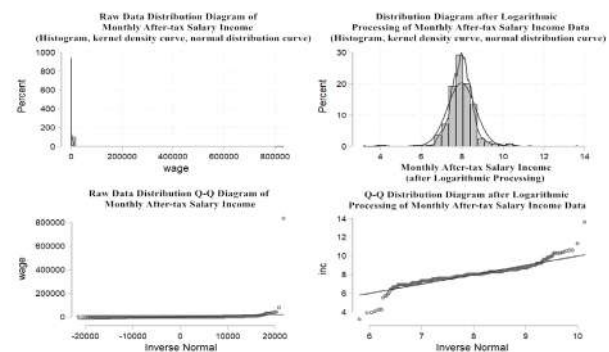


Figure 1. Comparison of monthly after-tax salary data processing

The operation of the control variables is as follows: first, the age and its square terms, and because the data is the 2016 survey data, the age value is the age in 2016, in order to avoid the influence of too large age value on the small value of the dependent variable, the author reduced the age and its square term by 10 times. Second, employment status. According to Wu’s research, the author divides employment status into three categories. The first category is non-employment, the second category is employment within the system, and the third category is employment outside the system. Third, the household registration of the interviewees also takes the form of two-part virtual coding, assigning urban residents a value of 1, and otherwise assigning a value of 0. Fourth, political identity, taking into account the premium of party membership, also takes the form of two-part virtual coding, assigning party members to 1, otherwise assigning 0. Subjective health status, in order to facilitate research and interpretation, re-encode this variable from “very unsatisfied” to “very satisfied” in the order of 1-5. Fifth, the marital status, the marriage with a spouse is assigned a value of 1,

otherwise it is assigned a value of 0. Sixth, education level, the education level is divided into five categories, the first category is education, the second category is completion of primary education, the third category is completion of secondary education, the fourth category is completion of higher education, and the fifth category is graduate education and above. Seventh, religious beliefs take the form of two-part virtual coding, and the answer “no religion” is assigned a value of 0, otherwise it is assigned a value of 1. Eighth, self-assessment of health, according to the original CFPS measurement. Ninth, monthly work income after tax. CFPS measures monthly work income, but distinguishes between general work and main work, so consolidation is required. (Figure 1.)

The author has performed natural logarithmic processing of monthly work income. The reason why the logarithmic transformation is performed makes the variable more consistent with the normal distribution. This operation can be attributed to the following two reasons: First, the effect of interval differences can be reduced after logarithmic conversion, that is, if the original data is used, the model's estimation results will be affected by larger values. After logarithmic conversion, the sensitivity of smaller values to differences can be improved, making the model estimation more unbiased. Second, the logarithmic transformation makes the interval of the variable narrower, and the data appears more robust without changing the nature of the variable. As shown in Figure 1 above, the initial data is more severely skewed to the right. After logarithmic processing, the situation of skewed to the right is improved, which is more in line with the normal distribution.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Housework Time Vary Between Men and Women

According to the research hypothesis, this study first wants to understand whether there is a significant difference in the length of household chores between men and women. Because gender is a dummy variable that takes women as the reference frame, and housework time is a continuous variable, the method used to test whether there is a difference between groups is the group design T-test. Before the T-test, you need to test whether there is heteroscedasticity.

The null hypothesis for testing the homogeneity of variance is that there is no heteroscedasticity between the two groups, that is:

$$H_0: sd(female) / sd(male) = 1$$

The alternative hypothesis is that the variance between the two groups is not uniform, that is:

$$H_a: sd(female) / sd(male) \neq 1$$

Table 1. Test of Homogeneity of Variance (SD-test)

Group	Mean	Stand Deviation	95% CI	
Female	67.71	41.77	66.91	68.50
Male	37.31	40.12	36.58	38.04
Methods:				
Ratio=S.D (0) / S.D (1)			f=1.0837	
H0: Ratio=1			df=10423,11629	
Ha: Ratio<1		Ha: Ratio≠1	Ha: Ratio>1	
Pr(F<f)=1.0000		2*Pr(F>f)=0.0000	Pr(F>f)=0.0000	

As shown in Table 1, the variance of the male and female samples is not uniform. Therefore, the T-test of the uneven variance is performed. The null hypothesis is that males and females have no significant difference in the hours of housework, namely:

$$H_0: mean(female) - mean(male) = 0$$

The alternative hypothesis is that males and females have significant differences in the hours of housework, namely:

$$H_a: mean(female) - mean(male) \neq 0$$

Table 2. Differences between genders in housework hours (T-test)

Group	Mean	Stand Deviation	95% CI	
Female	67.71	41.77	66.91	68.50
Male	37.31	40.12	36.58	38.04
Methods:				
Diff.= Mean (0) - Mean (1)			t=54.9750	
H0: Diff.=0			Satterthwaite's df=21569.5	
Ha: Diff.<0		Ha: Diff.≠0	Ha: Diff.>0	
P(T<t)=1.00		P(T> t)=0.00	P(T>t)=0.00	

As shown in Table 2, the value of t is 54.98, and the alternative assumes that the value of P corresponding to Ha is 0.000. The original hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean between the two is discarded. From the average, women's monthly housework hours are 30 hours longer than men's, that is, an average of one hour more per day. From the above test results, it can be seen that the time of housework is different between men and women, and the burden of housework still falls on women.

4.2 Labor Time Does Not Significantly Reduce Women's Happiness

The dependent variable is a five-level ordered variable. It should be modeled using Ordered Logistic (O-Logit).

$$\text{Model 0: } sati_i = \pi X_i + \varepsilon_i;$$

$$\text{Model 1: } sati_i = \beta_1 mwhr + \pi X_i + \varepsilon_i;$$

$$\text{Model 2: } sati_i = \beta_1 mwhr + \beta_2 mhwhr + \pi X_i + \varepsilon_i;$$

Model 3: $sati_i = \beta_1 mwhr + \beta_2 mhwhr + \beta_3 mwhr \times kuadai + \pi X_i + \varepsilon_i$.

In terms of variables, *sati* refers to life satisfaction, *mwhr* refers to monthly working hours, *mhwhr* refers to monthly hours of housework, *X* refers to a control variable matrix, and ε refers to a random disturbance term. In terms of coefficients, β_1 and β_2 are the interaction coefficients of the two core independent variables, and π is the correlation coefficient of the control variable matrix. The subscript *i* refers to the *i*-th case.

Table 3. Regression analysis table

Life Satisfaction (<i>sati</i>)	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Control Variables (<i>X</i>)	F_{control}	F_{control}	F_{control}
Monthly working hour (<i>mwhr</i>)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.002)
Monthly hours of housework (<i>mhwhr</i>)	-	-0.002 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)
Cross-generational care (<i>kuadai</i>)	-	-	-1.899** (0.588)
Interaction Item (<i>mwhr</i> \times <i>kuadai</i>)	-	-	0.009*** (0.003)
N	434	434	351
Pr>F	0.0000***	0.0000***	0.0000***
Pseudo R ²	0.0436	0.0438	0.0595

Notes: 1) Standard error reported in parentheses 2) *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.1$.

Looking at the model as a whole, as shown in Figure 2, from empty model to Model 3, each model has a P value of 0.000, and the model is significantly effective. Pseudo R² (Pseudo R²) is an indicator of model explanatory power, and Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) are indicators of model selection. As shown in Figure 2, from the zero model to the full model, as the number of variables increases, the pseudo R² value increases, that is, the explanatory power of the model increases. In addition, with the increase of the number of variables, the AIC and BIC values are decreasing. Of the four models, the AIC and BIC values of the full model are the smallest, and the model with $\Delta BIC > 10$ is of better quality. To sum up, Model 3 is the ideal model.

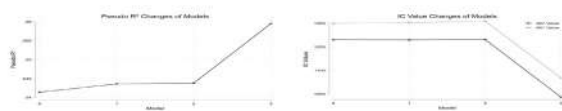


Figure 2. The change diagram of the model's Pseudo R² and IC value of the model

Control variables, monthly working hours were included in Model 1, and control variables, monthly working hours, and monthly household labor hours

were included in Model 2. Although they had negative effects on life satisfaction, they were not significant. Model 3 puts in the interactive variables of control variables, monthly working hours, monthly household chores, and cross-generational care and monthly working hours. The results show that under the control of other variables: for every 1 hour of increase in monthly working hours, the probability of women's life satisfaction improving by one level is significantly reduced by 0.08; compared with women who do not have cross-generational caregivers, women who have cross-generational caregivers have a significantly lower probability of an increase in life satisfaction by 1.89; the effect of the interaction term is a positive effect, that is, compared with no cross-generational caregiver, the monthly working time of women in families with cross-generation care is increased by 1 hour, and the possibility of an increase in life satisfaction by one level is significantly increased by 0.009.

4.3 Cross-generation Care Can Reduce the Negative Impact of Women's Participation in Labor

Continuing from the above, the improvement of women's monthly working hours on life satisfaction will be significantly affected by cross-generational care, and the improvement of women's life satisfaction by cross-generational care will be affected by working hours. First, the author estimates the average marginal benefit (AME) of working hours on women's life satisfaction with or without cross-generational care. The results are shown in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Marginal effect of cross-generational care

Interaction Item	dy / dx	Stand. Error	z	P> z	[95%CI]	
1 0	.0004847	.0001581	3.07	0.002	.0001748	.0007946
1 1	-.0000491	.0000799	-0.61	0.539	-.0002056	.0001075
2 0	.0005465	.0001572	3.48	0.001	.0002384	.0008546
2 1	-.0000629	.0001018	-0.62	0.537	-.0002624	.0001366
3 0	.0007918	.0002047	3.87	0.000	.0003906	.0011931
3 1	-.0001125	.0001813	-0.62	0.535	-.0004678	.0002429
4 0	-.0006722	.0001686	-3.99	0.000	-.0010026	-.0003418
4 1	.0000841	.0001356	0.62	0.535	-.0001817	.0003498
5 0	-.0011509	.0003075	-3.74	0.000	-.0017536	-.0005481
5 1	.0001404	.0002268	0.62	0.536	-.0003041	.0005848

A marginal effects chart can be made according to the above table, see Figure 3 below. Taking the first line (outcome1) as an example, under the influence of cross-generational care, the probability of a life satisfaction score of 1 decreases from 0.000004847 to -0.0000491, and so on, for each additional hour of working time per month.

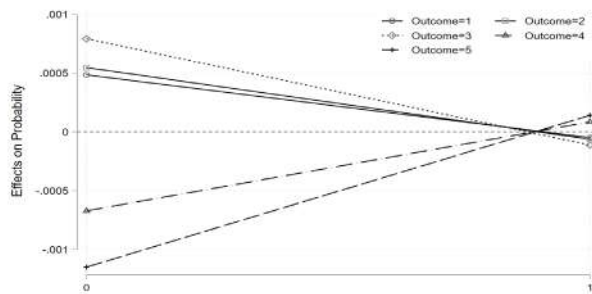


Figure 3. Marginal effects of cross-generational care

Similarly, it is possible to estimate the marginal benefits of taking care of women's lives across generations under different monthly working hours. As shown in Figure 3, with the increase of working hours, the marginal benefit of cross-generation care to women's life satisfaction increases, making the probability distribution curve distorted.

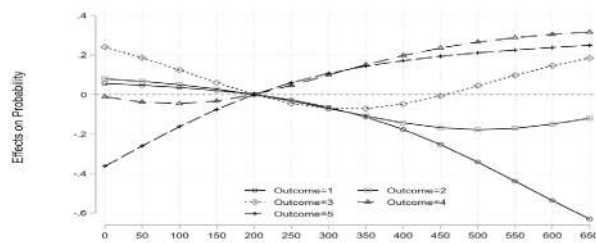


Figure 4. Marginal effects of working hours

5. Discussion

China is in a period of social transformation, and it still inherits the gender division model in traditional culture in terms of gender division of labor, and the heavy responsibility for housework falls on women. Incorporating a cultural perspective into the analysis model, the length of working hours will significantly affect women's subjective well-being, and the length of housework hours will have a small and insignificant effect on women's subjective well-being, which shows that women's participation in labor is not facing "double pressure". The most important reason is that the traditional "family culture" in China plays an important role in regulating and it has positive and negative functions on women's subjective well-being: On the one hand, cross-generational care can significantly reduce subjective well-being directly; on the other hand, cross-generational care can reduce the negative impact of women's participation in labor. Generally speaking, in the period of social transformation, cross-generational care

has a sheltering effect on women's subjective well-being.

Based on the conclusions of the study, the author's suggestions at a more macro policy-making level are as follows:

Firstly, although China's Labor Law strictly controls the employment time, the phenomenon of overtime employment still occurs in the actual operation process. Therefore, in the implementation of policies to promote women's employment, it is necessary to focus on multiple parties' control over women's working hours. Secondly, although cross-generational care can directly reduce women's subjective well-being, it can also play a regulating role when women are in the workplace and absent in the home. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the construction of family style and give play to the family's asylum function for working women.

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ARTICLE

Analysis on the Construction and Application of Smart Library

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 12 October 2019

Revised: 19 October 2019

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Smart library

Technical analysis

Service model research

ABSTRACT

Combining the smart library management plan, recognize the importance of modern smart library construction, summarize the technology in the construction of smart libraries, aiming to demonstrate the innovative value of smart library construction through the innovation of construction programs, and to provide guarantee for the design of modern libraries.

1. Introduction

Through the analysis of the modern library construction program, the smart library as the goal of library innovation development, its innovation development, transformation development and sustainable development are more important content. Through the construction of the smart library, the library construction can be the focus, and gradually improve the overall security and stability of the library and the rapidity, convenience and accuracy of the library services, so that the librarians can better serve the readers. In the smart library work innovation, it is possible to realize the establishment of an interconnected library, an efficient library and a convenient library. In the library management system service, the value of the smart library can be demonstrated to provide guarantee for the development of modern libraries.

2. The Background and Concept of the Smart Library

2.1 The Background of the Smart Library

Through the supercomputer and cloud computer, the Internet of Things is integrated to realize the integration of human society and physical system. This means that economically viable smart technologies will be used in almost all industries, in a variety of products, to create services that were not possible in the past. On this basis, no matter the natural system, the industrial system, or even the human beings, they will be more closely related to each other and form a variety of intelligent systems.

In early 2009, IBM put forward the concept of "Smart Planet". Once this concept is put forward, it has received great attention from all walks of life. However, "smart community" and "smart school" have also come one after another. Based on this "smart" concept, the library, as the

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frontier of information service organizations, should seize the opportunity to promote the evolution of modern libraries to smart libraries through the systematic development and application of the Internet of Things.

2.2 The Concept of the Smart Library

Smart library is a smarter way to change the way users and library system information resources interact with each other by using a new generation of information technology to improve the clarity, flexibility and responsiveness of interactions, thereby achieving a library model of intelligent service and management.

Smart Library= Library +Internet of Things + Cloud Computing + Intelligent Devices, which realizes intelligent service and management through the Internet of Things. The smart library realizes communication between readers, communication between readers and libraries, communication between libraries, communication between readers and information resources, and communication between information resources through the Internet of Things. Its highest stage is that all parts are intelligently completed by the library, without manual intervention to achieve a “smart” state.

3. Basic Characteristics of the Smart Library

In the process of smart library construction, there are many kinds of library service modes, and the service modes of different libraries are different. The specific service modes are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Main service modes in different forms of libraries

Service Mode	Traditional Library	Compound Library	Digital Library	Mobile Library	Smart library
Literature Borrowing & Returning	√	√	√	√	√
Lecture Training	√	√	√	√	√
Self-study Reading Room	√	√	√	√	√
Automated Management System		√	√	√	√
Weibo & Wechat Service System			√	√	√
Smart Security Management System					√
Self-services					√

The research found that there are certain differences in the service modes in different library constructions. Among them, the smart library as a modern service management mode has obvious innovation value. The service

modes of the smart library were analyzed, and the specific features are reflected in the following aspects:

3.1 Comprehensive Perception

Through the research of the smart library, it is found that in the process of library design, the identification of books and periodical entity information resources is carried out through the design of Internet of Things mobile phones, computers, radio frequency identification devices and global positioning systems. Through the analysis of China Mobile's latest data, at the end of April 2012 from 30 provinces and cities nationwide, the wireless city portals in 302 cities were promoted, with the number of wireless cities reaching 16,000, with a growth rate of 10.4%. In the virtual background such as the database, the information of the user can be deeply explored through the use of information resources and book resources to realize the perception, measurement and capture of the deep information, and gradually increase the value of the information data acquisition.

3.2 Interconnection and Interworking

Combined with the management content of the smart library, the service mode is analyzed. The characteristics of Interconnection and Interworking are reflected in the following aspects: first, the ubiquitous nature, the so-called ubiquitous feature, is mainly that users can access the library services at any time, any place and anywhere. Moreover, the smart library has the characteristics of all-day development. Under the condition of multiple carriers and multiple dynamic channels, it can provide users with the book experience and maximize the value of user information and service methods; second, the characteristics of polymerization. through the analysis of the management system of the smart library, in the process of establishing various information resources, there are links such as cross-system application integration, cross-department information sharing, and network transformation and intercommunication. Through the construction of these service systems, a range of new resources can be aggregated. Realize the homogenization of library management methods. Moreover, in the construction of this kind of polymerized service system, the project investment cost can be reduced, and the maximization of economic value can be pursued, and the effective aggregation of library information resources can be satisfied, which provides a reference for the innovation of modern library service management mechanism; third, synergy. In the case of the smart library Interconnection and Interworking, there is a service innovation

model in which the smart library is dynamic. Users can communicate with users at any time by mutual learning and collaborative development to improve the consultation mechanism of analog information, which supports the innovation of modern library services.

3.3 Green Development

Through the analysis of the service system of the smart library, it is found that under the condition of sustainable development of the sushi library, library service management can be the focus, and the humanity, nature, health and harmony can be pursued through the protection and utilization of natural resources. Under normal circumstances, in the development of green libraries, the establishment of hardware facilities can be used to innovate the library's environmental protection mechanism, meet the core book service model, and reduce the pollution of library hardware resources. In the software construction, we can promote the scientific development of library services and guide the establishment of the library's sustainability.^[1]

4. Existing Problems in the Construction of Smart Library

4.1 The Cost Factor in the Construction of Smart Library

In the process of library management construction, as a complex engineering project, there are restrictive problems at different stages of development, such as personnel reserves, equipment updates, software upgrades and management. For example, in the process of the development of the smart library, the initial investment in the Internet of Things was more, and the equipment of different models was in the range of 0.6-0.85 US dollars. Due to the large reserve of book resources and relatively high cost, it has an impact on the construction of the smart library. Moreover, in the construction of library resources, when there is a problem of financial deficiencies, the ultimate value of the smart library construction cannot be realized.

4.2 Restrictions in the Use of Technology

Through the analysis of the service work of the smart library, it is found that in the wireless sensor network service, as an important factor in the construction of the Internet of Things infrastructure, it is mainly through the digital signals of electronic media formed by the placement of things, however, in the process of physical information collection and sorting of the Internet of Things, RFID technology, as a modern medium and low frequency

design, as a modern industrial technology form, can effectively solve the late design problems, moreover, in the use of Internet of Things technology, the normative statistics of data can be carried out through communication technology, information monitoring technology and information encryption technology, and the standard type of information statistics is gradually improved, which brings restrictions on the processing of modern data information.

4.3 The Problem of Smart Library Privacy Security

In the innovation of the service library management method, as the final content of the Internet of Things technology, the privacy and security issues of the smart library can be taken as the focus, and the technical content of the smart library can be combined to process the data solution. The research found that in the RFID system construction, as the identification content of the radio frequency identification system, the label and the identification code can be analyzed, and the system can be scanned at any time to improve the overall value of the data information processing, and the information feedback identifier is Construction provides a reference. Moreover, in the information collection and processing, the personal habits and preferences can be handled in combination with the needs of the readers. When the problem of improper handling occurs, the information resources will be leaked, which will affect the project design of the sushi library.

