REVIEW
The Application of Situational Teaching Method in Comprehensive Russian Curriculum
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ABSTRACT
Economic development and social progress, China’s openness to the outside world is getting higher and higher, and the development of comprehensive Russian curriculum is particularly important. Among them, for the situational teaching method, it is one of the most important teaching methods. Through the application of the situational teaching method, a vivid and vivid learning atmosphere can be created, and the intuitiveness and image of the language scene can be fully reflected, which provides a strong guarantee for the development of Russian curriculum teaching. This paper mainly uses the application of situational teaching method in the comprehensive Russian curriculum, aiming to provide feasible guidance for relevant researchers.

Keywords:
Situational teaching method
Russian curriculum
Application

1. Introduction
At this stage, in the comprehensive Russian curriculum, the situational teaching method has been widely applied and popularized, and it also plays an incomparable role and advantage in improving the level of comprehensive Russian teaching and stimulating students’ enthusiasm for learning. It is highly valued by teachers and students. Therefore, in order to promote the smooth development of the comprehensive Russian curriculum, it is necessary to raise the importance attached to the application of the situational teaching method, adopting advanced teaching methods, constantly innovating, advancing with the times, continuously improving students’ communicative competence, and fully devote themselves to the Russian learning situation, thus promoting the comprehensive and faster development of the comprehensive Russian curriculum.

2. The Related Overview of the Situational Teaching Method
2.1 Connotation Analysis
For the situational teaching method, there is a great difference from the traditional test-oriented education in the past, which is an important achievement in the innovation of teaching concepts. For the situational teaching method,
the teacher is actively creating a vivid teaching scene in the process of teaching practice, guiding students to actively integrate into the teaching situation, and then fully exerting the students’ learning enthusiasm, thus ensure the improvement of Russian curriculum teaching level. In other words, through the application of situational teaching method, a variety of subjective feelings are applied to strengthen the creation of diverse learning situations. With the internal integration of thinking, students’ cognitive experience is continuously enhanced, and students are guided to continuously improve their comprehensive abilities.

2.2 Characteristic Analysis

2.2.1 Clear Teaching Goals

For the situational teaching method, the teaching goal is to improve students’ learning ability and comprehensive practical ability. By strengthening the creation of problem situations, the students’ comprehensive language ability is continuously improved, which also greatly promotes the overall development of students.

2.2.2 Rich Teaching Content

Through the application of the situational teaching method, teachers should be good at enhancing the creation of teaching situations through various ways, compared with the traditional teaching mode, the form of situational teaching method is richer and more diverse, which helps students to improve their learning enthusiasm.

3. Analysis of the Feasibility Factors of the Application of Situational Teaching Method in Comprehensive Russian Curriculum

Under the influence of traditional teaching methods in the past, the study of students’ textbook knowledge is too passively scattered, and students are required to copy and copy in the classroom teaching. In this way, it is not only difficult to improve the level of Russian teaching, but also easily lead to students’ bad learning mood. Based on this, it is necessary to strengthen the application of the situational teaching method, continuously improve the vividness and image of the textbook knowledge content, and enhance the communication and interaction between teachers and students in the classroom, and form a good teacher-student relationship.

3.2 It Is Conducive to Promoting the Improvement of Students’ Enthusiasm for Learning

For the situational teaching method, teachers are required to have a high degree of teaching enthusiasm, especially in the comprehensive Russian curriculum, so as to achieve effective guidance for students. Strengthening the application of the situational teaching method can help students better understand the teacher’s classroom language and reflect the contents of the book in a simple way. Especially in the process of teaching grammar, through simple language, students can provide convenient channels for understanding the teaching content, and thus ensure their high learning enthusiasm, initiative and creativity.

3.3 It Is Conducive to Making Learning into Everyday Life and the Realizing the Combination of Learning and Application

Learning through Russian, the relationship with life is closely related and inseparable, for situational teaching, teachers’ teaching content and teaching methods must be consistent with the actual life of the public, and guide students to establish correct ideas and recognize the importance of Russian service in learning and work. In order
to better achieve the goal of life in Russian learning, we must pay more attention to the application of situational teaching methods, strengthen the creation of life scenes, combine the comprehensive Russian curriculum and practical life, and be good at using Russian to express our opinions and ideas, thereby achieve the goal of realizing the combination of learning and application.

4. The Specific Application of Situational Teaching Method in Comprehensive Russian curriculum

4.1 Strengthen the Creation of Teaching Situations

In the traditional Russian classroom teaching, teachers have paid too much attention to the teaching knowledge, and students only copy and copy, it is difficult to improve the students’ comprehensive ability, and it is difficult to improve the quality of Russian curriculum. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the application of the situational teaching method, strengthen the creation of teaching situations, and fully combine the abstract concepts with the concrete objects.

For example, in explaining the basic expression of time, teachers should strengthen the application of the clock demonstration method, bring a clock into the classroom, and then explain the basic grammar of time expression and evolution. It is necessary to break through the bottleneck and explain the bottleneck, and is committed to the improvement of students’ interest in Russian knowledge.

