

## Research based on Teaching of Chinese in Primary Schools with the Core Quality

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**Abstract:** The core literacy in Chinese teaching embodies the value of the Chinese course in the current new era, while cultivating on the core literacy of students in the Chinese subject has become a key task of Chinese teaching. In particular, Chinese teaching at the elementary level plays an important role in students' future language learning and lifelong development, and for the elementary school Chinese teachers that are in the teaching process, they should fully understand the connotation of Chinese core literacy, and cultivate on the students' core literacy through scientific methods in the teaching and learning process.

The Elementary school students are in a specific computing stage, more cheerful and interested in new things. Therefore, when the primary school Chinese teachers carry out he classroom teaching, they should focus on creating a relaxed and pleasant classroom atmosphere for the students, so as to better penetrate the core literacy in the primary school Chinese teaching process.

Chinese teaching should not only teach students to master and use knowledge, but also enhance students' ability to appreciate and appreciate excellent culture, so that students can truly achieve comprehensive development. This is the best interpretation of core literacy.

### 1. Overview of core literacy

Core literacy, as the name suggests, refers to the basic literacy and key abilities needed to adapt to a complex and changing society. The core literacy of elementary school Chinese is the comprehensive literacy of students' core competence, and it is also the basis for students to learn other courses, including the construction and application of language, the development and improvement of thinking, aesthetic appreciation and creation, and cultural inheritance and understanding.

#### (1) Language construction and application

The construction and use of language refers to the ability of students to master the characteristics and rules of language and writing through the accumulation and creation of language practice, and can be correctly used in communication and communication [[]].

Among these four aspects, language construction and its use are the most basic. Language construction and use are the foundation of other dimensions. Language as a carrier mainly includes four aspects: listening, speaking, reading, and writing, and they are all very important.

#### (2) Development and improvement of thinking

Thinking development and improvement refers to the use of language in the learning process to achieve the development of various thinking, as well as the improvement of thinking qualities such as agility, flexibility, and criticism [[]]

In the primary school Chinese classroom, due to the immature cognitive development of children, students' cognitive understanding of the text will be biased. In order to solve this problem, teachers must continue to encourage students to think and discuss, and let them express their opinions based on related issues, and promote the further development of students' core Chinese literacy.

#### (3) Aesthetic appreciation and creation

Aesthetic appreciation and creation refer to students' ability to appreciate, feel and create beauty in Chinese teaching activities [[]]

Aesthetics and creation are an important part of the core literacy of the Chinese. As a primary school Chinese teacher in the new era, not only should the textbooks be the basis to guide students to experience the beauty in the text, but also to form the correct in the process of discovering and appreciating beauty Emotional attitudes and values help students learn to create beauty and make corresponding contributions to the healthy development of students.

#### **(4) Cultural inheritance and understanding**

The content of cultural understanding and inheritance mainly refers to the ability of students to inherit and promote outstanding traditional Chinese culture in the study of Chinese language, and to understand and learn the culture of different nationalities and regions [[]].

Traditional teaching methods and education models can no longer meet the development needs of students in the new era. Therefore, teachers need to actively change old teaching concepts, cultivate the core qualities of students, and use traditional customs to carry out various practical activities is the only way for students to achieve national cultural heritage in cultural experience.

## **2. Analysis of the external performance of the core literacy of primary school Chinese**

The core literacy of primary school language mainly includes four levels, namely reading comprehension ability, language expression ability, thinking development ability and cultural sensitivity. Each has its own unique function and plays an irreplaceable role in promoting students' all-round improvement.

### **(1) Reading comprehension**

In human society, reading is especially important. It is not only the foundation of the study of Chinese subjects, but also an important basis for the study of various subjects. The improvement of reading comprehension is closely related to it. At the same time, these two factors are also the cultivation of reading comprehension. Basic approach.

1. Rich language materials. In reading teaching, language can help students better understand the main purpose of the article and the meaning of the paragraph. Without rich language materials, students will find it difficult to understand the text and cannot accumulate more language materials.

2. Store necessary language knowledge. If there are only language materials and no corresponding language knowledge as the basis, the articles written by students are also boring. Only by accumulating language materials and absorbing language knowledge can students build language models and form language skills.

### **(2) Language expression ability**

Language expression is the basic feature of students' language ability and the key to measuring a person's basic level. In the teaching of Chinese, teachers should be good at cultivating the expressive ability of primary school students, master the focus of textbooks, conduct language and language training, and let students communicate their feelings.

For example, in the lesson "Grass Boat Borrowing Arrow", after the students understand the content of the text, the teacher should consciously organize the students to discuss and communicate, and then briefly summarize their experience. It is reasonable to be able to master various conditions, including opponent's personality, meteorological conditions, to skillfully achieve one's purpose.

### **(3) Thinking development**

The development of human language and writing ability is inseparable from the support of logical thinking ability. Teachers should always pay attention to the depth and breadth of students 'thinking, cultivate students' insight and critical ability, and develop their logical thinking ability.

