

Research on Russian Education and Teaching from the Perspective of Well-rounded Education

Lixin Yuan

Guangzhou University, Guangdong Guangzhou 510006

Abstract: From the perspective of well-rounded education, research on Russian education and teaching should focus on cultivating comprehensive abilities such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing, highlighting the cultivation of students' practical application abilities in Russian. In this regard, in the practice of Russian education in universities, new educational concepts, models, and methods should be utilized to provide high-quality Russian teaching activities for students, in order to enhance their comprehensive Russian literacy. This article will analyze the problems existing in traditional Russian education and proposes optimization and improvement measures for Russian education in universities from the perspective of well-rounded education.

Keywords: well-rounded education, Russian education, teaching research, effective measures

Introduction

Well-rounded education emphasizes the comprehensive development of students, focusing on cultivating their abilities of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic, and other aspects, so that they have a sound personality, noble moral character, broad international perspective, and practical ability. However, the current Russian education concepts, models, and methods do not match the requirements of well-rounded education, and students' Russian proficiency cannot be continuously improved. Many students even know how to write and read, but lack practical applications in writing and other abilities. In this regard, Russian language teachers in universities should take the requirements of well-rounded education as the core, innovate methods and transform concepts in existing Russian language teaching, in order to improve the quality and level of Russian language teaching, safeguard the improvement of students' Russian core literacy, and promote the cultivation of comprehensive and applied Russian language talents.

1. The problems in traditional Russian education in universities

1.1 Single teaching methods and insufficient student interest in learning

Many universities still adopt the traditional "cramming" teaching method in Russian language education, where teachers give lectures mainly and students passively receive them. This teaching method lacks interactivity and practicality, making it difficult to stimulate students' interest and enthusiasm in learning. In addition, the contents of some Russian textbooks are outdated, which is disconnected from the development of contemporary Russian society and culture. It not only affects the learning effectiveness of students, but also limits the cultivation of their practical application ability in Russian.

1.2 Neglecting the practical teaching process and affecting the cultivation of comprehensive practical abilities

Russian learning requires a lot of practical practice, but traditional Russian education in universities often lacks sufficient practical teaching links, and students lack opportunities to communicate with Russians, making it difficult to improve their oral and listening abilities. For example, the evaluation system in traditional Russian language education in universities often only focuses on students' exam scores, neglecting the evaluation of their actual language proficiency and comprehensive quality, which leads to incorrect guidance for students in Russian language learning, causing them to neglect the practice of Russian language application, which is not conducive to the cultivation of their Russian language application ability.

1.3 Neglecting cultural education and affecting the depth of learning

Russian education is not only about imparting language knowledge, but also about understanding and recognizing Russian culture. However, the importance of cultural education is often overlooked in traditional Russian education in universities, resulting in students having difficulty truly understanding and using Russian. For example, in the absence of understanding of Russian culture, students may not have a deep understanding and accurate grasp of Russian grammar, sentence structures, pronunciation, intonation, etc., which directly affects their depth of Russian learning and makes it difficult to improve their Russian foundation.

2. Optimization and improvement measures for Russian language education in universities from the perspective of well-rounded education

2.1 Enriching Russian classroom forms and stimulating learning motivation

In the practice of Russian education carried out in universities, in addition to relying on traditional offline classroom forms, it is also necessary to explore online Russian classrooms, provide students with more diverse and interesting learning forms, and increase their Russian learning time, allowing students to feel fun in learning and cultivate good habits of independent learning of Russian in the fun.^[1] For example, universities can build a new OTO classroom teaching model, using a combination of online and offline methods to carry out Russian language teaching activities for students. In offline classrooms, teachers teach students basic knowledge such as Russian grammar and vocabulary. Online classrooms can be used to organize students to complete various forms of Russian knowledge practice activities. Teachers can carry out Russian communication and practice activities online, through learning group communication, free discussions, and other forms, so that students can consolidate and improve their basic Russian knowledge in the classroom through online learning platforms after class, effectively cultivating students' independent habits of learning Russian. In addition, teachers can also use multimedia technology to carry out teaching classes for students. In the classroom, teachers play Russian movies, Russian dramas, Russian dances, etc., allowing students to experience the cultural connotations of Russian and the application skills of grammar sentences in these fun cultural activities, thereby improving the efficiency and depth of Russian learning for students, and enabling them to quickly grasp Russian knowledge. In addition to this interesting form of Russian language classroom supported by information technology, teachers can also apply teaching methods such as games and scenarios in Russian language classrooms to ensure the learning experience of each student in the Russian language classroom, so as to make students enjoy the Russian language classroom and Russian language learning, and achieve the goal of continuous improvement in Russian language proficiency.^[2]