4.4 The Problem of Smart Library "Information Isolated Island"

With the development of the management system of the memory library, there are relatively conservative and restrictive problems in the process of creating the library management mechanism, moreover, the existence of information development and shared resource design in the smart library has not been solved, which brings limitations to the information processing of the smart library. In the construction of China's smart library, it has not achieved the characteristics of full development. The lack of coordination and unified planning in the work has led to the waste of resources in the smart library and affects the integrity of resource construction.^[2]

5. The Service modes of Smart Library

5.1 Framework Design of Smart Library

In the process of building the memory library, the service readers will be the core, and combined with the modern information technology concept, the library will provide personalized and intelligent services. Under normal cir-

cumstances, in the design of the smart library, an innovative service mechanism should be constructed, and the establishment of the university's smart library should be taken as the research object. The specific construction framework is shown in Figure 1.

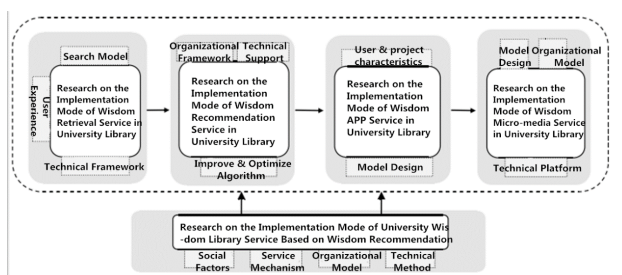


Figure 1. The framework of university smart library construction

5.2 The Smart Construction System

5.2.1 Service Process of Smart Retrieval System

For the consumer retrieval system, it is the basis for users to obtain information. Applying it to library services can improve the value of library information retrieval and demonstrate the fast, accurate and efficient characteristics of library service work.

In the context of this service retrieval, compared with the traditional service system, there are modern service features and the most relevant search results for users. Moreover, in the process of determining the retrieval result, the user satisfaction can be obtained through the optimization of the automatic retrieval strategy, and the user's smart retrieval experience can be improved to meet the innovation development needs of the smart library. At the same time, in the situation of the memory retrieval, in order to fully meet the user's established needs, it is possible to change the restrictive problems existing in the traditional new search, reasonably filter out the invalid information for the user, help the user to determine their own needs, and improve the book acquisition efficiency. Under the condition of the memory search, the search results can be targeted, avoiding the blindness of the book query, effectively shortening the query time of the book, reducing the difficulty of the book search, and improving the accuracy of the search service.

5.2.2 Smart Retrieval Model Design

Through the analysis of user behavior information, it can be found that the smart retrieval service has more effective retrieval behavior, combined with data mining, association rules, etc., to improve the detailed processing value of information processing. In the corresponding

position of the detailed information page, there is no login for popular user recommendation service. Through the retrieval and browsing schemes, the mechanism reduces the blindness of prominent queries and reduces the difficulty of book retrieval. In the research of smart retrieval, as a non-personal recommendation service mechanism, the effectiveness of data mining technology can be realized, and the processing method of network information source is combined to innovate the retrieval scheme and show the innovative value of library service management. Under normal circumstances, in the construction of the recommended model of the same, the recommended model of the same is shown in Figure 2. In the service system, the OPAC search engine is used to retrieve the construction of library resource information resources. The library model content can be combined to query data resources, provide potential information resources for users, and improve the value of search services.^[3]

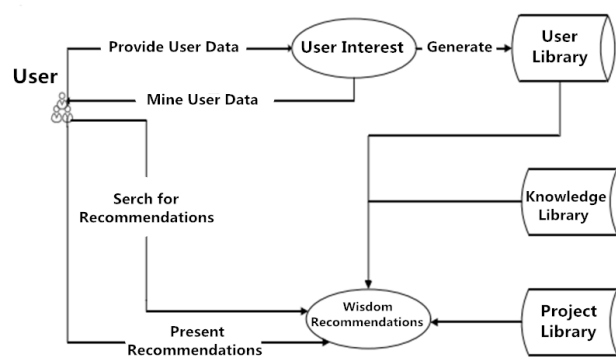


Figure 2. Smart recommendation model

6. The Application of Smart Library Core Technology

6.1 The Use of Mobile Internet Technology

With the development of information technology, in the process of using Internet information technology, combined with the "35th Statistical Report on Internet Development in China", we can find that, the scale of mobile Internet users has gradually increased, and the usage rate of tablet and computer Internet has gradually increased. This phenomenon means that the mobile Internet is gradually gaining popularity. In the past, the use of library resources, most of the use of PC interface, this interface form has a long loading time, unlimited use of flash typesetting, there are more defects, if these problems cannot be resolved in a timely manner, and it will affect the validity of the establishment of the smart library. The first domestic research paper on the smart library was published in 2010. After that, the construction of the smart library developed

rapidly. The search results are shown in Table 2. Through research, the research rate of the smart library is gradually improved, which supports the construction of the modern smart library. Therefore, in the process of constructing the memory library resources at this stage, in order to improve the reader's experience requirements, the innovation of the library service system should be constructed according to the existing problems.^[4]

Table 2. The table of paper publication quantity of Smart library

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	April, 2015	Total
Quantity (piece)	1	6	15	40	78	18	158

Combine the characteristics of the smart library, build official Microblogs, official account, etc., and use Weibo, WeChat, service time, new book notification, etc., to improve the effectiveness of information query, and also realize the value of collection search. For example, in the process of using new technologies related to library and information, there are differences in different service systems. The specific technical forms are shown in Table 3. At the same time, in the library information activities and resource search, it is necessary to actively promote the library's service channels and create a library service system. In the process of resource search, in the process of resource search, the smart library can carry out the characteristics of the Internet platform, innovate the online collection of bibliographies and joint books, and improve the overall value of the information query of the mobile client. In the library mobile processing, the massive full-text database and collection documents purchased by the library can be released to realize the synchronous reading of the mobile client, which provides a reference for the use of modern smart library resources.^[5]

Table 3. Service systems with different library and information

Service Technology	Industry Application	Resource Organization	Operating System	New Form Of Library
iBeacon, NFC, RFID, QR code, location service, 3D printing, WeChat, Weibo, smart reference question and answer	cloud computing WEB APP Mobile APPS	RDA, SKOS Ontology Big Data Linked data Program framework content analysis	Discovery systems, e-books, digital reading platforms, next-generation library automation systems, data services	Unmanned library Mobile library Smart library Fully automatic intensive library Maker space

6.2 The Use of Cloud Computing Technology

For the cloud computing system, as a pay-as-you-go service mode, users can provide available, convenient and on-demand network access mechanisms; reduce the cost of management work by realizing the construction of shared networks, servers, and storage and cloud software systems through resource resources. Moreover, in the cloud computing service system, as an important condition for library design, infrastructure can be combined with the basic conditions of library cloud computing to divide the facilities server. Under normal circumstances, it can be divided into server services, storage services, and network services. For the library technology department, it is necessary to innovate the service system for these computer technologies and network connection forms, and to show the overall value of library services, and provide reference for the design of modern library service management system.^[6] For the current library services department, in the storage of computer technology storage, outsourcing construction, and self-built system, the development of library joint resources should be carried out in combination with cost and benefit characteristics. Demonstrate the standard system of library construction and the value of hardware facilities to support the innovation of library self-built projects, therefore, in the design of modern smart library, it should combine the characteristics of cloud computing technology and technical facilities to build the library smart platform and promote the stable innovation of modern library service work.^[7]

6.3 The Use of All-media Technology

With the innovation and development of network information technology, in the process of building the smart library, through the technology development of the network-wide all-media fusion communication terminal, it is possible to integrate the peer devices for large customers. The research found that at this stage, some large enterprises, governments, military and other users gradually began to use the network-wide all-media technology. In the context of the development of the market, the library also recognized the value of the use of this technology. In the so-called network-based all-media convergence technology, through the use of communication terminal technology, the library multimedia resources services and project development can be realized, and the value of multimedia communication system construction can be demonstrated through the use of various hardware resources, and It integrates with resources such as audio, video and data to realize the combination, distribution and push of data resources, and demonstrates the value of multimedia

peer technology application, and provides reference for modern smart library service innovation.^[8] Under normal circumstances, in the use of network-wide all-media technology, the rational development of library resources can be realized, therefore, in the use of library technology, the following should be done: First, the use of network-wide all-media convergence communication technology should be based on the free connection scheme, a variety of hardware and software innovation, showing the value of multimedia peers, moreover, in the network-wide all-media fusion, combined with the freedom of technology, the unified collection of audio, video and data can be realized, and the multimedia communication intelligent scheduling can be supported; second, the use of library network all-media technology can reduce user operation and maintenance costs, build a relaxed interactive communication system, optimize various types of learning audio and video materials, and provide users with a rich experience, which supports the optimization of large open online course systems.^[9]

6.4 The Use of Internet of Things Technology

In the process of building the smart library, through the use of Internet of Things technology, the rational use of the geographical location information of the book can be realized, and the efficiency of searching for the library resources can be improved, therefore, in the design of the smart library, how to improve the utilization value of library collection resources has gradually become the focus of attention. The development of the Internet of Things has gradually become a revolution after the PC technology, the Internet and wireless communication technologies, fully satisfying the value of the smart library construction. The research found that in the current stage of library construction, the use of the Internet of Things can fully reflect the value of electronic tags and readers. First, electronic tags can be divided into passive and active technologies as the identification technology of identification items. In the current use of library resources, passive electronic tags are usually used to determine the principle of wireless radio frequency identification; second, in the process of using the technology of radio frequency identification devices (RFID), the use of library resources should be the focus to realize the effective processing of the original magnetic strips and paper labels. As a one of the technologies in the smart library, RFID is widely used in the smart library. Through the use of RFID technology, it can fully realize the value of lighting, safety certification, fire and ventilation, and the speed and effectiveness of accurate positioning, greatly reducing the

workload of librarians, which can improve the satisfaction of user services, however, in the process of using RFID technology, reader tags need to be implanted, and reader privacy protection issues may arise, therefore, in the current stage of the service innovation of the service library, the use value of IoT technology should be improved. Relevant government departments need to introduce relevant laws and policies to fully protect the basic rights and interests of readers to ensure the value of the use of the smart library core technology.^[10]

7. Conclusion

In summary, in the process of building the current history library, in order to achieve the stable application of technology, the design of the marketing library should be combined with the innovation of the service system to fully demonstrate the value of the construction of the memory library resources, and provide reference for the integration and innovation of the modern library service system. Under normal circumstances, in the creation of the modern smart library system, the design of modern library should be the focus, combined with mobile data platform, cloud computing technology, network comprehensive body technology and Internet of Things technology, to innovate the smart library service work, thereby demonstrate the value and convenience of the use of the library technology, and guarantee the design of modern book service management.

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ARTICLE

The Application of Immersive Experience in Museum Teaching

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 9 January 2020

Revised: 16 January 2020

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Immersive experience

Museum

Exploratory

ABSTRACT

In recent years, museums have shifted from “things as the core to people as the core”. The people-oriented navigation model has increasingly become the center of the museum’s youth education. However, the inherent shortcomings of traditional museum teaching no longer meet the needs of today’s society. Therefore, from the perspective of immersive teaching, the author innovates museum teaching. The design of a new museum teaching mode through the integration of the Dick & Carey model and the “learning” -based teaching model is important for the application of immersive teaching in museum education.

1. Introduction

“Immersion” refers to being completely in a certain state or thought activity. “immersion teaching” is a language teaching mode for the second language at the earliest. It refers to a completely closed language teaching mode in which the target language is used for teaching. This teaching mode blocks the interference of the mother tongue and makes students completely

immersed in the learning of the second language, thus forming the habit of foreign language thinking ^[1]. Quebec, Canada, took the lead in implementing the experiment of immersive French teaching. From kindergarten to high school, the curriculum was designed in a unique way to achieve the effect of “immersion” ^[2]. Later, this teaching method was gradually popularized in Canada and then widely used by western countries such as the United

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Immersive teaching provides a unique learning situation. In the process and concept of learning cognition, students can fully engage in multi-sensory experience to achieve an immersive state, so as to achieve better learning effect.^[3]In recent years, the immersive teaching model has no longer been limited to language teaching, but also applied to basic classes, quality education and other courses, and has achieved good results.

2. Status of Guided Teaching in Traditional Museums

Guided tour of the museum, is guided and visited. The traditional guided tours of the museum are mainly signboards, audio explanation equipment, interpreters and so forth. However, the traditional explanation mode is extremely limited in achieving “relic art”. And the unilateral output is difficult for the museum’s young scholars to learn more diverse description of cultural objects⁴. Immersive teaching allows students to visit the museum with problems, breaking the stereotyped image of the museum, giving children the role of explorer in advance through context education, and transforming passive acceptance of knowledge into active exploration of knowledge. Interactive and other media make the exhibition more attractive. The traditional passive education concept of a single means of propaganda and education is not enough: First, the attractiveness of teaching design is insufficient. Traditional museum teaching is a unilateral output, the participation is not high, and the connection between the lecturer and the visitor is easily broken; Second, the teaching content is not scientific. At present, most museums do not need to be prepared by the visitors in advance, nor do they need to check the effect after the visit. It is normal for most museums to visit flowers, and the knowledge acquired during the visit is easily fragmented, which is not conducive to knowledge Systematic acquisition; Third, the teaching evaluation method is unreasonable. Traditional museum teaching mainly cooperates with museum volunteer interpreters or travel agencies. Post-class ratings are mostly limited to the evaluation of process services, and do not go deep into the content of the course and the effectiveness of teaching. Therefore, the museum guide service, especially for young people, should take advantage of advanced education concepts to organically combine traditional and emerging navigation methods, and carry out diversified guides and innovative education models for the resources and characteristics of exhibits in the museum⁵.

3. Application of Immersion Teaching in Museum Education

3.1 Course Design Based on Immersive Teaching Mode

Museum education compared with in terms of basic education has more flexibility, venue for the teachers and students to provide physical and scene, so that the students can be personally involved, intuitive to learn firsthand material. So in the teaching, teachers should pay attention to the interactive design requirements, giving students more say, form centered on “learning” rather than “speak” centered teaching system design. Constructivist perspective of “learning” as the center emphasizes the initiative of students in the learning process and constructive, but easy to cause the students to explore the direction and content of knowledge alienated the teaching goal, the whole teaching process is loose and difficult to control, so still need to introduce Dick & Carey system teaching design model as immersion teaching system design reference. The core idea of Dick & Carey model⁶(Figure one) lies in systematization, emphasizes the integrity and compactedness of teaching process. And avoids the problems existing in students’ independent exploration, such as vague teaching objectives and loose teaching process, so as to achieve the best effect of immersion teaching.

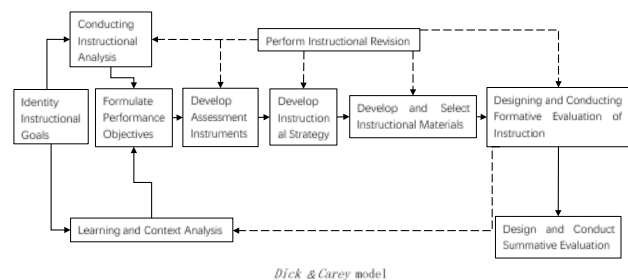


Figure 1. Dick & Carey model

The combination of Dick & Carey model and learning-centered teaching model (Figure two) was applied to immersive teaching to form the following model:

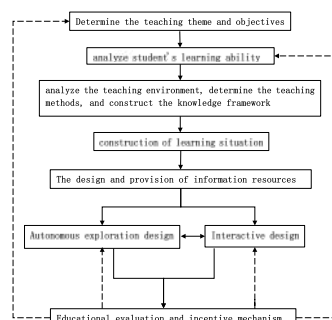


Figure 2. learning-centered teaching model

(1) Determine the teaching theme and objectives: to determine the teaching theme and objectives is the first step of teaching design, teachers are required to design the curriculum theme according to the type of museum, so that the explanation around a point of interest. In addition, teachers should have a preliminary design of the overall teaching objectives, that is, the exhibits that need to be explained and the relevant knowledge that students need to master through the course.

(2) Analyze student's learning ability: after determining the subject of the course, teachers need to conduct a detailed analysis of the students' learning ability, including students' learning ability, knowledge reserve, cognitive ability, etc.

(3) Analyze the teaching environment, determine the teaching methods, and construct the knowledge framework: after determining the basic situation of students, teachers need to analyze the on-site environment of the museum, including the design of exploration and explanation routes, and the design of activities of each link, so as to construct the knowledge framework of the course and determine the teaching methods.

(4) Construction of learning situation: teachers also need to design the museum scene according to the theme into a unique learning situation, the real scene and the teacher to build a virtual scene of fusion, for students to create a role in the situation, the exhibits in the museum into the elements of the situation, become part of the curriculum.

(5) The design and provision of information resources: the design of information resources refers to the determination of various information resources needed in the course and the role of each resource in the learning process. First of all, it is necessary to identify the exhibits to be explained in the course and the museum resources to be used, and apply them to all aspects of the course. Second, to determine the use of relevant teaching aids. Finally, immersive education focuses on mobilizing students to receive information from multiple senses and requires teachers to determine the combination of multimedia in teaching.

(6) Autonomous exploration design: autonomous exploration design is the core of curriculum design, teachers are required to design students' exploration links, so that students in the play of initiative while exploring the direction of the theme, to avoid random, aimless learning.

(7) Interactive design: interactive design includes two aspects, on the one hand is the interaction design between students, that is, the collaborative design required by the activity process, through group discussion, consultation, cooperation to further improve and deepen the meaning

of the topic construction; On the other hand, it refers to the interaction design between teachers and students, that is, the design of anchoring, questioning, summarizing and other links in the course of the lecture.

(8) Educational evaluation and incentive mechanism: the last link of curriculum design is teaching evaluation, which is carried out from two aspects, one is students' evaluation of their own learning effect, the other is teachers' evaluation of students' learning.

3.2 The Implementation of Immersive Teaching in Museums

The use of immersive teaching mode helps students to grasp knowledge, and the museum provides a field scene for teaching, enabling students to gain knowledge from physical participation. Before the activity, teachers need to construct the learning situation for students, that is, the lead-in link before class, clarify the course theme and the role students need to play, and explain the rules of course exploration. The second part is the anchoring part. When students officially enter the learning situation, teachers need to guide students in learning, introduce relevant questions and stimulate students' interest in exploration. The third part is the main part of the course, that is, the exploration process. Before the formal exploration, the teacher needs to explain the challenging tasks and the reward mechanism, and the students come into the museum with questions to explore. After completing each challenging task, teachers and students need to make a summary. Teachers will comment on students' exploration results and explain the key points. The evaluation link exists in the exploration process and the after-class link. At the end of the course, teachers and students need to repeat the course and summarize each link. In addition, students are required to evaluate their own learning results, and teachers are also required to evaluate students' learning and course progress, so as to correct the deficiencies in the course according to the feedback information.

4. Effect and Deficiency

4.1. Application Effect of Immersive Teaching Method in Museum Teaching

The immersive and diversified guide service has effectively improved the satisfaction of young people in visiting the museum, and provided an idea for the development of museum youth education. However, as we all know, the development of domestic museum education is extremely uneven, and families in different places pay different attention to youth museum education. The museum's innovative guided teaching activities proposed by the author

allow young people to enter the museum as explorers and explore interactively with questions, which can stimulate young people's enthusiasm for participation, but it is limited by the size of the space. Although the number of participants is in small classes It is also based on system control, and the content of activities cannot be fully covered in the practical behavior of each experienter. It is difficult to guarantee the quality of teaching and not allow each participant to fully experience the essence of the activity. The promotion of immersive museum teaching proposed by the author is a key and difficult point in social education to cultivate young people's loyalty to visit the museum and encourage them to visit the museum. This requires the joint efforts of museums, schools, teachers and parents. From "I want to learn" to "I want to learn", while teaching and having fun, strengthen the understanding and inheritance of deep culture, improve comprehensive quality, strengthen local historical and cultural identity, and strengthen national cultural self-confidence and cultural consciousness.

4.2 Insufficient Application of Immersive Teaching Method in Museum Teaching

The application of immersive teaching method to museum teaching is relatively late, its theoretical system is not perfect, and the construction of the case library is not complete, so there are some shortcomings, especially the main company that develops immersive teaching in museum quality education in China is Nanjing Yuri Card Time Education Technology Co., Ltd., the new museum teaching model proposed by the author has not fully achieved the original idea and ultimate purpose of immersive teaching methods. The following focuses on the problems in the application of domestic immersive teaching methods in museum teaching.