At the same time, reading teaching is inseparable from thinking. For example, in the first two

sentences of the poem "Yesu Mountain Temple", "Dangerous building is a hundred feet high, you can pick up stars", the teacher should inform students that the meaning of the word "danger" is not "danger" but "high", One hundred feet is not one hundred feet. Both of these words are used to describe the height of a building. This is an exaggerated expression. In the ancient poem "Tixi Xilinbi", "Looking sideways into a ridge and forming a peak with different heights" means that thinking from different angles, things will show a variety of characteristics. Therefore, teachers need to guide students in different ways to think about problems from different angles in classroom teaching and promote students' development.

#### **(4) The Cultural sensitivity**

In the primary school Chinese classroom, teachers should pay attention to the cultivation of students' cultural sensibility. During the lesson of "Sangu Maolu", the teacher can let the students read the text first, and ask the question "Why is Zhuge Liang willing to go out to assist Liu Bei Jianguo and make suggestions for him?" The answer is to respect others in order to achieve great things, Liu Bei is willing to put down his shelf Lieutenant Lixian, Zhuge Liang was moved by his persistent spirit. Through this strategy, students' understanding of culture will be more thorough.

Reading comprehension, language expression, thinking development and cultural sensitivity are the four basic levels of the core literacy of Chinese in the new era. They are not isolated at any time and complement each other.

### **3. Ways and methods of cultivating on the students' core Chinese literacy**

#### **(1) The Teaching**

##### **1. Use of diverse teaching methods**

Multimedia teaching method and situation reproduction method are used to enable students to better enter the teaching material environment, deeply understand the teaching content, and stimulate learning interest. Secondly, teachers can guide students to use cooperative methods to discuss the questions raised by teachers and give answers, and cultivate students' ability to analyze and solve problems [[]].

For example, when explaining the "Guilin Landscape", the teacher can first use multimedia to broadcast the introduction of Guilin for students, so that students can have a more intuitive and vivid understanding of the culture of Guilin in Guangxi, and then let the students read the text aloud, and then seriously consider the questions raised by the teacher : "What kind of rhetoric is used in the article to describe Guilin's landscape?" Using this teaching method, students can feel the beauty of Guilin's landscape and stimulate their love for the country's mountains and rivers. Finally, teachers can choose wonderful clips for students to read aloud, and feel more deeply the great rivers and mountains in our country.

##### **2. Tightly link language with actual life**

Each lesson in the textbook is derived from life, so teachers should use the classroom as a starting point to implement life-style teaching. Life-based teaching is a kind of situational learning in the living environment. It connects teaching with life, helps students better understand the content of the text, and is truly inspired to become a strong man in life and a master of life.

For example, in the "Long March" class, students do not understand the historical background and process of this feat of the Red Army. Therefore, teachers can organize students to read the books of the Red Army Long March, or let students act as reporters to interview some old Red Army. Through this approach, not only can students actively seek knowledge, and deeply understand the qualities of the Red Army's bravery and stubbornness, and they can also set an example for students and help improve their moral quality [[]].

There are many excellent books in Chinese textbooks. Through the study of these works, students can accumulate many missing words and phrases, improve their aesthetic ability, and have important significance for the healthy growth of students. Life education should be carried out in

the process of Chinese teaching to return Chinese teaching to life and nature.

## **(2) The teachers aspect**

### **1. Teachers should constantly improve on their professionalism**

Playing iron also requires self-hardness, and teachers must improve their self-cultivation and regulate themselves to become role models for others. Teachers are the implementers of school education and the key to promoting quality education and student development. Chinese teaching with core literacy as the core requires teachers to enrich the teaching content, optimize teaching methods, and continuously improve their professional level. At the same time, in the improvement of students' cognitive abilities, teachers play a strong guiding role. Therefore, teachers must establish the concept of lifelong learning and improve their overall quality.

### **2. To Cultivate on the students' artistic aesthetics**

From the perspective of contemporary social development, it is particularly important to educate students on art aesthetics. There are many fascinating situations and beautiful lyric poems in the Chinese textbooks for elementary schools. The "Outline of Basic Education Curriculum Reform (Trial)" proposes to cultivate healthy aesthetic tastes for students, and is listed as one of the educational goals of the new curriculum. Artistic aesthetic appreciation is very important in Chinese teaching and can greatly help students form correct emotions, attitudes and values.

For example, when studying the poem "Liang Helou Sends Meng Haoran's Guangling" by Li Bai, the last two sentences "Lonely sail, distant sky and empty sky, only see the Yangtze River skyline stream" Watching for a long time, the figure of a friend drifted away, and slowly disappeared in the lone sail where the water and the sky met. "We only see the Yangtze River Skystream" continues the sentence, the shadow of the sail disappears, the friend leaves, and the poet feels lost in his heart. The word "We See" vividly portrays this feeling. In order to help students develop their imagination, teachers can let students imagine the scene at that time. Spring is blooming, flowers are blooming, the river flows slowly, and friends ride a flat boat to the east and slowly disappear into the poet's sight.

## **Conclusion**

Elementary school Chinese as a basic subject helps to cultivate students' core literacy and helps them learn other knowledge better. At the same time, taking the cultivation of core literacy as the starting point and continuously improving the quality of Chinese teaching are important ways for the healthy development of Chinese teaching.

In the teaching process, teachers should combine the reality with the teaching content to the real life, guiding the students to better understand and use the Chinese knowledge through a variety of teaching methods, actively change teaching concepts, and implement the core qualities of students to the Chinese, in order to effectively improve on the students' ability to use Chinese and give full play to the value of Chinese education.

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