2.2 Emphasizing the creation of a Russian cultural atmosphere and strengthening students' understanding and cognition

Russian education conducted in universities places greater emphasis on practicality. Firstly, the cultivation of students' Russian communication and application abilities is the direction of cultivation. It is crucial to guide students to understand

and master Russian culture, which is the key to accurately and deeply applying Russian knowledge. In this regard, Russian teachers should attach importance to creating a Russian cultural atmosphere, allowing students to experience the characteristics of Russian culture, understand Russian communication skills and methods, and immerse themselves in the Russian cultural atmosphere. For example, teachers can set up Russian corners and Russian cultural walls in the classroom to display pictures and materials about Russia's history, culture, art, and other aspects, allowing students to immerse themselves in the Russian cultural atmosphere. By organizing activities such as Russian corners and Russian cultural activities, students can engage in Russian communication, creating opportunities for students to exercise their Russian language expression and enhancing their confidence in communicating in Russian. In addition, in the teaching activities of Russian language curriculum knowledge, teachers should also integrate and apply Russian history, literature, art, music, and other content, guide students to read Russian literary works, appreciate Russian movies and documentaries, and other ways to deepen their understanding of Russian culture, while also stimulating their interest in learning Russian. In the context of the widespread application of information technology, teachers can also call on students to make appointments with college students from Russian speaking countries through new online media for communication and exchange, discuss local customs, scenic spots and historical sites with students from Russian speaking countries, provide opportunities for students to practice speaking, promote their understanding of Russian culture, and promote friendly exchanges between Chinese and Russian youth. In this way, Russian language teachers in universities can create a Russian cultural atmosphere, organize and carry out Russian cultural experience activities, and enable students to deeply understand the characteristics of Russian culture. They can continuously improve their understanding and cognitive depth of Russian knowledge in the learning of Russian culture and knowledge, laying a solid foundation for improving students' Russian proficiency and cross-cultural communication abilities.

2.3 Carrying out various forms of practical activities and strengthening students' application abilities

In the traditional practice of Russian language education in universities, the teaching process of Russian language application has been neglected, resulting in limited ability and level of students to apply Russian language. In the context of the current "the Belt and Road Initiative", the exchanges between China and Russian speaking countries are gradually deepening, and a large number of application-oriented and comprehensive Russian talents are needed. It provides a clear direction for college students to learn Russian knowledge and a clear goal for cultivating students' practical and comprehensive application ability. In this regard, Teachers can combine the actual life of students, the current situation of Russian education, etc., and carry out various forms of Russian practical application activities for students to strengthen their ability and level of applying Russian knowledge.^[3] For example, during the visit of Russian President Putin to China, teachers can design a project exploration activity for students to explore the content of Putin's speech, allowing students to pay attention to the image of Russian President Putin and the content of his speech through new media. Through the organization and translation of Russian speech content, teachers can summarize the key points and explanations of Putin's speech. During the process of exploring and implementing this project, students can exercise their basic knowledge of Russian language, while also guiding them to pay attention to national affairs and make corresponding efforts and contributions to further national construction and Sino-Russian friendship with their Russian language knowledge and abilities. In addition, teachers can also leverage the advantages of students' autonomous management and practice in Russian language practice by forming Russian language clubs, allowing the clubs to provide students with opportunities to apply Russian language knowledge through various forms of Russian language practice activities. Such as organizing Russian drama performances, translating relevant Russian manuscripts, exploring the relationship between China and Russia, etc., to enable students to truly experience the interest of learning Russian knowledge in club activities, and deeply master skills in Russian pronunciation, sentence structure, etc., to effectively ensure the comprehensive application and practical ability improvement of Russian among students. Carrying out various forms of Russian knowledge practice and training activities can provide students with more diverse opportunities for language application practice and training, thus

effectively ensuring their language application ability and level, and promoting the cultivation of their comprehensive Russian literacy.

3. Conclusion

In summary, in the perspective of well-rounded education, Russian education activities in universities should change the traditional single teaching mode, focus on the application and practical aspects of Russian knowledge for students, enabling students to deeply grasp Russian knowledge on the basis of understanding Russian culture, and teachers should effectively carry out exercises in Russian communication and application, in order to improve students' core Russian literacy and cultivate applied and comprehensive Russian talents for China.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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