The contradiction between immersive teaching method and domestic traditional teaching method is not easy to resolve. Most of the traditional Chinese education model, exam-oriented education, is a duck-and-duck teaching method. It is not easy to break this teaching model, society, families, schools and individuals need to pay considerable attention. To introduce immersive teaching in the second classroom museum teaching, education concepts must be updated⁷. Visitors have limited time and energy. As the main group of young people in museum teaching, their pressure for further studies and homework is high. Immersive museum teaching requires a high degree of student participation. Before the participation, they need to wear explorer equipment. During the exploration, they must cooperate with the guide to actively explore. Non-mandatory supporting exercises can be consolidated.

Generally, participants are required to have a high degree of participation. It takes time and energy to achieve good results.

5. Conclusion

With the continuous development of economic education and the new requirements of the times for young people, the simple exhibition style of traditional museums "open warehouses" can no longer meet the real needs of today's young visitors. An immersive viewing experience may allow visitors to interact with the exhibits and change their passive status⁸, and actively explore, to a certain extent, the effect of enabling visitors to enjoy or experience the exhibition. More and more museums pay more attention to the study of visitor experience. In the future, the application of immersive experience in museum display system will become more and more personalized, meeting more and more diverse public needs. Museum immersive teaching has many positive meanings, but it should also consider the high quality of teachers, the difficulty of rationalizing the curriculum design, and the cost of teaching classrooms, especially the technology and equipment required for museum immersive teaching. There are problems and deficiencies in the practical application of design teaching. After the specific implementation, we should summarize the experience and continuously improve the course design and analyze and summarize.

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REVIEW

Discussion on the Integration of Musical Elements into the Classroom Teaching of “The Outline of Chinese Modern and Contemporary History”

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 18 December 2019

Revised: 25 December 2019

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

View of history

Topic teaching

Case teaching

ABSTRACT

The modern and contemporary history of China is the history of exploration, struggle, entrepreneurship, and development of the “Chinese Dream” for the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation by people of all ethnic groups. It contains rich cultural heritage, ideological nutrition and spiritual treasures. These main melody spirits are reflected in the fine arts programs of the mainstream media. They are valuable resources for colleges and universities to innovate the “Outline of Modern and Contemporary History of China” education and teaching, and are worthy of effective development and use by teachers. Teachers should introduce music elements into the classroom in accordance with the time sequence of historical development, and make full use of mainstream media’s excellent programs, taking the hard work and tortuous exploration of Chinese people for nearly 200 years as the context, the history of art and the art of history comprehensively show the great creation of the Chinese people, and answer “Four Choices” and “Four Self-confidences” in a pleasant way.

1. Introduction

On the eve of the 92nd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping emphasized: “History is the best textbook”, “Learn-

ing the history of the party and the country is a compulsory course to adhere to and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics and continue to advance the cause of the party and the country.”^[1] In response to the spirit of Xi

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Fund Project:

The phased achievements of the 2019 Shanghai School Art Research Project—“Study on the Collaborative Education of Music Education and Ideological and Political Education” (Project No.: HJYS-2019-A02); the 2018 Ministry of Education Demonstrate Marxist College and the Excellent Teaching and Research Team Construction Project—“Study of the Early Marxists’ Understanding and Application of Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture” (Project No.: 18JDSZK075).

Jinping's instructions, the Ministry of Education requested that Party history, Chinese history, and Chinese learning be incorporated into music teaching. Therefore, incorporating the elements of music into the classroom teaching of "The Outline of Chinese Modern and Contemporary History" is to use music to show the great achievements of the Chinese people in the past two hundred years. Telling Chinese stories to people all over the world with music, showing the great achievements of China's road with music, it has been shown through music that China has gone through a struggle from standing up, getting rich, and getting stronger, making the positive results of Sinicization, epochization, and popularization of Marxism inspiring, inspiring, and integrated into the bloodline.

2. Set Teaching Goals to Train High-quality Young Students

2.1 Interpret "Four Choices" and "Four Self-confidences" from the Perspective of the History of Music Development

"The Outline of Chinese Modern and Contemporary History" course relies on the latest research results of domestic and foreign historiography, music, and horse studies. It explores the difficult and painful exploration of Chinese people from the roots of culture, and uses fresh art materials to tell Chinese stories. Make reasonable use of musical works (including vocal music, instrumental music, dance, opera, Chinese folk art forms, film and television, etc.) to show the magnificent history of the Communist Party of China, and explore a long-term mechanism for collaborative education of music education and ideological and political education, music education and party history and national history. Based on a comprehensive understanding of the struggle history of the Chinese people, the core of party culture, and the musical revolutionary culture, students are guided to answer history and how the people chose Marxism, the Chinese Communist Party, the socialist road, and reform and opening up; Enhancing self-confidence in the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence, and cultural self-confidence; cultivating students' values of patriotism, loving party, and socialism to implement the theme education of socialist core values.

The course makes full use of the excellent programs created by CCTV and combines text to artistically reproduce the party's generations of central leadership collectives centered on Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, and with the great leadership of Comrade Xi Jinping as the General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, the people of all nationalities and all ethnic

groups throughout the country are advancing the revolution, construction, and reform of our country from victory to victory, which enthusiastically sang the noble qualities of the Chinese people from birth to death, fighting hard, pioneering, and dedication, fully expressing that the people of all ethnic groups throughout the country adhere to the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thinking of the "Three Represents," the scientific concept of development, and Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics with a firm conviction to march forward towards the beautiful future of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The course is divided into three chapters and fifteen topics.

On the basis of full investigation and early preparation, teachers fully explored the elements of moral education in music works, organically integrated music art and party lessons, and reproduced the struggle of the Chinese people. Through a variety of classic music works and original music, interpret the theme and main line of Chinese modern history, reproduce the struggle of the Chinese people, and praise the brilliant achievements of the Chinese people, make teachers and students experience Chinese learning, understand the history of the country, and accept the history of the party in music, and consolidate the students' national identity, national identity, theoretical identity, road identity, system identity, and cultural identity.

2.2 Explore the Integrative Development of Moral and Aesthetic Education with The Purpose of Guiding the Establishment of a Correct View of History

2.2.1 Establish of a Correct View of History

Xi Jinping emphasized in his "Speech at the Symposium on Literary and Art Work": "If literature and art reflect the voice of the people, we must adhere to the fundamental direction of serving the people and serving socialism."^[2] Teachers should use patriotic main theme works to guide students to establish and adhere to a correct view of history, nationality, country, and culture, and strengthen students' backbone and confidence as Chinese people; guide students to pursue the beauty of truth, kindness, discover the beauty of nature, experience the beauty of life and shape the beauty of the soul.

2.2.2 Spread the Main Melody of the Era

Chinese modern academic Liang Qichao believes that music can be used as a spiritual element to transform the national quality; at the same time, this spiritual transformation is also a means of its "revolutionary" activities. He said: "In the transitional era, there must be revolutions,

but revolutionaries must change their spirit and not their forms.”^[3] He also pointed out the integration of the educational and social functions of poetry and music, and this trend is also the reproduction of the main theme of the times in poetry and music works. “If you want to transform the quality of the people, poetry and music are an essential element of spiritual education.”^[4] Therefore, when teachers guide students to appreciate music works created in the new era, full of Chinese characteristics, Chinese spirit, Chinese style, Chinese style, and healthy, we must use our own actions to tell the Chinese story and publicize the Chinese road, and to reflect the positive results of the coordinated growth of moral and aesthetic education among young students in the new era.

2.2.3 Relieve Students’ Psychological Stress

The principle of music to relieve psychological pressure is to use music to regulate people’s physiological mechanisms and treat people’s biological effects. Different musical melodies, tunes and rhythms will constantly stimulate the human nervous system, and people will have different physiological and psychological reactions with the stimulation of different melodies. “When dealing with the stress of college students, college music teaching can combine a sense of relaxation and stress.”^[5] Because inspirational music conveys the power to work hard and explore the truth; patriotic concerts inspire students ‘national and national identity; and some music can respond to students’ psychological needs and achieve the effect of venting emotions and purifying the soul.

3. Design Teaching Framework to Embed Music Aesthetic Elements

3.1 Introduction and Overview

The Outline of Modern and Contemporary History of China is mainly composed of chapters. It consists of introduction, first review, middle review, and next review; each contains 3-4 chapters. It mainly uses the large-scale music and dance epic of “Struggle, Chinese Children!” broadcast on CCTV on September 29, 2019 to reproduce the history of the Chinese people from standing up, getting rich and becoming stronger.

For example, the review of the middle section takes the first article “Blood Struggle” of “Struggle, Chinese Children!” as a clue, and links the revolutionary war years of 1927-1949.

The opening symphony and dance of “Blood Struggle” will bring people’s memories back to the painful years of the Chinese nation. Then the intense song and dance “In-

ternational Song” and the song “Ship of the South Lake, the cradle of the party” reproduced the groundbreaking event of the founding of the Communist Party of China, symphony, chorus and dance “Nanchang Uprising”, “Xijiang Moon · Jinggang Mountain”, “Crossing the Snowy Mountains”, “Long March”, “Yanan Song”, “Roar! The Yellow River”, “Crossing the River”, etc., in the context of time, vividly shows the great process of the Chinese Communist Party uniting and leading the Chinese people to build a new China after 28 years of arduous struggle.

The “Blood Struggle” chapter also sang “Under the Bright Sunlight” with a clear and tender childish voice, gorgeous national songs and dances “Singing a Folk Song to the Party”, “Song Songs for the Party”, “Happy Flowers”, “Our Good Place in Xinjiang”, “Psalms”, and “People of All Ethnic Groups Love the Party”, the calm and resolute music scene poem recites “The Dawn of Dawn”, the majestic song and dance “Seven Rhythms · The Long March”, “Shan Dan Dan Blossoming Red and Gorgeous-Oriental Red”, “Protecting the Yellow River”, “Toward Victory”, “There is No New China without the Communist Party.”

The mid-length review will also cut into the teaching content with excerpts from classic operas and revolutionary modern Peking operas that are well-loved by the audience. For example, the operas “Hong Lake Water, Waves Hit the Waves”, “Coral Songs”, “Embroidered Red Flags”, model operas “all have a bright heart”, “Spring is changing,” “Wise Fight”, all this shows the fearless spirit of the brave and sacrificing history of the Chinese Communists leading the Chinese people to carry out the revolution.

3.2 Chapters and Knowledge Points

Each chapter cuts into 3-5 minutes of music works from the beginning of the introduction of the new class, and according to the specific content, cuts into the mainstream media authority video audio music works at the knowledge points suitable for the music works, and uses the school teachers and students’ singing and performers appropriately. The wonderful classics or original songs presented will enable students to further understand the teaching knowledge points in the music art and ensure that at least one suitable music piece per chapter is connected to a certain knowledge point.

Take “Ying Shan Hong” as an example to connect knowledge points. “The song” Ying Shan Hong “is an episode in the movie” Sparkling Red Star “. The beautiful and melody of the song tunes contains the people’s reverence for the heroes of the Red Army and looks forward to the Red Army’s early victory.”^[6] The teacher aims to use The notes of the song “Ying Shan Hong” spread out

the historical picture scrolls, using the song as a substitute and the song instead of the ink, to dig out the theme of the Acura Party, Acura Motherland, Acura People, and Acura Heroes.

3.2.1 Teaching Objectives

(1) Explore the Transmission of the Song

“Ying Shan Hong” was originally a folk song, but now it is presented in a variety of singing methods such as folk singing, bel canto, popular singing, pop, rock and so on. Welcome and love. The original singer Deng Yuhua believed: “Since the first singing in 1974, it has been 31 years and has sung thousands of times. But every time I sing, I am still much moved.”^[7] Therefore, for more than 40 years of “Ying Shan Hong”, although the historical background of the song has long ceased to exist, However, as the red classic melody that has been sung for a long time and has been passed on to this day, no matter how the art form has changed in the process of inheritance, its ideological spirit and basic tunes of music have not changed fundamentally. The classics of history always release endless appeal beyond time and space. The classic red song “Ying Shan Hong” will continue to be passed on.

(2) Dig into the Core Spirit of the Song

The teacher instructed the students to preach the singing song “Yingshan Red”, so that “the students will not only gain ears and rich musical knowledge, but also the baptism of the soul and the purification of the soul”.^[8] What is more, let the students understand that the Communist Party of China relies on the people and leads the people, always keeping in mind its original mission of seeking happiness for the people and rejuvenation for the nation; let students understand the historical facts of adhering to the party’s absolute leadership over the army, leading the Red Army to work hard and to persevere in opposing the Kuomintang reactionaries; allow students to realize that in the new era and new journey, young students must be in the same direction as the development of the times, and carry forward the spiritual power symbolized by the “Yingshan Red” rooted in the Chinese earth, the Red Army’s unyielding, indomitable and firm faith.

3.2.2 Case Import

(1) Docking Materials

Chapter 5. The New Road of the Chinese Revolution

Section 1. Hard Exploration of the New Revolutionary Road

Part 2. The Rise of the Agrarian Revolutionary War

(2) Situation Introduction

The red classic song “Yingshan Red” is one of the main

episodes of the movie “Sparkling Red Star”, composed by Lu Zhuguo and Fu Gengchen. The film was released on October 1, 1974 and was adapted from Li Xintian’s novel of the same name, directed by Li Ang and Li Jun. The film tells about a small mountain village in Jiangxi in the 1930s (the original prototype story of the novel took place in the Macheng area of the Dabieshan Revolutionary Base in Hubei, Henan and Anhui), the story of the homes of dozens of poor people under the white horror and the brutal rule of the big local tyrant Hu Hansan underscores the eight-year-old red child Pan Dongzi, educated by the party and revolutionary predecessors, in the face of landlords and returning home, cruelty, brave resistance, and finally the process of gradual growth with the help of the party and seniors’ education.

The song “Yingshan Red” is a metaphor for “the Chinese revolutionary red regime, and despite the arduous process of the revolution, it will eventually usher in the victory of the revolution throughout the country.”^[9] This song not only sang the strong aspirations of the Soviet people living in the dark longing for the return of the Red Army, but also the revolutionary will to fight the dark forces desperately.

(3) Live Observation

The teacher instructed the students to watch the movie “Sparkling Red Star”, especially the clips on the song “Ying Shan Hong”, or enjoy the singing video and audio of “Ying Shan Hong” song, and gained the knowledge of the Great Revolution and the contemporary ideals and beliefs.

(4) Questions Raising

① After observing the movie “Sparkling Red Star” and its series of songs “Yingshan Red”, “Red Star Song” and “Red Star Goes to Fight”, how did you understand Xi Jinping’s “The Republic is red, and you cannot dilute this color. Countless martyrs With our flag red, it is absolutely impossible for us not to build the republic they are looking forward to, fighting for and sacrificing. “What is the profound meaning of this sentence?

② What was the original intention and mission of the Communist Party of China? How do students understand the relationship between the historical mission of the Communist Party of China in the new era and the mission of the original heart during the Second Civil Revolutionary War? What are the new characteristics of the CPC’s historical mission in the new era?

③ When the revolution is in danger, what kind of life will the students choose? Is it as brave as Pan Dongzi to accept the baptism of the revolution, firm his ideals and convictions, and pursue revolutionary truth, or is he just seeking his own peace?

④ What is the spirit symbolized by “Yingshanhong”? As young college students in the new era, how can we inherit and carry forward the spirit of Yingshanhong?

The teacher instructs the students to discuss small and big, and guide students to understand after full discussion: The red gene was formed in the blood and fire struggle of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation since the 20th century. It is the soul of the party's life, the root of existence, and the basis of development. It runs through all historical periods of revolution, construction, and reform, including Red Boat spirit, Jinggangshan spirit, Long March spirit, Yan'an spirit, Xibaipo spirit, “two bombs and one star” spirit, Lei Feng spirit, Jiao Yulu spirit, special zone spirit and so on.

4. Optimize the Teaching Structure of Special Topics and Expand Teaching Content

Take the “Datong Thought” lecture as an example. At present, the teaching steering committee of the Ministry of Education's “Outline of Modern and Contemporary History of China” on the subject design of this course does not pay attention to the important content of “Datong Thought”, but it is very important.

The modern Datong thoughts in China include Tianping Tianguo Agricultural Socialism Utopia, Kang Youwei's bourgeois subjective utopian socialism, and Sun Yat-sen's bourgeois objective utopian socialism. Teachers focus on the early exploration of the country's way out in Chapter Two, the early exploration of the storm of peasant-mass struggle, the rise and failure of the Second Movement, the third chapter, the Revolution of 1911, and the end of the monarchy. The content of Datong's thought is discussed in depth. Datong thought originated from the classic “Book of Rites • Li Yun”, and based on it to improve and revolution.” The Book of Rites • Li Yun” describes the ideal blueprint for the world as: “A journey along the road, the world is public. Choose wise and capable, and believe in good faith. Therefore, people are not alone, they are not their own sons, they are old There is end, strong and useful, young and strong, all widows and loneliness are supported. Men have their part, women have their own homes. They will abandon the goods to the ground, they don't have to hide in themselves; Also, you don't have to do it for yourself. It's because of treacherous and evil schemes, and the thief doesn't do it. Therefore, it's called Datong if you don't do it.”^[10]

This thinking mode includes four aspects. First, social management. The entire society is managed by people who are elected by people. People believe in harmony and live in harmony. Second, social relations. Breaking the family

relationship of the blood relatives and pushing it into the whole society, transforming the small family love into the boundless love of all human beings. Third, social life. Social employment is sufficient to make the strong and useful; social welfare is universal, making the old and the old, young and prosperous, and widowed and lonely, those who have loneliness and waste have the dignity of life and the guarantee of life. Fourth, social order is in order. Due to the public philosophy of “when the evil is abandoned on the ground, it is not necessary to hide it; if the evil is not born from the body, it is not necessary to be for ourselves”, which makes the public security good, and people do not need to close their accounts when they go out.

The Confucian Datong thought that “the world is public” was inherited and developed by later thinkers. Hong Xiuquan, the founder and ideological guide of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, fully quoted the famous sentences in “Book of Rites • Li Yun” in his “Awakening of the World”. He said: “I miss the three generations of Tang Yu. There is no sympathy in the world, no need to be saved, no door closed, no secrets, no distinction between men and women, and election to Shangde... It's why Kong Qiu said: ‘A trip to the road Also, the world is public ‘.”^[11]

Hong Xiuquan expounded the goals of Datong's ideal society—the description and mode of the Book of Rites—the three generations of Tang Yu, and put forward his thoughts against the real society of chaos, darkness, and fighting. The design and implementation of Hong Xiuquan's Datong ideal society is mainly reflected in the “Tian Chao Tian Mu System” promulgated in 1853. First, it solves the problem of farmers' means of production. Abolish feudal land ownership, implement state-owned land, distribute land evenly according to population, and try to achieve the ideals of “farming with farmland, eating with food, wearing clothes with clothing, and using money with richness, uniformity and warmth everywhere” society.

Since then, various forms of general theory have emerged. There are Mo Datong sayings represented by Tan Kuntong, Tang Caichang, and Fan Chong; anarchic Datong sayings represented by Song Su and Chen Yong; Tianyan Datong doctrines represented by Yan Fu; Autonomous Datong doctrines represented by Huang Zunxian; and Buddhist Datongs represented by Sun Baodi Say. Among these doctrines, Kang Youwei's Datongshu is the most detailed and systematic.^[12]

In the early years of the Republic of China, Kang Youwei once again emphasized his Datong thought because of his opposition to the Republic. Kang Youwei believed that: “Confucius said: the journey of the avenue, the world is public election and ability.”^[13] He believes that the Re-

publican government was established on the premise of extremely high social moral standards. Ignoring morals is mob politics, and its future is bleak.

Sun Zhongshan extended the Datong thought of “Book of Rites · Li Yun” and said, “What is the purpose of human evolution? That is to say, Confucius said that” the journey of the road is also the world, and the world is public. “This human being hopes to turn the present painful world into a paradise of paradise.”^[14] He believes that “the world is public” is the purpose of human evolution, the ideal that people pursue, and the hope of getting rid of pain.

Sun Yat-sen declared in the “Provisional Presidential Proclamation” on January 1, 1912, “At home and abroad, our friendship and pacifism will bring China to the forefront of the international community and the world is getting to Datong.”^[15] And for China, it is the realization of livelihood. He said: “People’s livelihood is socialism, also known as communism, which is Datongism.”^[16] He believes that there is a logical development process from “the world is public” to “Datong World”. Only when the entire society becomes an ideal society of freedom, democracy, peace, justice, openness, morality, and wealth, can we “build a people’s country and advance for unity.”^[17]

This way of thinking of modern thinkers was inherited and carried forward by later Communists. Xi Jinping used the classic sentence of “The journey of the road, the world is the public” more than ten times after the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.^[18] Xi Jinping combines the concept of “the world is for the public” in traditional culture with the fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, the great ideals of communism and the international responsibilities of big parties and powers. It is a creative transformation and innovation of China’s outstanding traditional culture and a shining example of development.

The Song of Datong, composed by Xiao Youmei and Yi Shuzhai for Confucius, was a national anthem once during the Republic of China, and it had a great influence. Meng Wentao believes: “This is a good old song worth recommending to the world. Especially today. In recent years, I don’t know when to play, in my mind, it often appears in my mind that I sang at least 55 years ago. This song was completed.”^[19] Combining the original mission of the Communists, the “Datong Song” “was adapted into four mixed choruses, and the rehearsal recording became more than 5 minutes of audio or video as a teaching case.

Xi Jinping pointed out: “The highest state of art is to make people tempted, to subject people’s souls to baptism, and to let people discover the beauty of nature, the

beauty of life, and the beauty of the soul.”^[20] Teachers instructed two through classroom teaching and inquiry learning. In the link, tapping the positive factors such as the mainstream ideology, the spirit of the times, historical consciousness, cultural heritage, and artistic appeal, can basically enable every student to master the basic processes and methods of music appreciation. They have personally experienced the results of Sinicization, epochization, and popularization of Marxism in a happy and pleasing way. They use their musical works to tell Chinese stories, spread Chinese culture, and use their musical works to discover truth, goodness, and beauty. These experiences will help to promote an attitude of life with emotion, temperature, and inner meaning, inspire them to strive for continuous exploration and awareness in their careers, and strive to pursue the beauty of the times, the beauty of the faith, and the beauty of the lofty!

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REVIEW

Thoughts about the Innovation of Mathematics Teaching Mode in Higher Vocational Colleges from the Viewpoint of “Task List”

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 24 September 2019

Revised: 8 October 2019

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

“Task list”

Higher vocational colleges

Mathematics teaching mode

Reform

ABSTRACT

With the reform of talent demand mode in China, in today's society, the need for talents of enterprises are more inclined to application-type vocational and technical talents, this has created enormous opportunities for the growing of higher vocational colleges which are the incubation base for applied talents, at the same time, it also exposes the practical problems of the backwardness of the current mathematics teaching mode in higher vocational colleges, thus brings unfavorable influence on the implementation of the talent cultivation program in higher vocational colleges, “Task list” is one of the teaching requirements put forward by China's educational reform in the new age, and the important direction for higher vocational colleges to reform the mathematics teaching mode in the new age.

1. Introduction

As an important incubation base for applied professional talents in China, higher vocational colleges are important places for supply of professional talent under the background of social talent demand transformation in the new times, higher vocational colleges have been developing greatly by the ever-expanding need for social professional talents^[1]. But during its development, people are more and more concern about the teaching quality and efficiency, the innovation of the existing teaching mode has become the necessary approach for the development of higher vocational colleges. Especially from the viewpoint of “task list” which was put forward in China's educational reform, the reform of mathematics teaching mode is one of the major tasks of mathematics

teaching in higher vocational colleges^[2].

2. Importance of the Innovation of Mathematics Teaching Mode in Higher Vocational Colleges

Higher vocational colleges are important component of China's vocational education system and the main place for the export of social professional and technical talents, along with social economy development, the requirement model for talents of social enterprises is constantly changing, in the new period, the demand for talents is more inclined to application-type vocational and technical talents, which lays a social foundation for the development of higher vocational colleges. But the meantime, people attach greater importance to the teaching quality

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and efficiency. As one of the main subjects of higher vocational colleges, mathematics is a very important subject for training students' rational thinking and mathematical thinking, and it has important implications to students' future career work, mathematics courses in higher vocational colleges include calculus, probability theory, mathematical statistics and linear representation, it involves complex teaching content and heavy teaching task, in the applying of mathematics teaching in higher vocational colleges, whether the teaching mode is scientific or not directly determines the efficiency and quality of higher vocational mathematics teaching, what's more, it's related to students' ability to apply mathematics in their future occupation^[3]. The traditional higher vocational mathematics teaching mode is based on classroom teaching and supplemented by practical activities, there are fewer cases of practical activity teaching courses, and there is a lack of planning and guidance for teaching tasks and students' learning tasks in teaching process, as a result, it is hard to see improvement in the efficiency of higher vocational mathematics teaching. Faced with this practical problem, the reform of mathematics teaching mode has become the primary task of current mathematics teaching in higher vocational colleges, and the necessary approach to raise the quality and efficiency of mathematics teaching. Only by ensuring the scientificity and advancement of the mathematics teaching mode, can we guarantee the mathematics application ability of higher vocational college students in their future occupation, it is also an essential measure to realize the talent cultivation program of higher vocational colleges.

3. Conceptual Analysis of "Task List"

"Task list" is a new teaching concept put forward with the deepening of our educational reform in the new age, traditionally, task list is the carrier of information instructions for work or learning, the carrier contains the requirements of purpose and ways for work and study, basic process, resource utilization, periodicity, and quality standards. etc., it is of great significance for the high-quality development of work and study^[4]. It now has a new interpretation when the "task list" concept was applied to the education system. The study task list is the main form of the current teaching tasks and learning scaffolding, and is an important foundation that supports the implementation of teaching activities and the planning of learning tasks. In the study task list, teachers are required to design scientific teaching objectives and activities on the basis of specific study conditions, so as to inspire students' interest for learning and passion for participation, thus achieve the comprehensive improvement in learning interest, learning efficiency, and

learning quality, develop students' good study habits, help students to grasp approaches of learning, and achieve the overall improvement of quality and efficiency in teaching and learning. This provides guidance for the innovation of mathematics teaching mode in higher vocational colleges, and has important promotional effects to the implementation of the reform of higher vocational mathematics teaching.

4. Significance of Innovation of Mathematics Teaching Mode in Higher Vocational Colleges from the Viewpoint of Task List

Innovation of mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "Task List" is an vital task of teaching in higher vocational colleges in the new period, it has important significance in promoting the implementation of the talent development program in higher vocational colleges, and it is also the essential approach to raise the quality of higher vocational mathematics teaching^[5]. The significance of the mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "task list" is mainly reflected in the following 3 aspects:

(1) The innovation of mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "Task List" is the major task of higher vocational colleges teaching. As the education reform in China be deepened ceaselessly, people's awareness of the importance of teaching mode is increasing, whether the teaching mode is scientific or not is also directly linked to the teaching quality. Thus, the innovation of teaching mode has become the major task of current teaching system in China, as the main base for the cultivation of professional and technical talents in China, this is especially true in higher vocational colleges. The implementation of the "task list" concept provides crucial guidance for the innovation of higher vocational mathematics teaching mode, and is very important support for promoting the development of mathematics teaching mode reform in higher vocational colleges.

(2) The innovation of higher vocational mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "Task List" is the necessary way to implement the talent cultivation program in higher vocational colleges. With the continuous development and progress of China's social and economic system, the demand model for talents has changed greatly from the demand for knowledge-based talents to the pursuit of application-type vocational and technical talents, this gradually expands the demand for talent cultivation in higher vocational colleges. In this context, the demand of social enterprises for the professional technology application ability of talents is constantly improving. Higher vocational colleges should not only ensure students ac-

quire basic theoretical knowledge, but also guarantee their knowledge application ability, as a result, the innovation of mathematics teaching mode is the necessary approach to increase students' mathematics application ability, as well as an important foundation for the implementation of talent cultivation program in higher vocational colleges.

(3) The innovation of mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "task list" is the inevitable measure to raise the quality and efficiency of mathematics teaching in higher vocational colleges. With heavy teaching tasks and tight teaching time, the improvement of teaching efficiency and quality has always been an important requirement for teaching in higher vocational colleges^[6]. The application of the "task list" teaching concept in the innovation of mathematics teaching mode could achieve the planning of teachers' teaching tasks and the guidance of students' learning tasks, and then work out a more standardized and scientific mathematics teaching process. The fully integration of classroom teaching and teaching activities could effectively increase the efficiency and quality of mathematics teaching, and push the comprehensive development and progress of students.

5. Principles of Innovation in Mathematics Teaching Mode in Higher Vocational Colleges from the Viewpoint of "Tasks List"

The principle of scientific innovation must be followed in the reform of mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "Task List", to realize the comprehensive innovation on the basis of principles, raise the quality and efficiency of mathematics teaching, and promote the development and progress of higher vocational college education^[7]. The principles of innovation of mathematics teaching mode in higher vocational colleges from the viewpoint of "Task List" are mainly divided into the following parts:

5.1 Principle of Practicality

The principle of practicality means that in the innovation of mathematics teaching mode, the teaching mode should keep consistent with practical teaching problems as well as the training goal of higher vocational education. Hence, in the innovation of mathematics teaching mode, we should break through the shackles of traditional teaching mode, pay more attention to teaching activities and practical application teaching on the basis of traditional classroom education, integrate mathematics teaching with professional application and other subjects to achieve the mathematical teaching reform in higher vocational colleges.

5.2 Principle of Adaptability

The principle of adaptability in the reform of mathematics teaching mode means that teaching activities must match students' individualized development and vocational development, the principle status of students must be clarified and highlighted when carry out teaching activities, the core of teaching work is to inspire students' learning interest, increase students' participation and concentration in teaching, and enhance the quality of higher vocational mathematics teaching^[8].

5.3 Principle of Application

The principle of application is essential requirement and foundation of higher vocational colleges teaching, it is the certain approach to meet social demand for applied talents in the new age. As the important place for cultivating applied professional and technical talents, higher vocational colleges must implement the principles of application when reforming the mathematics teaching mode, combine with the idea of "task list", take the principle of application as the guideline, increase the arrangement of application training course in mathematics teaching, and strengthen students' mathematics application ability.

6. Countermeasure Study on the Innovation of Mathematics Teaching Mode in Higher Vocational Colleges from the Viewpoint of "Tasks List"

When innovating the mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "task list", vocational colleges have to face the practical problems in current teaching mode, on this basis, through the formulation of task list, scientific teaching mode and innovative countermeasures are adopted to ensure the smooth implementation of the innovation of mathematics teaching mode, and to ensure the teaching task list is formulated scientifically.

(1) Optimize the mathematics teaching content with the formulation of task list as the guidance. The mathematics teaching content in higher vocational colleges is complex, and there is an imbalance between students' learning tasks and the teaching hours setting. This is reflected in the fact that in mathematics teaching, it takes about 240 lessons to complete the teaching of calculus, probability theory, mathematical statistics and linear representation, however, the mathematics teaching hours in some higher vocational colleges are usually 120 hours or even less, this caused the inconformity between teaching hours and actual teaching contents^[9]. Therefore, in the process of teaching mode innovation, higher vocational colleges should

reform the ideas of mathematics teaching, innovate and optimize the mathematics teaching content, and condense the teaching content by formulating the teaching task list, to achieve the balance between the content and teaching hours arrangement of mathematics teaching, and raise the quality of mathematics teaching. For instance, focuses on occupational demands in the arrangement of mathematics teaching of different career directions, reduce unnecessary mathematics course content to achieve the purpose of lean education, enhance students' professional mathematics application ability as well as the quality of teaching and application talents.

(2) Ensure the balance between classroom teaching and practical application teaching in the formulation of task list, strengthen the students' mathematics application ability. As the bases for professional talents cultivation, higher vocational colleges should put more stress on students' practical ability of the subjects they learned instead of the theoretical basis. Especially when carry out the innovation of teaching mode from the viewpoint of "task list", it is necessary to implement the principle of application and increase the arrangement of the application practical course. The arrangement of application practical courses will not only enhance and develop students' mathematics application ability, but also change the reality that the boring traditional mathematics classroom teaching is hard to arouse students' learning interest by means of mathematics training, raise students' passion for teaching participation through diverse courses training arrangements, ensure the innovation and development of mathematics teaching mode under the guidance of "task list", urge and lead the students to complete learning tasks on the premise of improve mathematics teaching quality, and complete teaching tasks. For example, increase the course arrangements of training courses, adopt the seven-three teaching mode, the training course arrangement accounts for 70% of the course arrangement, integrate the mathematical theories into practical training to increase students' theoretic knowledge. The arrangement of theoretical courses accounts for 30% of the total course's arrangement, mainly focusing on solving problems and explaining theoretical knowledge points in students' practical training, to achieve the secondary reinforcement and consolidation of students' mathematical knowledge, and strengthen teaching quality.

(3) Clarify and highlight the reaching subject status of students when formulate the "task list", respect the individualized development of students. With the further implementation of the teaching reform in China, students should be regarded as the subject of teaching activities has become the important foundation of current development

of education and teaching in China. Higher vocational colleges should also clarify and highlight students' teaching subject status in the reform of mathematics teaching mode from the viewpoint of "task list", what's more, it is necessary to clarify the actual role of the auxiliaries and the guides. Respect the students' individualized development and independent thinking ability in teaching, individualization and independence is also the basic definition of talents in the new era^[10]. As a result, in the reform of higher vocational mathematics teaching mode, the formulation of teachers' teaching task list must be based on the individualized development of students and the cultivation of independent thinking ability, with the scientific guidance and assistance in the process of teaching, provides support for the professional development of students, and provides guarantee for the improvement and enhancement of students' comprehensive professional ability. For instance, the task list should be made according to students' different career development direction. Combine mathematics teaching with students' career development and career application to increase teaching effectiveness, especially in the cultivation of students' professional ability, it is necessary to give full play to teachers' professional guidance and professional quality training ability, enhance students' professional ability, raise their professionalism, and push their overall development and progress.

7. Conclusion

The innovation of mathematics teaching mode in higher vocational colleges from the viewpoint of task list is a necessary method to push the development of higher vocational colleges and raise the quality and efficiency of mathematics teaching, and also an inevitable measure to develop students' interest in mathematics study. The scientific formulation of "task list" could optimize the teaching process and enhance students' mathematics application ability, it is also a certain way to implement the talent development program of higher vocational colleges.

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REVIEW

Chinese Mosuo “Playing Dance” Music Analysis

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 23 December 2019

Revised: 30 December 2019

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Mosuo people

“Playing Dance”

Music

Compatibility

ABSTRACT

Being the only extant matriarchal society in China, the Mosuo people are now living in the border of Yunnan and Sichuan. Under the combined influence of its unique form of society and the coexistence of diversified ethnic groups, the Mosuo people have thus developed a unique kind of music with compatible features. In this paper, through the introduction of the “playing dance” music of Mosuo people in Yunnan, I tried to further discuss the phenomenon of compatibility in their music, so as to enhance people’s understanding of the characteristics, as well as the values of Mosuo music.

1. Introduction

Living in the southwest of China, Mosuo people is the only surviving Chinese matriarchal society, and they still adopt the so called “Walking Marriage” form of marriage, in which “both men and women do not need to marry”. In this particular form of society, the Mosuo people have accordingly developed their own unique form of folk music, ranging from songs, music dances to instrumental music. The folk songs can be divided into Ahabara, Madada, Wheat-reaping tune, Drinking songs, Guem songs, Earth-tamping songs, Asha love songs, etc. While the music dances include Jiacao dance, Cuodi dance, Jiacyou dance, Gemucuo dance, and other types of swing dance. Among these music dances, the Jiacao dance (aka “playing dance”) is arguably the most popular one and can be seen as representative of Mosuo

type of music. Apart from Mosuo people itself, the “playing dance” music also incorporated many music features from other ethnic groups, this phenomenon is not hard to understand since Mosuo people have long been deeply influenced by many other ethnic cultures, such as the Tibetan, the Pumi and the Lisu. Even today, the influence still permeates every aspect of life in Mosuo people. So, from this point of view, we can understand that the cultural interplay has laid a solid foundation for the formation of “playing dance” music, which in turn determines the features and characteristics of the “playing dance” music. Taking the “playing dance” music of Mosuo people in Yunnan as an example, this paper tries to illuminate the compatible features of Mosuo traditional music through three aspects: the ecological environment, the musical form, and the social function.

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2. A General Overview of the “Playing Dance” Music

The Mosuo people are good at both singing and dancing, and the “Jiacuo dance” (commonly known as “playing dance”) is probably the most popular one. “Jia” means happiness, while “Cuo” refers to dance, together they convey the meaning of “dance for the happy times”. It is said that the “playing dance” can be dated back to the distant antediluvian era, which bears some similarity to the “playing dance” of Lisu and “Guozhuang” of Tibetan in pattern. The “playing dance” is a kind of collective dance usually held during such joyous days as Spring Festival, Initiation Rite and Wedding Celebration. Finished the dinner, lit the bonfire, people then begun to “playing dance”. There always be a leading dancer to start the dance, who is good at flute or gourd sheng, then people at all ages singing and dancing around the bonfire, to the accompaniment of the flute. The “playing dance” is also one of the major activities for Mosuo people’s annual “Mount-rounding Festival”, after paying religious homage to the Mount Goddess Gemu, people then gathered at the foot of the hill, singing and dancing happily all through the night.

“Playing dance” incorporates both singing and dancing, but its movements are relatively uniform, it varies slightly from festival to festival. For example, during the Initiation Rite “playing dance”, women firstly dance three times clockwise around the right column indoor and then dance out, while men dance three times counterclockwise around the left column indoor and then dance out (There are usually two pillars inside the main house, the left one is the “pillar for men” while the right one is the “pillar for women”). After they have finished the three rounds, the outside people can then join and dance together. People dance around the bonfire in the formation of a semi-circular or a crescent, with each one holding the next one’s left elbow with his right armpit, or they just link up with their shoulders or fingers, to make such formation changes as circular, curve, cabbage-shaped and arc.

“Playing dance” can be generally divided into two parts: the fast part and the slow one. The fast part is vigorous and ebullient, while the slow part is lyrical and emotional. Usually, it will play a total of 8 to 9 songs during one round of dance, and each melody will last 4 to 5 minutes. Many songs will be repeated again and again, people then adjust their movements to the melody changes. The movements of the dancer’s steps are colorful, it can be stamping, or jumping, halting, plodding, hopping, crossing. However, the upper body movements

are relatively much less, and together they producing a sense of uniform aesthetic. When people dance to the climax, they will gradually increase the twisting of waist and the bending of upper body with the warm atmosphere, while yelling out such words as “Nuohi” and “Ruobala” to express their happiness. The dances and the songs, the laughter and the flute’ sound, all came together as one part, it’s so beautiful and excited a scene.

So far, the research for Chines Mosuo people’s “playing dance” music is still rare, and mostly limited to general description. In such books as “Naxi Folksong Anthology”, “Chinese Naxi Songs Selection” and “Selected Chinese Folk Songs”, there are some introductions to Mosuo related music. There are also some papers about “playing dance” music, such as Sandra Nova’s “music dance of Yunnan Mosuo people on the bank of Lugu Lake”, Dijirchin’s “songs from the kingdom of females--the folk music of Yunnan Mosuo people”, Zhao Li’s “Impression of Mosuo songs and dances” and Yang Lifen’s “Mosuo people’s ‘playing dance’ music”. In addition, some local county annals also mentioned this kind of music, but all scratched the surface and none of them bothered to make in-depth analysis. Mosuo people shares many similarities with its neighboring nation in terms of living habits and cultural life, as a result of their history and living environment, so Mosuo music incorporated multi-ethnic characteristics. This compatibility of Mosuo music represents a development trend of spread and variation, and thus become a means of heritage protection.

3. The Ecological Background of “Playing Dance” Music Compatibility

In his “Multi Evolutionary Theory”, Julian Steward put forward the idea of “cultural ecology”, regarding that the fundamental characteristics of culture is determined by natural environment, and this kind of dependence is then determined by a variety of cultural factors.^[1] Mosuo people’s “playing dance” music is deep rooted in its social life, and the features it possesses can be seen as an embodiment of Mosuo social public characteristics. So, in order to analyze the compatibility feature of Mosuo “playing dance” music, we should set its living environment as a prerequisite first, then induce and generalize its ecological background through the perspective of both diachronic and synchronic. The author believes that the ecological background of Mosuo “playing dance” music compatibility is mainly reflected in the formation and development process of the nation, as well as the geographical characteristics, languages, religious beliefs and so on.

3.1 The Compatibility Feature in the Formation of the Nation

The Mosuo people call themselves “Nari”. According to historical records, those Tibeto-Burman ethnic groups as Tibetan, Yi, Pumi, Lisu, including Yunnan Mosuo people, are all descendants of the ancient Qiang people in north-western China. However, as the ancient Qiang people were forced to migrate to the south in large scale due to wars or other factors, different branches chose different migratory route and settled down, then combined with the local people, they gradually formed a variety of new nations. So, during Mosuo people’s long history and the development of its rich folk culture, there ever incorporated many culture components of Tibetan, Naxi, Pumi, Yi and Bai.

According to the Xinhua Yunnan Channel (2006-09-13) report, Professor Xiao Chunjie, leader of the Chinese Ethnic DNA Library Project and director of the Human Genetics Research Center of Yunnan University, had conducted some research on the origin of Mosuo people with his team. They collected DNA samples from Mosuo, Tibetan, Naxi, Pumi, Yi and Bai groups, then through deep analysis and comparison of the data, they found that the patrilineal genetic structure of Mosuo people bore great similarity to the Tibetan in Yunnan, while the matrilineal genetic structure was most similar to the Naxi in Lijiang.

It can be seen from the ethnic development process and the perspective of physical anthropology that the Mosuo is such kind of a nation who originally homologous with, then gradually combined with many other ethnics. So it is not difficult to understand its compatibility feature during the formation of the nation.

3.2 The Compatibility Feature in the Geographical Overlap

As early as the Qin and Han dynasties 2000 years ago, Mosuo people settled in the end of “Ling Guan Dao”, which was once the middle of the Southern Silk Road. From “Ling Guan Dao”, people could enter the hinterland of Sichuan northward through the Jianchang (Xichang), or they could reach Southeast Asia countries southward through “Yong Chang Dao”. So, we can see that Mosuo people lived in the traffic arteries since ancient times, people from different places and cultures gathered there and blended with each other, made this place a melting pot of different nationalities.

The modern Mosuo people mostly lives trans-provincially in the upper reaches of the Jinsha River, which ranges from the first bay of the Yangtze River to longitude 110 ° 41 ‘ east. From the north to the south, this area can

be divided into two parts, and the area around Lugu Lake is the major community for the Mosuo(Lugu Lake lies in the border of Ninglang Yi Autonomous County of Lijiang City in Yunnan Province and Yanyuan County of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province). Mosuo people also lives scattered over Sichuan Yanbian County and Muli Tibetan Autonomous County.

So, as Mosuo people lives together with many other nationalities and spreads over traffic arteries, it is rather convenient for them to communicate with the outside world and in turn, being influenced greatly by them. These facts played a certain role in the formation of its ethnic cultural compatibility feature.

3.3 The Compatibility in the Absorption of Multi-Ethnic Languages

Mosuo language belongs to the Yi branch of Tibeto-Burman language group of Sino-Tibetan language family. However, the language varies in some pronunciations and usages from region to region because of the influence of different neighboring ethnic languages. For instance, the Yongning Mosuo contact with the Tibetan and Han people frequently, thus their language is greatly influenced by Tibetan and Chinese; the Langqu Mosuo communicate mainly with the Han and Yi people, thus both Chinese and Yi language have a great impact on their language; the Labo Mosuo associate regularly with the Pumi, Naxi and Lisu, thus the Pumi, Naxi and Lisu language all play an important part in their language. As Mosuo people have long been living together with other nationalities, many of them possess bilingual ability. Apart from their mother tongue, they also communicate in Chinese, or sometimes in Pumi, Tibetan, Yi, Lisu, or Naxi. So there exists distinct compatibility features in Mosuo people’s use of language.

3.4 The Compatibility in the Coexistence of Multiple Religious Beliefs

Mosuo people first believe in their primitive religion -- the “Daba religion”, and some Mosuo also believe in Pumi’s “Haba religion”. After Tibetan Buddhism was introduced into Mosuo area, it became the main religion, but Mosuo people still took faith in some primitive worship and the “Daba religion”. In Mosuo people’s religious life, there also exists the phenomenon of combined worship, different religions blend and interact with each other, forming a distinctive picture of religious compatibility.

For example, in the funeral rites of Langqu Mosuo, the written “Soul-Redeeming Scripture” should be chanted by the Lama, while the oral “Spirit-Guiding Scripture” must be chanted by the local priest called “Bizha”; Lama should

preside over the cremation ceremony, while “Bizha” shall not participate; During the bone-sorting ceremony on the next day of cremation, it is “Bizha” who then should guide the relatives of the deceased to perform the rite. So, it can be seen that the funeral rites of Mosuo incorporated both its primitive religion and Tibetan Buddhism at the same time. Various religions combined and complemented with each other harmoniously in Mosuo society, constituting the distinctive compatibility feature of Mosuo people’s religious culture.

In addition, the traditional festivals of Mosuo people include not only such indigenous festivals as the Mountain Rounding festival, the Ancestor Worshipping festival, the God of Cattle Raising Worshipping festival, the Land Worshipping festival, the annual wine making and pork fat cutting rite in harvest season, the big gathering in Lama temple on October 25 lunar calendar and the ancient ceremony of fetish and god worshipping, but they also include the Chines Spring Festival (Mosuo people call it “Kushi”) as well as the Dragon Boat Festival.

To sum up, the overall cultural development of the Mosuo is a process of integration. As music development is closely related to cultural development, then music is also influenced by culture in terms of characteristics and pattern of development. So it can be concluded that the compatibility feature of culture must be reflected in music, and thus become one of the most significant characteristics in the variation and inheritance of music.

4. The Analysis of Compatibility in “Playing Dance” Music Pattern

4.1 The General Feature of “Playing Dance” Music

The songs selected in “playing dance” can be generally grouped into impromptu songs and fixed ones. The impromptu songs mainly provide a description of the scene of “playing dance”, while the fixed ones are mostly used to pay homage to goddess Gemu like the “Mother’s Song”, or to extol the ancestors like the “Virtue Song”, and also to worship the nature like the “Sweet Spring Rain”. When it comes to the key of the “playing dance”, it is said to have up to “seventy-two keys” by local folks, this is deemed as an exaggeration by most people, but it does reveal the abundance of “playing dance” music. According to the local Mosuo people, some commonly used keys in “playing dance” include the major key (Mosuo language as chuō zhǐ): the first and basic key of “playing dance”, and everyone would use it; the twenty-three Lu (Mosuo language as chuō): hemp skin (hemp is a kind of plant, this key derives from the movement of scraping the skin from hemp); the Sapu (Mosuo language as chā):

after scraping, the hemp should be washed, this action of hemp washing is then revealed in the Sapu key. These are the traditional Mosuo “playing dance”, however, as they communicate more and more frequently with the outside world and other nations, the modern dance is also being incorporated into the Mosuo dance, such as Mosuo disco, grain threshing song and so on.

Mosuo “playing dance” music has absorbed many musical elements from the Tibetan, Han, Yi, Lisu, Pumi and other ethnic groups, and occasionally they will insert some Yi, Lisu, Tibetan or even Han ethnic music into the “playing dance”, such as “Tigela” of Yi, “Lusheng tune” of Lisu, “Gesala” of Tibetan, “Osmanthus Open in August” of Han, etc.^[2] However, with the development of the times, some old tunes have been lost now already.

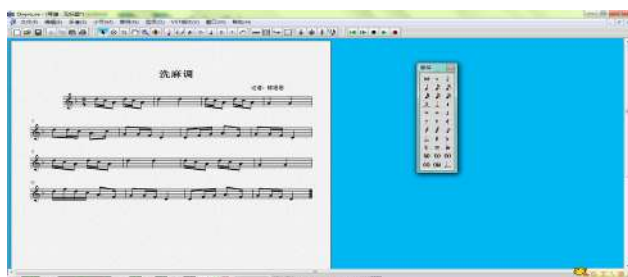
4.2 The Reflection of Compatibility in “Playing Dance” Music

4.2.1 The Tibetan Musical Elements in “Playing Dance” Music

The Yongning Mosuo area is very close to the Tibetan residential area and is greatly influenced by them, so the Tibetan folk songs and language are popular among Mosuo people, thus Mosuo music also incorporates many Tibetan elements. The Tibetan music adopts the Chinese pentatonic scale as its main musical scale system, and commonly uses Yu (the sixth note ‘La’), Shang (the second note ‘Re’), and Zhi (the fifth note ‘Sol’). The melody sometimes goes up gradually, and reaches the treble through the roundabout grace notes; it usually uses the one verse-type, two-verse type and four-verse type, and repeats several times. As for musical rhythm and tempo, it is common to see the even rhythm, the dotted rhythm and the triplet type rhythm, often with the feature of special singing voice, such as the throat singing and the vague grace notes. For example: “Kambah strings” which was performed by Ge Luo Sangbu, and recorded by Chen Sisi.



The tune used D Yu Pentatonic, and the notes went up closely. It started from the highest note d2, and the ornament aroused the main part. They formed a complex melody which repeats four times. It uses four-verse type. The dotted rhythm often with the feature of special singing voice, such as the throat singing and the vague grace notes. It is similar to Mosuo music. For example: “Xima Tune”, recorded by Chen Sisi



The tune used D Yu Pentatonic and la mi re are the main notes. The first note is the highest in this song. As for musical rhythm and tempo, it is the even rhythm, mainly with XXX X·X .It repeats four times to belong to the strophic song.

Another example is “Cuo de” which uses c zhi Chinese pentatonic scale. The notes goes up nearly. There are some fourth interval occasionally.

Singer: (Mosuo people) la ta midashicaier

Recorder: Yang Min



In summary, because of the influence of Tibetan language, we can see some similarities in these two nationalities, especially in the scales and rhythm.

4.2.2 The Yi Musical Elements in “Playing Dance” Music

Mosuo music also incorporates many Yi elements. The Yi music adopts the Chinese pentatonic scale as its main musical scale system, and commonly uses Yu (the sixth note ‘La’), gong (the first note ‘do’) and Zhi (the fifth note ‘Sol’). Sometimes there are six notes in the scale, and the portamento is always used. People often cheer in the music to increase warm emotions. Such as “Dancing Under the Moon”^[3]



This song uses A zhi scale. There are some near distance intervals, some octaves are used between two near bars. As for musical rhythm and tempo, it is the even rhythm, mainly with X X X. It repeats four times to belong to the strophic song. People cheer with the music and push to the climax. There are some similarities with “playing dance” music. For example:

Recorder: Chen Sisi



The main notes in this song are sol la do mi, which uses C zhi scale. There are some near distance intervals. The longest intervals are in the first bar, from d2 to a2, and the third bar. Both of them are fifth. As for musical rhythm and tempo, it is the even rhythm, mainly with “x· x” It repeats four times to belong to the strophic song. At the end of the song, there are some lining words, such as “nuo nuo nuo hei” and “a nuo· nuo nuo hei”. In order to push the song to the climax.

Talking what in above mentioned into account, there are some similarities between Yi and Mosuo music in mode rhythm and melody trend.

5. The Value and Significance of the Compatibility Feature Of “Playing Dance” Music

5.1 The Functional Value of the Compatibility Feature of “Playing Dance” Music

“Playing dance” is widely performed during Mosuo festivals of the year, and it is also an important part of many ceremonies. As in the Initiation Rite, the compatibility feature of “playing dance” music plays a certain role in promoting the inheritance and development of its rituals. The Initiation Rite, also called “Man-becoming Rite”, is a very important ceremony for Mosuo people. The original Man-becoming Rite is a ceremony for children from Mosuo matrilineal families who reach the age of 13 (nominal age). The rite is performed in “Yimi” (the main room) in

the morning of the lunar New Year's Day, and is directed by "Daba" (the inheritors of the local primitive religion, the equivalent of priests) and "Lama". "Daba" does the divine worship near the fireplace, while "Lama" holds the Buddhist service in the Buddhist hall, reciting a variety of praying scriptures. The Man-becoming Rite is a milestone in Mosuo people's life, marking that the people has been given all the rights and responsibilities of an adult. The "Playing dance" is a kind of collective dance held in the evening of the Initiation Rite, and is performed to add to the happiness of the rite. Since the Mosuo are influenced greatly by Tibetan Buddhism, the ceremony and music both reflect the characteristics of Tibetan culture. Thus, through entertainment, "playing dance" consolidates the influence of Tibetan traditional culture on the Mosuo. This results in the positive attitude towards the cultural compatibility feature in both ceremony and entertainment, and the willingness to spread it more widely through entertainment. Such kind of a compatibility then became a cultural characteristic of the Mosuo, and played a certain role in the inheritance and development of the Mosuo traditional ceremony—the Initiation Rite.

5.2 The Artistic Value of the Compatibility Feature of "Playing Dance" Music

American scholar Merriam has ever mentioned in his book "Ethnomusicology" that "culture is dynamic", is constant in human experience, although the rate of change differs in different cultures or in different aspects of a specific culture, no culture can avoid the power of change during time.^[4] Huang Xiangpeng, the renowned Chinese musicologist has also raised the concept "tradition is a river". "Playing dance" music, as one of Mosuo traditional culture, only in flow will it be more viable, only in constant communication will it be more active. As mentioned earlier, the musical features of any kind of music are deeply influenced by its overall musical culture as well as national culture, and thus can be seen as a concrete manifestation of cultural identity. Therefore, how to make full use of the compatibility feature of Mosuo musical culture to achieve the purpose of protecting and spreading the Mosuo music, is now one of the most striking topics, as well as the most thought-provoking problems, in the artistic value of the compatibility feature.

When it comes to the traditional music preservation in the past, we often referred to the "museum" type of preservation, which aimed to record traditional music so that they will always maintain the original state. However, as an open, dynamic cultural form, music cannot always stick to the original state, since its inheritance is people based. In order to adapt to environmental changes and

meet aesthetic psychology of the people, Mosuo music incorporated many features from other ethnic music while maintaining its own tradition, and when contacting with other ethnic cultures and modern civilization, there also existed some collisions, adjustments and absorptions. As an important way of inheritance, change and development, compatibility plays an active role in Mosuo music and thus become one of its major means of development. Compatibility has become another feature of Mosuo music, and is also a generally accepted style of music for Mosuo people.

5.3 The Practical Significance of the Compatibility Feature of "Playing Dance" Music

The compatibility feature in "playing dance" music can be essentially seen as an embodiment of national integration. Integration is an inevitable logic for the development of things, and national integration is a process with deepening communications and increasing similarities, it is a phenomenon of the current and the future. National integration is the opposite of diversity by nature, but opposition does not necessarily mean contradiction, opposition also reflects a relationship of interdependence. National communication is based on complementary needs resulted from the differences among different ethnic groups. Through communication, their similarities are bound to increase, so diversity is the basis for identity, while identity is the direction in which diversity develops. Cultural diversity and national integration are interdependent. The famous Chinese scholar Ji Xianlin once said: "the cultural development of a nation can be roughly divided into three steps: first, independent development according to its evolving cultural characteristics, based on the national common psychology; Second, accepting outside influences, and communicating in a large cultural system; Third, forming a cultural mixture body with the basis of national culture and the supplement of foreign ones."^[5] Mosuo culture is indeed such a mixture body which constantly absorbing other ethnic cultures and blending them perfectly with its original one.

To sum up, cultural exchange is the foundation for the development of "playing dance" music, and compatibility is one of the most significant features of "playing dance" music. Nowadays, with so many opportunities as well as challenges, this kind of cultural exchange is still continuing. Only through "developing" while "inheriting", and "inheriting" while "developing", can Mosuo music maintain its characteristic in the face of frequent communication and influx of foreign cultures, and ultimately achieve the purpose of further inheriting and developing the Mosuo music.

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REVIEW

Study on Full English Teaching of Hospitality Management in Application-oriented Undergraduate Universities

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 29 November 2019

Revised: 4 December 2019

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Application-oriented undergraduate universities

Hospitality management

Full English teaching

ABSTRACT

With the emergence of development of international integration, the domestic education also attaches great importance to English discipline. The hospitality management of application-oriented undergraduate universities demands high standard for English. The hospitality management of some domestic undergraduate universities has reformed the traditional English teaching mode and adopted the Full English Teaching mode. However, due to the lack of high-quality English teachers, the single teaching methods, and the lack of support from university for Full English Teaching, the actual effect of Full English Teaching is not ideal. Through investigation and analysis of an undergraduate university, this paper finally puts forward countermeasures against the deficiencies in the Full English Teaching mode so as to improve the professional quality of the teaching staff, adopt diversified teaching means and enhance the school's support for English teaching.

1. Introduction

The teaching mode of English discipline in the domestic education is developing to keep pace with the international practice, and the reform of various teaching modes is widely used in higher education. Due to the characteristics of hospitality management in undergraduate universities, it is necessary to attach great importance to English teaching, so that the graduates of hospitality management can have corresponding professional skills. Domestic

universities have carried out the bilingual teaching mode and Full English Teaching mode respectively to ensure the English level of the students majoring in hospitality management, and domestic education department has also issued rules and regulations to reform the English teaching mode in domestic universities. At present, some domestic universities have piloted Full English Teaching mode, but the teaching results are not ideal. Based on it, this paper carries out in-depth investigation and analysis of English teaching mode

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Fund Project:

2018 Higher Education Teaching Reform Project (Shaoxing City Level), "Application of Interactive Teaching Method in the Course of Supervision in the Hospitality Industry (Full English Teaching)" (Project No.: SXSKG2018028); 2018 Bilingual Teaching Demonstration Course Construction Project (University Level), "Supervision in the Hospitality Industry (Full English Teaching)" (Project No.: SY1806); 2019 Education Science Planning Project (Shaoxing City Level), "Empirical Research on the Evaluation System of Full English Teaching Based on Curriculum Effectiveness Theory" (Project No.: SGJ19047).

in domestic universities to find out the shortcomings of the current English teaching mode in domestic universities and put forward the corresponding solutions, hoping to provide reference for relevant researchers.

2. Concept and importance of Full English Teaching

2.1 Concept of Full English Teaching

Full English teaching refers to Full English Teaching mode. Through Full English Teaching texts and Full English Teaching materials, teachers give classes in oral English through the whole process and establish good English learning atmosphere through Full English Teaching mode in daily life and teaching process to improve students' English skill level^[1].

2.2 Importance of English Teaching in Hospitality Management

Hospitality management provides high-quality management talents for the society, requiring talents to have good language communication ability and modern hotel management, rich management means and characteristics of service industry on the basis of management. As management talents of high-end service industry and grass-roots service industry, students majoring in hospitality management needs to learn basic theoretical knowledge such as economics and management as well as practice in service skills^[2]. They also need to have strong ability in computer operation, supervision and management ability of grass-roots service industry, strong emergency response ability, professional ethics quality and comprehensive service etiquette. Due to the rapid development of domestic hotel industry, hospitality management talents need to be good at English, but the bilingual teaching mode is not ideal and experts in the relevant education industry think that the bilingual teaching mode can be replaced by Full English Teaching mode to improve students' English level scientifically and effectively.

3. Current situation of Full English Teaching in Hospitality Management of University

According to the field investigation and analysis, Full English Teaching mode has been applied in hospitality management in an application-oriented undergraduate university. The investigation and research can be summarized in two aspects:

First, students, according to the survey of graduates from 2016 to 2019, only 23% of senior graduates have CET-6 certificate at the time of graduation. In addition,

70% of the students express resistance and opposition to Full English Teaching mode, and 30% express support for Full English Teaching mode. It can be seen that most of the students majoring in hotel management fail to attach importance to English. Most of the students think that CET-4 is enough to meet the needs of workplace in the future, and some of them think that it is unnecessary to attend CET-4^[3], reflecting serious lack of understanding of the status of the English discipline. According to the survey of the hotel management industry, most of the hotel management enterprises recruit talents requiring CET-6 certificate and fluent oral expression ability and English listening ability. According to the survey of a university, the students majoring in hotel management in today's society fail to attach importance to English and English listening, speaking and writing abilities.

Secondly, teachers, according to the survey of the teaching faculty of hotel management from 2016 to 2019, 65% of the teachers express support for Full English Teaching mode, and 35% of the teachers believe that the bilingual teaching mode is better than Full English Teaching mode in terms of teaching effect. 71% of the teachers think that they cannot adopt Full English Teaching mode, with the lack of the corresponding ability in all English writing and communication, and correct grammar and oral ability. In recent years, the comprehensive ability of Full English Teaching in hospitality management in a university has been greatly improved by introducing overseas returnees with master's and doctor's degree as teachers.

According to the survey, although hospitality management in a university pays special attention to bilingual / Full English Teaching, some students have big obstacles in the learning progress, especially in the learning of professional core courses, due to poor English foundation. Because of Full English Teaching materials for the professional core courses of hospitality management in the university and bilingual or Full English Teaching mode adopted by teachers, students with poor English foundation have great difficulties in learning professional knowledge. In addition, teaching slides, homework and assessment of students used in the teaching process of hospitality management in the university are in bilingual or full English mode, which is difficult for students with poor English foundation.

4. Problems in Full English Teaching of Hospitality Management in Application-Oriented Universities

Based on investigation and analysis of the hospitality management in a university, this paper summarizes the

shortcomings in Full English Teaching of hospitality management in the application-oriented universities as follows:

4.1 Teachers' English Level is Uneven

Teachers' English level is uneven, which is one of the main factors that affect Full English Teaching level of hotel management in a university. Specifically:

First, the average age of teachers in the university is about 40 years old, and most of them are between 30-40 years old, with overseas returnees with master's and doctor's degree accounting for a large proportion. Overseas returnees with master's and doctor's degree have strength in spoken English and comprehensive teaching ability, but they are lacking teaching experience and poor in specialty of teaching. However, teachers over 40 years old have relatively weak English ability, but rich teaching experience. For hospitality management as a practical professional course, the specialty of teaching is very important.

Secondly, there are problems in the textbook. Most of the current professional core courses of hospitality management in the university adopt Full English Teaching materials. However, some of the teaching materials are too westernized to be suitable for Chinese national conditions. In addition, teachers are uneven in professionalism and experience, resulting in insufficient localization of teaching materials in actual teaching. Therefore, it is necessary to combine the national conditions with the essence of English teaching. In addition, professional courses are regarded as translation courses without focus on professional knowledge.

In addition, some senior teachers usually think that they have good English level and rich teaching experience, so that they fail to improve themselves and recognize themselves in an all-round way, which is not conducive to the development of secondary education. Therefore, for senior teachers, they fail to further improve professional quality though they have rich teaching experience.

4.2 Single Teaching Method

In the process of education development, teaching methods are being constantly improved and reformed. Good teaching methods can stimulate students' initiative and improve teaching effect. At present, hotel management of application-oriented undergraduate universities adopts Full English Teaching mode to achieve the teaching goal through Full English Teaching materials and oral communication during lectures, but this teaching mode is too single. According to the survey, most of students majoring in hospitality management think that this teach-

ing method is too boring, and it is difficult to understand Full English Teaching materials in a short period of time. Many students have just adapted to Full English Teaching materials, but they have delayed the learning progress, unable to keep up with the teaching progress of the teachers, resulting in straight decline in scores. Finally, through investigation and research, it can be seen that the teaching method adopted by teachers in the teaching process is too single. Although multimedia teaching has been very common, its actual teaching level needs to be improved, in addition, many teachers read teaching slides in the teaching process, which makes it difficult to form ideal all-round English teaching atmosphere. Single teaching method does not conform to the concept of Full English Teaching mode, which has become one of the reasons why the teaching effect of hotel management in application-oriented universities is not ideal.

4.3 Full English Teaching Evaluation System is not Perfect

At present, there are few universities in China that have adopted Full English Teaching, due to imperfect evaluation index of the Full English Teaching and lack of evaluation system, universities can only adopt the evaluation method of the Chinese course in Full English Teaching, as a result, the evaluation goal is not clear or targeted, which is not effective, and the evaluation results are not useful for improvement of the follow-up teaching^[4].

5. Solutions to Full English Teaching Problems of Hospitality Management in Application-Oriented Universities

5.1 Improve the Professional Quality of Teachers

First, in view of mixed professional quality of hospitality management teachers in this university, it is necessary to build a reasonable support mechanism to improve the professional quality of the teachers, so that they can help each other, that is, teachers with high English level help those with low English level; teachers with strong professional ability help those with weak professional ability; new teachers, with good English expression ability but serious deficiencies in teaching methods, should form a "help group" with senior teachers to learn their rich practical teaching experience. Therefore, it is one of the effective ways to strengthen the assistance mechanism among teachers to improve the overall quality of teaching staff. In addition, according to the survey of Full English Teaching of hospitality management in an undergraduate university, teachers of the undergraduate university do not have

high-quality English level, and senior teachers lack the initiative to improve their English level, so it is difficult to carry out re-training and secondary education^[5]. Based on this, it is necessary to encourage teachers to study abroad and strengthen their English ability; carry out foreign language teaching and research activities, similar to “English corner”, and invite foreign teachers to improve their English comprehensive ability in order to meet the needs of English teaching in universities.

Secondly, in view of the fact that the teaching materials in the university are not in line with Chinese national conditions and localization of teaching materials is insufficient, in order to further improve the level of Full English Teaching, it is necessary to take measures to strengthen the localization of foreign language teaching materials, and carry out the teaching of professional knowledge in combination with Chinese situation, so as to avoid taking the professional courses as translation courses to the greatest extent. For example, when explaining some professional vocabulary, teachers should not let students memorize it by rote, but let them understand it in a popular way, and help students better understand professional knowledge by making teaching slides, combining domestic hot events and new network nouns.

5.2 Diversified Teaching Methods

Regarding single teaching method of hospitality management teachers in domestic advanced undergraduate universities, we should adopt diversified teaching methods, which are summarized as follows:

First of all, the use of mobile internet teaching platform, with the rapid development of domestic science and technology, information technology has effectively integrated with the education industry, resulting in a series of information-based teaching methods, such as interactive teaching methods, with the functions of classroom check-in, upload homework, and intelligent homework correction and peer evaluation, Classroom teaching application software such as “Mosoteach” and “Yuketang” are gradually applied in the classroom. This kind of information-based high-tech teaching technology has been praised and loved by the students since it is applied in the undergraduate universities, which has stimulated the enthusiasm of students to a certain extent.

Secondly, it is suggested to use “flipped classroom” teaching method. There are many difficulties in Full English Teaching mode, and students have many doubts and problems in the teaching process. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange knowledge points to students in advance to ensure high-quality learning activities in the classroom, so that students can have better learning efficiency, and

quickly improve their own English level.

In addition, online and offline teaching methods can also be applied. Online course teaching is a popular teaching method at present. With English video and Chinese subtitles, students can watch teaching videos repeatedly at any time to learn English and knowledge points.

Diversified teaching methods help students improve their English level and the concept of Full English Teaching is to establish a learning atmosphere for cultivating English. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a variety of teaching methods in the process of teaching to improve the effect of Full English Teaching.

5.3 Innovation of English Teaching Evaluation System

A reasonable evaluation system is an important guarantee for Full English Teaching. Based on the above, it can be seen that there are some problems in Full English Teaching evaluation in a university, such as imperfect system, unreasonable selection of indicators and copy of the Chinese curriculum evaluation system. Therefore, in order to improve the Full English Teaching level of hotel management, it is necessary to perfect and innovate the Full English Teaching evaluation system to form its own characteristics. For example, in the selection of evaluation indicators, we should not only take written examination results and final examination results as the criterion, but also pay attention to improvement of students’ oral expression ability, classroom work, the increase of proportion of usual performance in general evaluation, and reduction of the proportion of final examination in general evaluation. In addition, we can learn from the teaching evaluation system of other languages in China for self-improvement. Through these measures, we can optimize, adjust and innovate the Full English Teaching evaluation system so as to improve Full English Teaching level in all aspects.

6. Conclusion

The domestic education industry is constantly innovating and reforming the English education mode. Due to short duration for implementation of Full English Teaching mode in the undergraduate universities, we should vigorously promote Full English Teaching mode and improve the English ability of the talents with high academic qualifications. Taking hospitality management of an application-oriented undergraduate university as an example, through investigation and analysis, this paper studies the present situation and effect of Full English Teaching of hospitality management, and finds out that there are some problems in Full English Teaching of hospitality man-

agement of domestic application-oriented undergraduate university, such as the uneven level of teachers, single teaching method and the insufficient evaluation system of teaching effect, and puts forward that we should improve the level of Full English Teaching from three aspects of improving the level of teachers, enriching teaching methods, and innovating the Full English Teaching evaluation system, so that the highly educated talents of hospitality management have good English skills for operation and development of modern industry.

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REVIEW

Discipline Planning of the Modern Glass Art

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 23 December 2019

Revised: 30 December 2019

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Glass art

Discipline

Teaching

System

Planning

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of establishing the glass art discipline in colleges and universities is to further promote the long-term development of the glass art discipline in China, and develop more talents in this field to meet the demand of social development. Nowadays, as the promotion and popularization of glass teaching subjects, the whole level of glass art teaching has also been effectively enhanced, the abundant rich ethnic culture it contains supplies more nutrition and inspiration to the explorers. Based on this, this paper makes analysis on the planning of modern glass art for reference.

1. Introduction

The construction of art discipline in colleges and universities is the inevitable demand of economic and social development as well as national cultural innovation at present. Therefore, the teaching system of glass arts in colleges and universities should be re-planned, to integrate in-depth the current situation of glass industry culture and glass art development in China under the precondition of actively learn from the teaching achievements and experience at home and abroad, specify the characteristics of talents which the glass industry in China needs, formulate academic research directions,

adopt high-tech means reasonably to explore more innovative subject teaching, build a more complete and innovative teaching system for glass arts, and comprehensively improve the teaching value and effect of glass art.

2. The Formation of Glass Art Discipline

2.1 The History of Glass Art Discipline

In 1962, Harvey Littleton, professor of the University of Wisconsin in the United States, first founded the glass studio at the Toledo Museum of Art, and organized the first international seminar on glass blowing art^[1], though it was a small conference, it was recognized as the beginning of

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Fund Project:

Research project of Tianjin Municipal Education Commission "A Comparative Study of the Artistic Aesthetic of Ukrainian Hand Blow Glass and Ancient Chinese Colored Glaze" (Project No.: 2019SK002).

the “Studio Glass Movement”, broke its original fixed material property, glass has developed from the role of raw materials into an independent artistic creation medium. Meantime, it has made a revolutionary exploration for the teaching of modern glass art, which lays an important foundation for the development of international higher glass art teaching discipline system module. Since then, teaching and exchanges related to glass academics have continued to develop and popularize, in the last century, the whole artistic medium has been reborn, which inclusive of glass art, a new page has been opened. At a later time, the Royal College of Art has also turned out the first generation of contemporary glass artists, who have played an important role in the subsequent glass art industry, and will further promote the development of the glass discipline in the world. In Germany, Italy, Czech and other countries with profound glass culture^[2], with the deepening of the new glass creation concept, the advantages of the traditional processing industry have been fully highlighted with distinctive characteristics. In the 1980s, New Glass Art has been introduced to New Zealand, Australia, Taiwan of China and other regions, which means that the contemporary glass art gained global popularity, to a large extent, the Studio Glass Movement has influenced the development of glass art education in China.

2.2 The Historical Backgrounds of Glass Art

For the glass art discipline, the cultural industry and glass industry offered a very broad platform and space for its growth and development. China is now not only a major country in glass industry, but also a great consumer of glass products, the overall development of the glass industry is making rapid progress, both production and sales of flat glass and decorative glass has ranked first in the world for many years. At the same time, with the development of the cultural industry, fresh blood and vitality have been injected into glass production, people not only care about the practicability of glass products, but also value the artistic quality of glass more, in this way, the significance of the glass design value is highlighted, the design concepts of many creative glass products occupy a very large part of the overall value of glass products, this shows that^[3], glass art has gradually made its way to people’s daily life. In this case, people raised higher request to the artistic design of glass, the asymmetry between the public aesthetic needs and the design level of glass products has become an outstanding contradiction between glass production and glass consumption, as a result, glass art is facing severe issue of transformation development. In this context, the shortcomings of design talents shortage were laid bare, which promoted the rapid development and growth of the

glass art discipline system.

Compared with the glass art disciplines in developed countries, the overall popularity and level of China’s glass art education remains low, however, the situation has reversed since entering the 21st century, nowadays, colleges and universities in China are facing new development trends which also brings new opportunities to the glass art discipline, hence, it is necessary to meet the changes and development of the times, build a new teaching system of glass art^[4], carry forward the national traditional handicraft art, and cultivate more new talents to provide sufficient strength for China’s social and economic development.

3. The Current Situation and Development Problems of Glass Art Discipline

3.1 The Current Situation of Glass Art Discipline

As early as 2000, art academies such as the China Academy of Art, Tsinghua University and Shanghai University have set up glass studios, according to incomplete statistics, nowadays, more than 30 colleges and universities in China have established glass arts discipline, followed by relevant glass art research and creation. After years of exploration and research, there have been remarkable academic achievements in China’s glass art discipline, the reason for this lies not only in cultural transmission and academic exchanges, but also the cultural and economic needs of society, which lays a solid foundation for the development of glass art. When it comes to the construction of the glass art discipline system, first of all, because of the broad application of glass art^[5], no matter in public space or architectural space, or some accessories, objects, glass products have their unique value, this lays the foundation for the development of glass art. Second, with exchanges between countries become more and more in-depth, the trendy design concept of western glass art has further promoted the growth of China’s glass art discipline, many experts and abroad students returned to China to participate in the construction of glass discipline in China, which has made great contributions to the development of China’s glass art. Third, with the raise of aesthetic understanding, people makes greater demands for the design and creation of glass products, thus creating new space and opportunities for the development of glass arts.

At present, after decades of development, the teaching strength of the advanced glass arts discipline is constantly increasing, has formed a basic teaching framework, and the teaching direction is becoming increasingly diverse, but this is not enough, only keep in pace with the development of the times, innovate the teaching system of glass

arts, can we seek a greater say in the world, and promote the rapid development of China's glass industry.

3.2 Development Problems of Glass Art Discipline

China is a world-renowned ceramic power, the brilliance of ceramics has influenced the development of glass art to a certain degree, the development of glass art in China is intermittent. And this resulting in the rare reserve of talents in glass art. Specifically, it includes 3 aspects: 1), There is a lack of harmony between the contemporary glass art and the current social needs of China^[6], which can be divided into two parts: the harmony of aesthetic demand and the harmony of market demand, this indicates that there is still a lot of room to grow for China's glass art in terms of design and aesthetic. 2), there is a shortage of high-end talents in glass art design, and the overall level of glass art and design is relatively low, its characteristics are mostly represented in 3 aspects when it comes to talents: R & D personnel, processing and technical personnel, promotion and planning personnel. 3), there is not yet a complete glass art aesthetic framework, on the one hand, China's glass art disciplines is relatively weak in practice and exploration, the whole creative vision is obviously limited, there isn't an objective, scientific and mature aesthetic system; on the other hand, there are some contradictions on the combination between China's higher education system and western new glass art culture. Furthermore, though the glass art discipline has been widely promoted in China, the recognition is poor and remains on the surface, there is a lack of effective expansion to make trans-boundary exchanges, as a result, the connotations of glass art isn't fully embodied.

4. The Planning of Glass Art Discipline

4.1 Clarify the Development Direction of Glass Art Discipline

For the planning of the glass art discipline in China, it must be planned according to the objective laws of economic development as well as education and teaching, which is also the inexorable development trend of higher education and social economy. The glass art today was produced under the development of society and higher education. In this case, the glass art discipline education itself has strong advanced consciousness and exploration spirit^[7], the key point in the planning of glass arts is the mutual promotion and integration of scientific research and education.

Glass has very wide applications in today's life, how to

make better use of educational research results is the main problem in the future development of glass art science, in other words, glass is full of possibilities in material innovation, application space expansion and design concept reform. In the meantime, the development of cultural industry has also become the main innovation standard for the development of glass art discipline, and has provided two-way development opportunities for the glass art discipline and glass industry as well. Only by strengthening the teaching orientation, designing a benign glass promotion and application mode, and creating a modern glass research and creation platform, can we boost the development of glass art in China.

At this stage, in order to further enhance the reform and innovation level in the glass industry, it is necessary to further popularize and promote glass art culture as well as glass art education, to serve the public and society with research results, bring convenience to people's daily life, appreciate glass art, and that is exactly the major development direction of glass art glass discipline.

4.2 Balance Development, Raise Innovation and Research Level

Currently, the continuous improvement of the glass art teaching system together with the guidance of glass aesthetics have promoted the in-depth development of the glass industry. The major characteristic in the glass art teaching in developed countries is the studio teaching system, which is also a normalized teaching mode in the world, it is usually presided over by a professor with rich experience to clarify the research direction and take charge of the relevant teaching and research work. In the glass art teaching in China's colleges and universities, the studio teaching mode has been explored extensively and thoroughly and widely applied, this has further raised the research and innovation level of glass art.

Nowadays, the culture background of blowing glass in China is weak, both academic research and teaching research started rather late, which led to unbalanced development of several subjects in the glass art discipline, the key to maintain a balanced growth is to enable students to try various techniques from different perspectives to achieve the purpose of innovation and deepen students' understanding of glass art.

4.3 Take Various Measures to Enhance the Teaching Value of This Discipline

Modern glass art discipline belongs to a huge academic teaching system, the teaching of glass art not only includes the teaching of various glass techniques, but also

attaches importance to the promotion of glass art culture and the cultivation of talents. The process of establishing glass art discipline can also be regarded as the process of integrating glass art and social culture, which requires the educational workers keeping enriching their knowledge, expand their careers, get rid of the small circle of traditional arts and crafts, and seek new glass with more experimental ideas and application value while deeply promote the development of glass handicraft^[9]. Meantime, it is necessary to fully realize that the scope and field of glass art will never be the same, but is closely linked with the development of science and technology. In the planning of glass art discipline, on the one hand, it should reflect the mode of combination and parallel of glass technology innovation and glass art research, so that technology and art can penetrate and promote the other; on the other, it should be combined with national characteristics, take the regional culture features into account, research the subject teaching of new handicraft art, drive the synchronous development of aesthetics forms and academic standards of glass art, give full play to spread China's national characteristic culture, highlight the regional features, and promote the further development of glass art discipline.

5. Conclusion

In summary, glass art discipline has close ties to the development of cultural industry and social economy, in the developing situation at present, in order to better serve the society and people, the future development of glass art should be planned and envisioned so that the design of glass art could be further improved.

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REVIEW

Transformation of English Teaching Contents and Teaching Methods in Higher Vocational Colleges Under the Background of “Internet +”

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 6 January 2020

Revised: 13 January 2020

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Higher vocational colleges

English teaching

“Internet +” background

Teaching

ABSTRACT

Traditional English teaching in higher vocational colleges has some problems in the cultivation of students, which cannot meet the needs of social development. With the development of the Internet age, the traditional way is challenged, while there are also great opportunities. Therefore, for the English teaching of higher vocational colleges, we should seize the opportunity of the times, change the teaching content and teaching methods, follow the development trend of the times, meet the challenges, enhance the teaching level, promote the modern development of teaching, and cultivate high-quality talents for social needs. Based on this, this paper first briefly analyzes the problems existing in the current English teaching in higher vocational colleges, challenges the English teaching in Higher Vocational Colleges under the background of “Internet +”, then analyzes the transformation of English teaching content in Higher Vocational Colleges under the background of “Internet +”, and finally analyzes the transformation of English teaching methods in Higher Vocational Colleges under the background of “Internet +”, hope to provide some helpful reference and opportunities of exchanges for scholars and related people of the industry.

1. Introduction

With the rapid promotion of computer network, people's living standards have made great progress. It is widely used by all walks of life to improve work efficiency and enhance work quality. At the same time, the demand for talents is increasing, especially for English talents. Therefore, higher vocational colleges should fully understand the social needs, strengthen English teaching and cultivate comprehensive practical talents. The development of “Internet +” will bring opportunities for English teaching. Higher vocational

colleges should seize the opportunity, make rational use of modern information technology, give full play to their advantages, change teacher's education concept, enrich teaching resources, enhance teaching contents, teaching methods, meet challenges, solve the problems existing in teaching, and cultivate English talents.

2. Problems in English Teaching in Higher Vocational Colleges

2.1 Single Teaching Method

For the traditional English Teaching in higher vocational

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colleges, teachers rely more on textbooks and reference books to teach knowledge, but in the era of rapid social development, it cannot meet the needs of the times, and must be changed. Moreover, the content of the textbook is relatively simple and boring, and the time of each class is limited. The teacher cannot expand the knowledge well, and the students are lack of interest in the boring class. Compared with junior and senior high schools, the teaching of English in higher vocational colleges is more difficult and practical. Therefore, only relying on textbooks, teachers' teaching methods will be very single, unable to diversify. In the long run, the interest of the classroom will be greatly reduced. For students, high school study is boring, so they are not willing to accept this teaching method after entering the new era, while higher vocational college teaching is relatively loose, for the boring situation of English classroom, they gradually lose their enthusiasm for learning, become lazy and then give up English learning.

2.2 Focus on Various Examinations

In order to better protect the employment of students after graduation, teachers attach importance to all kinds of English examinations, encourage students to take grade examinations and obtain corresponding certificates. Some teachers pay too much attention to the grade examination, regard it as the teaching goal, train the students consciously, cultivate their ability to answer the questions, pay attention to the training of reading and writing with higher scores in the examination, and neglect to cultivate their comprehensive quality. Compared with the traditional exam oriented education, although the process of this kind of education is different, the disadvantages are almost the same, which is not conducive to the development of students' balanced ability, and they will have serious deviation in learning. When enterprises recruit talents, they prefer those who are fully developed and have strong comprehensive ability. Therefore, if teachers only pay attention to various examinations, it is not conducive to the cultivation of students' comprehensive ability. In the future, they will be lack of advantages in employment, and will not meet the requirements of national quality education. Even vocational colleges should cultivate talents with all-round development.

2.3 Lack of Teaching Facilities

Lack of teaching facilities with the rapid promotion and popularization of computers, colleges and universities to strengthen the application of multimedia technology, improve teaching facilities. In order to meet the require-

ments of the country, higher vocational colleges also improved their awareness, purchase advanced teaching facilities, such as multimedia equipment, and promote the development of teaching activities^[1]. But in English teaching, these devices are not well used. Some colleges and universities do not open the computer room, voice room and other teaching equipment in order to protect the facilities from damage. So, in the new era, teachers cannot make good use of advanced teaching facilities, affect the quality of teaching, also affect students' learning. And for college teachers, they can't change their habits quickly, abandon the traditional teaching methods, and apply the new teaching methods. They are not familiar with multimedia operation and can't flexibly apply them. Even some teachers are unwilling to learn these advanced multimedia technologies, which will eventually lead to a certain lack of ability and can't train students according to the needs of modern society.

3. The Challenge of Higher Vocational English Under the Background of "Internet +"

3.1 Sharing of Teaching Resources

With the development of the network, the sharing of teaching resources, the opening of all kinds of information, the realization of a wide range of knowledge base, various colleges and universities can supplement excellent education resources, become more abundant and more substantial. Through the use of the Internet, we can connect these educational resources. No matter where or at any time, as long as there is the Internet, people can access information and obtain the required resources. Therefore, under the background of "Internet +", the efficiency of acquiring knowledge has been improved, the cost of acquiring knowledge has been reduced, education has become more open, and people have more closely linked with education. For Higher Vocational English teaching, resources become more abundant, including electronic teaching materials, online resources, listening materials, reading materials, etc. students can realize online learning through the Internet. And the promotion of various learning platforms is more convenient for students to learn. Of course, the sharing of teaching resources brings great convenience, but also affects the authority of teachers.

3.2 Open Relationship Between Teachers and Students

The teacher-student relationship is open in the traditional classroom, the teacher is the authority, the master

of the classroom, students only need to accept the teacher's knowledge, the relationship between them is very serious. Under the background of "Internet +", students have more access to knowledge, and teachers are not necessarily authority. The relationship between them has become more open. Therefore, teachers should make clear the position of teachers and students, let students be the master of the classroom, and only guide themselves to help students carry out learning. For teachers, the emergence of various online courses and emerging media will bring challenges to them and may reduce their sense of value. In Higher Vocational English teaching, the guidance of teachers is very important. For students, all kinds of learning materials are very complex. They cannot choose and use them well. At this time, teachers need to give some guidance. In the process of teaching, teachers should pay attention to the reality of life, especially English language teaching. A good language environment is very important. It can effectively cultivate their sense of language, build their trust in teachers, and actively carry out learning.

3.3 Clear Training Objectives

The education of higher vocational colleges can effectively cultivate practical talents and serve the construction of society. Therefore, in the teaching process, colleges and universities should make clear the training objectives, not only pay attention to knowledge and ability, but also emphasize quality; not only to meet the needs of students' growth, but also to meet the needs of social development. With the wide application of English, English education has caught more attention. It is necessary to set up both instrumental and humanistic goals. Higher vocational colleges should cultivate students' English so that they have certain English knowledge and good application ability. Through English teaching, let students feel the Western cultural atmosphere, broaden their horizons, train their thinking development, and make them innovative and open. We should also cultivate students' ability to communicate with others, enhance their ability of communication and cooperation in this process, while students should also have certain humanistic feelings.

4. The Transformation of English Teaching Content in Higher Vocational Colleges Under the Background Of "Internet +"

4.1 Appropriate Content

In Higher Vocational English teaching, there are a lot of teaching materials, but the class hours are limited every

semester, a book can hardly be completed thoroughly, and students will not learn all the contents. Therefore, teachers should understand the teaching materials, choose the key content, which is more suitable for higher vocational students. We should choose the content based on the training objectives and requirements. Students' English learning is coherent, some of them are relatively solid, but some of them are weak, so teachers should take this into consideration when choosing content, pay attention to the teaching of vocabulary, common phrases, various grammar and sentence patterns, guide students in English subject learning, help them to firm their foundation and enhance their application ability. For online teaching and extra-curricular learning, teachers should carefully select the content, make overall planning, and promote the progress of students' English learning ^[2].

4.2 Interesting Content

On the basis of ensuring the teaching content, we should also ensure its interest and change the situation that the content of traditional teaching materials as well as the language learning are boring. Teachers should be fully aware of the fresh activity of language, abandon the rigid language in teaching materials, and also abandon those texts which lack the sense of the times. We should carefully choose teaching materials. No matter listening or dialogue, we should contact students' real life to ensure its authenticity and vividness, which can attract students' interest and focus more on classroom learning. Of course, interest is only one aspect. The key is to cultivate students' cultural literacy, language skills and various English skills.

4.3 Expand Teaching Resources

The use of existing teaching resources cannot mobilize the enthusiasm of students, students will lose interest in the long process of using these resources and get bored. Therefore, in addition to the scientific use of textbooks, higher vocational English teachers should expand teaching resources, increase the novelty of English learning, and better maintain the interest of students. Teachers should make use of all kinds of network resources and combine with other courses, such as multimedia, CD-ROM, recording, film and television programs, to effectively enrich English teaching classroom. Higher vocational college students can not only rely on the classroom, but also learn English from other channels after class, so as to effectively improve their interest, enhance their application ability and train their thinking development.

5. The Transformation of English Teaching Mode in Higher Vocational Colleges Under the Background Of “Internet +”

5.1 Focus on Independent Learning

With the rapid development of the internet, more and more students have access to learning resources. They can get knowledge through the Internet, which changes the situation of traditional vocational English teaching that just rely on classroom learning knowledge. Students can use the Internet for autonomous learning, inquire learning resources in advance, and preview, so as to make it easier for them to understand what teachers are saying in class. We can also make use of the Internet to study specifically about questions in the classroom. In this process, students' autonomous learning ability is fully trained. They not merely master more solid theoretical knowledge, but also enhance their skills, promote the development of comprehensive quality, realize comprehensive development, and grow into comprehensive quality talents needed by the society.

5.2 Network Teaching

In the process of developing English teaching, higher vocational English teachers can make full use of the advantages of the “Internet +” era and carry out network teaching through the use of network resources. In this process, the teacher should carefully design the teaching content, set the teaching objectives, shoot the micro video of knowledge point explanation, release it through the network platform, and the students should learn the objectives, then watch the video purposefully, learn those unfamiliar knowledge points, and master them proficiently. For their own learning level, students should have a certain understanding, and then use the platform to give feedback to teachers. For these feedbacks, teachers can effectively understand the learning situation of students, improve the teaching content, modify the teaching objectives, and in classroom teaching, explain the key and difficult points and answer the students' doubts. Finally, according to the situation of this class, the teacher makes a new teaching link.

5.3 Develop Situational Teaching

Teachers should carry out situational teaching, make use of the creation of teaching situation, let students use the knowledge they have learned and exercise their skills. In the classroom, according to the teaching content, we can create the actual situation in life, let students apply English knowledge, transform it into skills, meet the requirements of quality education, and promote the overall development of students. Situational teaching has effectively realized the transformation of Higher Vocational English teaching mode under the background of “Internet +”.

6. Conclusion

To sum up, under the background of “Internet +”, it brings certain opportunities and challenges to higher vocational English teaching. In order to better cultivate English talents for social needs and promote the progress of English discipline, higher vocational colleges should make the best of modern Internet, seize the opportunities and meet the challenges. It is necessary to change the concept of education and teaching, analyze the current situation and problems of education, improve the teaching content and teaching methods, so as to attract students' interest, cultivate their comprehensive quality, realize comprehensive development, and cultivate comprehensive talents who master certain English knowledge, application ability and English skills.

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REVIEW

Application Principle of Digital Animation Technology in Experimental Teaching

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 6 January 2020

Revised: 13 January 2020

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Digital animation

Experimental teaching

Application principle

ABSTRACT

With the continuous development and improvement of social science and technology, the "learning-oriented" teaching method is proposed, the traditional experimental teaching methods in colleges and universities are insufficient to meet the needs of experimental teaching. By studying the role and advantages of digital animation technology in experimental teaching, analyzing the application principle of digital animation in laboratory teaching, it is proposed to strengthen the application of digital animation technology in experimental teaching, give full play to the advantages of digital animation technology, and improve the quality of experimental teaching to promote students' learning efficiency in experimental teaching.

1. Introduction

Experimental teaching is a key part of engineering teaching in colleges and universities, which plays an important role in improving teaching quality and cultivating students' practical ability and innovation ability. The experimental platform in experimental teaching is an important guarantee to achieve experimental teaching, its quality can directly determine the teaching quality^[1]. In traditional experimental teaching, the investment of experimental equipment's and resources, as well as the cultivation of talents, are the bottleneck problems restricting the development of experimental teaching in colleges and universities^[2]. With the fast development of digital animation technology and virtual reality technology, the experiment platform, experiment content and teaching method of practice teaching are improving

gradually, schools are focusing now more than ever on the construction of digital laboratory for experimental teaching by using digital animation technology and virtual reality technology. At present, China is increasing investment in education of regular colleges, and pushing hard on teaching reform methods such as MOOCs, micro-classroom, and flipped classrooms. These reforms have created a good foundation and environment for the construction of digital platform for experimental teaching.

2. "Study-oriented" is the Basis of Experimental Teaching Reform

"Student-centered learning" is the core concept of higher education teaching reform of the Bologna process in Europe, and is also an important proposition of teaching reform in European universities^[3]. With the development

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of science and technology, China's higher education is constantly reforming and developing. In 2001, China launched a new round of basic educational reform ("new lesson mark" for short), the tasks of reforming the traditional teaching content presentation methods, teacher teaching methods, student learning methods, and teacher-student interaction methods were presented [4]. The "teaching-centered" teaching method is based on teachers' teaching, teachers are the main subject. "Learning-oriented" is a way of teaching which emphasizes students' dominant position in the teaching process, cultivate students' learning autonomy, initiative, creativity, comprehensively raise students' learning literacy, cultivate students' innovative spirit as well as practical ability, enhance students' thinking ability and operate ability. Teaching methods as well as teaching thinking have changed. The teaching thought of "learning-oriented" has led to a series of reforms in teaching activities such as teaching purpose, teaching form and teaching process.

Along with the rapid development of information technology, mobile networks, smart phones, and tablet PC have gained rapid popularity. The fast development of this kind of information technologies have a huge impact on the traditional classroom teaching mode [5]. For instance, "MOOC" and "micro-classroom", which are becoming mature and constantly promoted in recent years, they subdivide the professional knowledge in teaching, miniaturized and fragmented professional knowledge so that it can be better stored on mobile devices and the internet, this is consistent with the time characteristics and life style of students, greatly facilitates student's learning needs, and makes up for the lack of pertinence in traditional classroom teaching and the limitation of teaching activities by time, place and materials, etc.

"MOOC" is a new online education mode based on big data technology and covering the whole process of teaching, it highlights the teaching value orientation of "learning-oriented" in concept [6]. Micro-classroom or micro-course is a new curriculum resource mode developed by means of multimedia, network, video facilities and animation video [7]. They are based on the open education of network learning, where students can learn and know professional knowledge independently online, so that they not only can learn the interpretations of well-known domestic universities and teachers, but also learn about foreign teaching resources through the network according to their learning progress and depth, and seek appropriate teaching resources. The implementation and promotion of "MOOC" and "micro-class" rely on advanced information technologies and image technologies, such as internet technology, computer technology, digital animation tech-

nology, film&TV editing technology, and so on.

3. The Application Advantages of Digital Animation Technology in Experimental Teaching

For the time being, experimental teaching has always been an important means to consolidate teaching effect and cultivate students' practical and innovative ability in colleges and universities [8], it is also an important part in the teaching of science and technology disciplines. With the quick development of science and technology, the demand of practical abilities for graduates in the industry has become increasingly urged, the current experimental teaching methods in colleges and universities cannot meet the needs of the industry, it poses higher requirements for the methods and teaching environment of experimental teaching. The construction and application of experimental teaching digital platform can make up for the deficiency of traditional teaching.

Nowadays, the teaching platform of experimental teaching in colleges and universities is mainly laboratory, and relies on experimental equipment to complete experimental teaching as well as experimental practice exercises. There are many practical difficulties in the traditional experiment teaching in experiment practice, teaching demonstration and equipment maintenance, which restricts the development of experiment teaching in colleges and universities. 1), Experimental equipment failed to keep pace with the development of experimental teaching content, and the lack of effective teaching equipment and venue, makes it cannot meet the requirements of experimental teaching development, the refurbishment of experimental classrooms and the replacement of experimental equipment cost enormous funds which results in a serious waste of resources. 2), Experimental materials are expensive and cannot be used repeatedly. Experimental practice is one-way operation, experimental materials are expensive and cannot be reused, which seriously restricts the development of experimental teaching and the improvement of teaching level. 3), Experiment is single operation, experiment operation cannot be played back, experimental results cannot be reviewed and compared in time, and experimental process is short, the experimental changes and data changes cannot be observed immediately.

In May 1995, the UNESCO defines "virtual laboratory" as an electronic collaboration group that uses scattered information and communication technologies for remote cooperation and experiment in scientific research and other creative activities for the purpose of creating and obtaining results [9]. In recent years, the fast development of internet technology and computer image processing

technology has supplied a useful condition for the construction of virtual laboratories, as the core technology of visual display in virtual laboratory, digital animation has been attached more attention by various disciplines and gradually being applied in practical teaching activities. The virtual laboratory platform based on digital animation technology has the characteristics of visibility, repeatability and timeliness. The promotion and use of the experimental platform are based on the network platform, which has good expansibility, wide range and flexible ways of use, and can deepen the teaching effect of the experimental course. Its visualization and reversibility allow students to intuitively understand the changes in the experiment during the operation of the experiment, and continuously enhance their knowledge of the experiment content.

4. Application Principle of Digital Animation Technology

Human vision is the superposition of time and speed, the continuous overlapping of information, by relying on timeline, digital animation could integrate image, sound and words to convey information to audience. In the process of information transmission, the audience will first notice the movement of the graphics, according to eye storage characteristic, they will keep pay attention to it, and select effective information from it for acceptance and memory^[10]. This process is a superposition of information, according to the current picture information, combined with the picture information of the previous frame to form a complete information chain. As a visual symbol with time dimension, dynamic graphics can change as per certain default process in the process of transmission, audience only needs to organize the graphics, text, sound and other elements contained in these dynamic graphics in a logical manner^[11]. The audience follows the digital animation shot, and form continuous pictures into a whole, increase the filtering and refining of information, so that more time stays on the key information of the graphics, and plays a role of information enrichment.

Gestalt Theory holds that the information received by human brain is not isolated, but a complete phenomenon related to the whole body. The complete phenomenon has the characteristics of phenomenon and information itself. After receiving, maintaining and analyzing information effectively, people have the ability to keep the received information. Students demonstrate the experimental content via digital animation, keep experimental phenomena in their minds, and raise the accuracy and effectiveness of information by using the playback and extension functions of digital animation technology, thus improving the

analysis effect of experimental information, and finally feedback to the brain to achieve a higher degree of experimental practice through interactive technologies.

Graphics is the “language” without boundaries, in the process of knowing the world, the first way is to record and convey information by means of graphics and images. Word is static, abstract, and divided by cognitive domains. Therefore, in conveying information, word has the characteristics of prioritization. User’s perception of things is common, which can be transmitted and recognized quickly and without obstacles. According to the characteristics of graphics, digital animation can complete the experimental demonstration and virtual experimental fluently with immediate and effective feedback and results. In experimental demonstration and virtual operation, to start, pause, and continue the experiment according to the understanding of the audience, allow the audience enough time to understand the image information, to analyze, define the experiment content, thereby emphasizes the key knowledge points of experimental teaching content, and strengthens the characteristics of experimental phenomenon.

5. Conclusion

Experimental teaching is a rigorous course, which requires students to have strong practical ability, only when students have effective experimental information, abundant experimental knowledge and correct experimental operation, can they obtain accurate experimental results. The brain’s thought process about information is continuous, emphatic and valid. Given the nature of brain thinking, the digital animation technology can strengthen the content and information of experimental practice through intuitive performance, thus improving the teaching effect of experimental teaching

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REVIEW

Interpretations of Rice Paper Watercolor Painting in Art Teaching

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 9 January 2020

Revised: 16 January 2020

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Ricepaperplant pith

National conditions

Customs

Development

ABSTRACT

The ricepaperplant pith is also known as Tetrapanax papyrifer, Akebia, or tall gastrodia fruit, a kind of shrub or small tree of the Araliaceae. It is native to south China and Taiwan Prov., the raw material of rice paper. Extract its central tissue from the stem to make pith slices which could be made as the watercolor painting paper. It arose in Guangzhou in the 19th century, and the themes are mainly focused on reflecting the social life scenes as well as various characters in late Qing Dynasty, such as officials, soldiers, juggling, weaving, playing instrument, etc. The works are lively, vivid, and bright in colors. As the result of using western painting principles and reflecting Chinese local customs, rice paper watercolor paintings were admired by Westerners at that time. However, as pith paper is fragile, the size of painting was usually small and difficult to conserve, there are few works handed down in China. In recent years, the rice paper watercolor painting has attracted more and more concern, which is of great significance to the study of the development of early Western paintings in China.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, the rice paper watercolor paintings have almost disappeared in China and are mainly collected in Western museums, like the Museum of Oxford in the UK, University of Cambridge Museum, the Natural History Museum of U, MIT Museum, and even the Buckingham Palace.

After disappearing for more than 100 years, rice paper watercolor painting has returned to Guangzhou through presents, purchase and other channels, and were collected by many cultural museums in the Pearl River Delta region.

These paintings, originated in the late 18th century, prevailed in the 19th century, and finally disappeared in the 1930s, showed the conditions of society, customs and

rites, as well as the leisure and entertainment of Guangzhou and China at that time. The rice paper watercolor paintings covered broad range of topics, could be called the marketplace encyclopedic image materials in the late Qing Dynasty, the most common subject of it is popular life, characters, landscape architecture, seaports, and so on, very realistic.

Camera did not enter China until 1844, before that, it was the rice paper paintings that described in detail the local customs of Guangzhou.

In the 22nd year of Emperor Qianlong's reign, Guangzhou was designated as the only foreign trade port, it become an important place for foreign trade and cultural exchanges between China and other countries.

In the 18th and 19th century, many Western painters came to Guangzhou which affected the professional paint-

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ers at that time. These Guangzhou painters, who have mastered Western painting techniques and are familiar with local customs, specialize in paintings that suit Western taste and sell their works abroad.

Since the mid- to late 18th century, there have been one store after another selling export paintings around the Thirteen Hangs on the north shore of Pearl River that specializes in Sino-Western trades.

A document from 1835 shows that there were about 30 shops selling rice paper watercolor paintings near Thirteen Hongs in Guangzhou, and two or three thousand people were employed to make these paintings.

Rice paper watercolor paintings have been the postcards of China at that time, it recorded the social conditions and natural resources of China, and become one of the ways for westerners to know this Oriental Empire.

Rice paper watercolor painting arose around 1820, and reached its peak in 1880, but soon began to decline and vanished with the popularity of photographic techniques.

In 2000, a British friend Ifan Williams donated a collection of paintings to Guangzhou Museum, after that the Guangzhou Museum did much to collect and research the rice paper watercolor paintings, this once flourished exporting painting over 100 years ago has been revealed.

2. Rice Paper Slices and Paints Used for Rice Paper Watercolor Painting

Tongcaozhi is called rice paper in English, however, it wasn't made from rice. Slice the natural ricepaperplant pith and use it as drawing paper, generally people extract the pith of 2-year-old ricepaperplant and cut it into slices with same thickness. Nowadays, there are a large number of people in Guiding County, Guizhou Province who master the skills of making rice paper slices, the locally made rice paper slices are mainly used to make flower diffusers exported to Japan and South Korea.

According to the current literature, the paints of rice paper watercolor paintings were made in France in the 19th century. In its heyday, there are dozens of painting shops in Guangzhou with 3000 painters making rice paper watercolor paintings. Most rice paper watercolor paintings are made by line production to ensure the quality and production.

3. The Characteristics of Rice Paper Watercolor Painting

The rice paper watercolor paintings described a vivid scene of the city life in the 19th century, represented the civil culture, family life, Watertown cultures, and folk

customs more than 100 years ago in Guangzhou.

3.1 Rice Paper Watercolor Paintings Are Vivid, Clear, Bright in Color, and Have Visual Effects of Embroidery

Rice paper watercolor painting is a kind of painting that painted with watercolor paints on a rice paper slice which made from the pith of rice paper plant, rice paper slice is light and thin, almost translucent, it appears brilliant colors with the refraction of light.

Rice paper slice has the textures of velvet, this kind of natural plant fiber makes the colors of watercolor be solid and lasting, it is low in cost, so was widely used for painting at that time. Rice paper has strong absorption and good color rendering, the color appears bright when painted with watercolor on it, because the natural uneven of "paper" as well as the refraction of light makes the painting has a sense of three dimensional.

The translucent rice paper slices, along with the characteristics of watercolor paints make the rice paper watercolor paintings look like embroidery which is not seen in other painting forms.

3.2 Rice Paper Watercolor Paintings Are Light and Small, Easy to Carry

Due to the limited size of the stem of rice paper plant, the rice paper watercolor paintings are normally small and light, convenient to carry for foreign merchants in the 19th century. At that time, the paper for watercolor painting mainly relies on import and the price is high, rice paper slices, by contrast, are cheap and affordable, nevertheless, it is fragile, therefore, few are preserved.

3.3 Name Card of China with Oriental Style

Ever since its rise in Guangzhou in the 19th century, rice paper watercolor paintings were once known as "hand painted photographs of Chinese customs", experts say that as the witness of the east-west cultural exchanges on the Maritime Silk Road, the rice paper watercolor paintings have high historical and cultural value as well as collection value, it was the name card of Guangzhou and even China in those days.

The rise of rice paper watercolor paintings was related to the close trade between west countries and China at that time, it also witnessed the historical role of Guangzhou as a major trading port on the Maritime Silk Road.

Relevant data shows that, in the 18th to 19th century, Chinese tea, silk, porcelain and other commodities are exported in huge volume, which arose a wave of "China craze", before the invention of photography technology

,westerners who came to China for travelling or business were keen to bring back what they saw and heard in the Oriental, in this demand, the rice paper watercolor paintings became carriers of reverting the beautiful and unique oriental customs.

3.4 Historical Records of Folk Customs and Marketplace Conditions

Characters and scenes of life have been the most commonly used subjects in rice paper watercolor paintings. The content of these paintings involved social conditions, holiday celebrations, and folk customs of all walks of life at that time. For instance:

The life of cotton, making process of tea, detailed production process and sales of silk and porcelain, etc. These paintings described vividly the culture and customs of Guangzhou.

Rice paper watercolor paintings are mostly exporting paintings customized for foreign merchants, painters are concentrated in the Thirteen Hongs area, due to high export demand, the rice paper watercolor paintings were made in large quantities and sold to merchants of all countries in the world. It played an important role in the commerce, trade, and cultural communication between China and foreign countries in the 19th century, and also served as a bridge between China and the West on the ancient maritime Silk Road.

3.5 Style and Techniques of Western Painting

As we know, Western painting pay great attention to the light and shade relations as well the expressions of light and shadows on objects. At that time, painters were influenced by western painting, and they painted at the request of western merchants, therefore, they integrated Western painting features into their creation. Meantime, the rice paper watercolor paintings depicted the local customs of China, the works created could be regarded as a good combination of Chinese and Western elements.

3.6 High Collection Value

The rice paper watercolor paintings have become a good choice for collection and gifting in the west.

In the late Qing Dynasty, rice paper watercolor paintings were in important approach for western countries to understand the customs and real life of Guangzhou. From the beginning of last century, along with the rise of photography, and the difficulty in preserving ,the production and sales of rice paper watercolor paintings reduced drastically ,it gradually withdrawn from the historical stage, at that time, most rice paper watercolor paintings were for

export, few people in Guangzhou knew it, collectors were incredibly scarce , and even rarely found in China.

Because of its rarity and special historical significance, the value of rice paper watercolor paintings was found by the collection circle. As early as in 2001, two rice paper works have been sold at auction price of 20,000 Yuan in Shanghai.

In recent years, the main reason for the market rise of rice paper watercolor paintings is that very few works remain today, and this kind of painting skills as well as painters are not common, the price of rice paper slice has displayed the trend of rising as well.

Besides, due to the limitations of the size of pith, the larger the rice paper, the precious it is. However, as the rice paper is fragile and difficult to save, the collectors should select paintings with good subject, delicate painting skills and in good condition.

4. The Rice Paper Watercolor Paintings in the Eyes of Westerners

In the 19th century, this kind of paintings that appeared on the rice paper slices in Guangzhou, like a camera, brought the local culture and customs of China to the world, it became the most important image recordings before the camera was popular in China.

In 2000, the Guangzhou Museum accepted more than 70 watercolor paintings donated by Ifan Williams of York University in the UK, China had the first collection of watercolor paintings involves all walks of life, such as dock scenery, street selling, production and sales of silk and tea, portraits, social conditions, drama performances, customs and festivals, which truly reproduced the former customs of Guangzhou as well as China, and became a window for countries around the world to know about Guangzhou in those days.

4.1 Pith Paper Painting is Called “Rice Paper Painting” in Europe

This kind of watercolor painting from Guangzhou is usually called “rice paper painting” in Europe and America. Because of its white color, westerners mistakenly think it is made of rice.

4.2 Persistence of Memory

In Feb.,2007, John Cole Cool, 81, from Virginia, USA, came to learn about the watercolor paintings on purpose, he also brought a few photos of Guangzhou rice paper watercolor paintings, including an old photo of a US warship docked in Hong Kong. It turned out that John Cole Cool’s grandfather was U.S. Navy., in 1884, one day when the

U.S. warship docked in Hong Kong, he came to Guangzhou, bought a few rice paper watercolor paintings and brought them back to the U.S.

In Jan. 1851, a “Chinese Repository” reported that rice paper paintings from China had been exported in large quantities, especially to South America. In recent years, a large number of rice paper watercolor paintings depicting “Spanish colonists and Peruvian customs in South America” have been found.

As a kind of export painting integrating Chinese and Western art styles, the rice paper watercolor paintings are welcomed in Asia, Europe, North America, South America, etc... It became an important “hand-painted scenery photo” to get to know about the world at that time.

4.3 The Rice Paper Paintings Became Documentary

The rice paper watercolor painting has not only become a precious gift loved by royalty and nobles in the west, but also been admired among common people, and it has become an art work copied and studied by westerners as well. For example, Guangzhou has collected a picture album from Edinburgh, UK, which contains 30 paintings of different materials, including a rice paper watercolor painting, it recorded the folk customs in Lingnan region more than 100 years ago.

For instance, a set of <Album of popular life in Guangzhou> that contains 8 pictures recurred the street vendors and peddlers in the 19th century, and recorded the social conditions of Guangzhou in the Qing Dynasty.

A set of <Handicraft Production Album> that contains 12 pictures described various handicraftsman such as notching ketch knife, making wooden door, weaving mat, or making cloth shoes. Each painting outlines perfectly the work, production and trading that the handicraftsman makes a life for their selves.

The special subject of theatrical troupe in Qing Dynasty includes props, costumes, expressions and actions, which contains a variety of dramatic roles that visually recorded the drama performances in Qing Dynasty. It also includes export paintings like “Romance of the Three Kingdoms”, “Mu Guiying” and other content, and some are also made as Christmas cards or Chinese New Year cards, with in English on it to sell to Western customers.

In Guangzhou in the 19th century, some people lived on boats, which constituted an important chapter of Guangzhou’s urban history. The people on board work as much as the people on the land, the water shops can also provide clothing, shoe repairing, haircut, catering and other services that are no different from those on the

land. Unlike the land shops, the water shops seek customers by changing position of moorage.

These old rice paper watercolor paintings left the colorful features of ship on the rivers of Guangzhou in the past, so that later generations can follow the boat footprints in the paintings and recall the old water city.

5. Other Forms of Rice Paper Paintings

5.1 Sola Flower

The ricepaperplant pith was originally used for curing the disease, and was later used by folk artists to make artificial flowers from the Jin Dynasty to Tang, Song, Ming and Qing Dynasties. This handicraft exists in Guangdong, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Taiwan and other places, and are mainly be made into ornaments.

The rice paper slice takes dye well, bright in color and uneasy to fade away, its plant fiber is loose, the watercolor will penetrate when it is applied onto the rice paper, looks three-dimensional, brilliant, and even has the visual effect of embroidery, is suitable for making flowers and all kinds of ornaments.

5.2 3-D Rice Paper Paintings

3-D rice paper painting is 3-dimensional in composition, which creates a sense of perspective that traditional watercolor painting lacks. This kind of change from far to near is more obvious in landscape painting.

In addition to painting, the 3-D rice paper watercolor painting is made through dozens of procedures such as cutting, carving, pasting, coloring and composition, then combine the rice paper slices.

This kind of rice paper watercolor paintings have 3-D dimensional effect and even an embossed feel because the rice paper has the texture of velvet, for instance, it could be used on clothes, garments as well as birds or animal furs. When in contact with colors, the rice paper appears satin, which cannot be replaced by other paper materials.

The rice paper slices also have wood texture, easy to color, it can be used in houses, seats and other places. Therefore, it is qualified for making 3-D painting.

5.3 Chinese Painting

The rice paper slice can be obtained easily, it is inexpensive, tough and soft in texture. At the same time, it is easy to color and has strong permeability, perfectly suitable for soft brush and ink painting, create amazing visual effects through refraction of light.

We can keep trying new forms and expressions for

painting.

6. Conclusion

In a word, in a song about rice paper watercolor paintings < wind blows the sola flower, the graceful watercolor is worth painting>, it expresses the good memories of “walk all over the world in dreams”, “good names spread throughout the world” of this intangible cultural heritage in the new era of culture.

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REVIEW

Calvinistic Doctrines Reflected in Jonathan Edwards's "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 28 November 2019

Revised: 3 December 2019

Accepted: 24 January 2020

Published Online: 31 January 2020

Keywords:

Jonathan Edwards

Great Awakening

Calvinism

ABSTRACT

Preached on July 8, 1741, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" remains Jonathan Edwards's most famous written work and a classic of the Great Awakening of New England. The long-famed power of this sermon rests not only in his searing images of hellfire and the insecurity they elicit, but also in the Calvinistic thoughts Edwards imparts to his Enfield listeners. This paper mainly examines some basic doctrines of Calvinism Edward expresses in this sermon, such as God's absolute sovereignty, original sin, human depravity, and divine election, etc.

1. Introduction

A sermon preached on July 8, 1741 in Enfield, Connecticut, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" remains Jonathan Edwards's most famous written work and a classic of the Great Awakening of New England, "an extraordinary flood of religious excitement that surged across the colonies, which brought changes in the Puritan theology and made religious more popular and democratic by emphasizing the individual experience of conversion and stressing the emotional conviction" (Jin Li 29). During this religious revival, one church in Enfield had remained mainly uninfluenced, so the pastor of this church invited Edwards, the key figure in the Great Awakening, to preach to them. In his sermon, Edwards warned

those sinners who still refused Christ's call of their precarious situation by emphasizing the terrors of being lost, the dangers of sin as well as the horrors of hell. By use of imagery, Edwards aimed in his sermon to convey to his audience this message that Hell was a real place and if they still continue without Christ what was awaiting them was a horrific reality.

2. Calvinistic Doctrines Reflected in Jonathan Edwards's "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

"In traditional form, Edwards gives his text four implications of the text, and ten 'observations' upon his reading of it, before he passes on to its 'application' to his au-

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Fund Project:

This paper is funded by Beijing Information Science and Technology University Scientific Research Project (1835010).

dience” (Cady 62). As a typical sermon delivered at the height of the Great Awakening, this “hell-fire and brimstone” preaching provides a glimpse into the theology of the Great Awakening of the 1740s. In this discourse, Edwards, the foremost American proponent of Calvinism, had brilliantly addressed the following issues: God’s absolute sovereignty, original sin, human depravity, and divine election, which in effect reflect the influences of Calvinism on Edwards.

First named by Lutherans, “Calvinism”, as a religious movement, was denoted by those people within the tradition as “Reformed”---a branch of Protestantism which is different from Lutheranism. Once divided into two schools of thought---Arminians and Calvinists which were opposed to each other---the Reformed now only refers to Calvinists, since the school of Armenians are rarely called Reformed these days. Stressing the sovereignty of God, Calvinism includes five doctrines of grace, which are known by the acronym T.U.L.I.P.---Total depravity, Unconditional election, Limited atonement, Irresistible grace and Perseverance of the saints (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvinism>).

Upon close inspection, we can discern some Calvinistic doctrines revealed in Edwards’s sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”. In this discourse, Edwards uses the expression “Their foot shall slide in due time” from Deuteronomy as the title of the first part, which implies that those wicked unconverted men, like people walking in slippery places, are faced with a dangerous situation and liable to meet with their sudden unexpected destruction at every moment (Edwards 30). According to Edwards, only the mere pleasure of God can save unconverted men from the fires of hell. Here, Edwards uses the mere pleasure of God to refer to His arbitrary will, His sovereign pleasure, hindered by no manner of difficulty, restrained by no obligation. The underlying point here is in fact the essential doctrine of Calvinism: the sovereignty of God. According to Calvinism, “God claims an absolute sovereignty over each human soul, which being thus entirely dependent on Him, is in itself insignificant and achieves value only in so far as it reflects his glory” (Schneider 107). Edwards holds the belief that a man is but an actor who cannot miraculously escape the universal structure of the drama to which he belongs. Hence, he has no freedom of the will and can only play the part that the Almighty God has assigned to him, even though he may harbor the illusion of escaping his fate in his romantic madness.

Edwards regards those unconverted men as “sinners” who are bound to go to hell after death because if a person doesn’t believe in God he is totally condemned. Edwards insists that no matter how moral and strict, wise and right-

teous they may be, the natural (unconverted or unregenerate) men remain as “the children of the devil” (Edwards 43) who are wicked and guilty so long as they continue to reject Christ. That is to say, unregenerate human nature is depraved not in the sense that there is nothing of beauty in it, but in that it does not attain true virtue by converting to God because “ignoring God is the essence of sin and the source of damnation” (Schneider 145).

As a great literary artist, Edwards makes successful use of imagery to depict those sinners in the eyes of God:

“The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider or some loathsome insect over the fire, abhors you, and is dreadfully provoked: His wrath toward you burns like fire; He looks upon you as worthy of nothing else but to be cast into the fire; He is of purer eyes than to bear to have you in His sight; you are ten thousand times more abominable in His eyes than the most hateful venomous serpent is ours” (Edwards 37).

Just as the love God shows to his creatures is a mode of manifesting His glory, his wrath toward those who do not consent to Him is equally a manifestation of His glory. In the meantime, by describing the hell as a place full of fires and comparing those sinners to spiders or some loathsome insects, Edwards aims to achieve his purpose of “stirring the heart, stimulating the soul, turning the whole man to a devoted search for the springs of grace within Him” (Cady 62).

Contrary to the sinners, those who “believe in Christ”, who acts as a Mediator between God and man, can be kept “from eternal destruction” (Edwards 35). These regenerate people are considered by Edwards as belonging to the chosen people, the God-designated elect of the Puritans. “Edwards’s elect receives the original gift of grace through no merit or predisposing substrate of their own” (Wilson 207). In Edwards’s viewpoint, only through the act of conversion can a person achieve the actual righteousness because “God remakes human nature entire” (Knight 118). That is to say, when one finds joy in its originally encompassing scope within God’s nature, he can have true virtue.

In the final section of the sermon, Edwards indirectly offers to those sinners who are currently out of Christ a sense of hope by telling his audience that the unconverted still “have an opportunity to obtain salvation” (Edwards 42) by entering the kingdom of God because the only salvation for man is to consent to God’s divine sovereignty. The sinners should grasp this extraordinary opportunity to rectify their sins and return to Christ. Only by conversion can they change from the children of the devil to the holy and happy children of God, thus escaping the miserable fate of destruction. Edwards ends the sermon with one

final appeal, “Therefore let everyone that is out of Christ, now awake and fly from the wrath to come” (Edwards 43). Edwards is deeply convinced that “the work of God in the conversion of one soul.....is a more glorious work than the creating of the whole material universe” (Carpenter 630).

3. Conclusion

Edwards’s theological work “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” continues to be a leading example of the Great Awakening sermon, in which he is rooted in Reformed theology and expresses some basic doctrines of Calvinism, such as God’s absolute sovereignty, original sin, human depravity, and divine election, etc. The long-famed power of this sermon rests not only in his searing images of hellfire and the insecurity they elicit, but also in the Calvinistic thoughts Edwards imparts to his Enfield listeners. As “colonial America’s greatest theologian and philosopher.....the towering figure of an age in which religion predominated” (Gallagher 202), Edwards succeeded in achieving his aim of kindling the hard-case congregation of Enfield by rendering his audience reach an unshakable conclusion: only the grace of God can save them from eternal destruction. In the meanwhile, the organic, artistic, and poetic way in which this sermon was written also testifies to its artistic value as a classic of early Amer-

ican literature as well as Jonathon Edwards’ right to the name of a great artist.

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