4.2 Strengthen the Application of Multimedia Technologies

For the comprehensive Russian curriculum, the modern information technology has been highly valued and has been widely used, for example, slides, computers, etc., and strengthen the efficient use of multi-media teaching materials and network resources, in order to carry out multimedia-assisted teaching, extract valuable language training materials, and then expand the knowledge content of students. In the process of classroom teaching, it is necessary to strengthen the application of audio-visual media to play Russian songs, stories and movies, and to visualize and visualize the teaching content; creating a good learning atmosphere and making students feel as if they are in it.

For example, in the process of teaching “acquaintanceship”, teachers can play relevant short films about Russian self-introduction and guide students to actively enter life situations. Through the application of audio-visual media, you can simulate the scenes that are difficult to find in the real environment or virtual reality life, stimulate the students’ senses through various forms, and then display the information in the form of pictures and texts. Therefore, the vividness and intuitiveness of the teaching situation can be fully reflected, so that students can fully grasp the relevant vocabulary and sentence patterns.

4.3 Combine Real Life and Strengthen Simulation and Reproduction

Using real life to show the scene, we must guide students to combine the scenes in the textbook with daily life, and strengthen the knowledge they have learned through experience, so as to fully understand the learning content.

For example: when teaching “У арча” (see a doctor), the teacher should prepare the needles and infusion bottles needed by the hospital in the early stage of the class, and ask the students to use the knowledge they have learned to make a dialogue, fully stimulate the students’ enthusiasm for learning, and deepen the classroom learning atmosphere.

At the same time, in the process of teaching and shopping, teachers can bring students into the shopping plaza for drills, break the time and space constraints, give the role of shoppers and customers, and complete the prescribed tasks. For example, if the student is a seller, the customer who can face the transaction can say “Что вы хотите посмотреть?” (What do you want to buy?); when introducing the product, you can say “Репутация выше всего, качество важнее всего”. (Reputation first, quality first) to the customer. And if the student is a customer, when asking about the price of the product, for example, can say “Сколько стоят эти сапоги?” (How much is this pair of boots?); or say “Есть светлее/ темнее?” (Is there a lighter/darker color?)

Based on this, we can close the sense of distance between Russian and real life, make Russian enter our study and life, and then continuously improve students’ listening, speaking, reading and writing ability in the subtle.

4.4 Strengthen the Creation of Various Forms of Scenarios

4.4.1 Performance Form

By creating a performance form, the aim is to give full play to the students’ enthusiasm for Russian learning, and to promote the improvement of the Russian level. Students can also express their Russian skills in various forms, and then raise their speech ability to a new height.

Therefore, on the basis of the content of the texts to be studied, we should start from the content of daily life, strengthen the creative performance through the sentence
patterns, and then bring the students into the “performance life”, so as to cultivate students' divergent thinking and improve students’ imagination and ability to innovate.

For example, taking “Русский характер” (Russian Characters) as an example, this is a very famous short story of Tolstoy. The story tells the story of an ordinary tanker, Игорь Дремов, in the context of the Soviet War of the Second World War. The story tells us that the beauty of Russian character and humanity can overcome all difficulties and sufferings. Before the performance, students are required to define the role division, such as “Игорь Дремов” (Igor Dermoff), “Избраница” (Fiancée), “Мать” (Mother). Students can perform the novel in conjunction with the plot. Because the text is relatively long, it can be divided into several scenes to perform, a group of people, a group of plots, so that classmates can almost participate in the performance of the show.

Through the creation of performance scenes, students can fully understand the psychological changes of the parties, continuously enhance the vividness and image of the dialogue, and also realize the effective application of theoretical knowledge in practice, which has a great guiding effect on the improvement of students’ verbal ability.

4.4.2 Stick Figure Form

In the comprehensive Russian curriculum, it is necessary to strengthen the creation of scenes in the form of simple strokes, which is also one of the important supplementary teachings, which can enhance the vividness and image of Russian learning.[9]

For example, when studying “Seasons of the Year”, teachers can accurately describe the winter scene, and then draw a snowman, ice rink and cold wind on the blackboard. Then ask the student “Что за сезон?” (What season is it?); the student replied in unison with “Сейчас зима.” (now winter.); the teacher can then continue to ask the student “Что я рисую на доске для чего?” (What do I use to draw these stick figures on the blackboard for?); after a short period of thinking, the student replies “Снежный человек может кататься на коньках” (can make a snowman and skate.).

Under the influence of this teaching method, students can fully understand the seasonal related vocabulary, thus consolidating the knowledge they have learned and strengthening the role of oral communication.

4.5 Use the Knowledge That Have Learned to Strengthen the Situational Question-and-Answer Exercises

Generally speaking, for the comprehensive Russian curriculum, it has strong complexity and cumbersomeness. In order to facilitate students to better understand and master, it is necessary to guide students to use complex grammar in spoken language. In the process of practical teaching, teachers can compile the grammatical content and words they have learned into questions, and then ask questions to students and conduct question-and-answer exercises with students,[10] which can continuously improve the mastery of students’ knowledge. Moreover, in the process of answering questions, students can also associate with the grammar or sentence pattern associated with them, so that they can apply what they have learned and broaden the knowledge level of students. Therefore, it is very important to carry out the situational question-and-answer exercises.

4.6 Actively Carry out Extracurricular Activities

According to the national innovation development strategy and the new concept of college education reform, we can understand that teachers and students must attach great importance to the development of extracurricular practice activities, for the comprehensive Russian curriculum, it is necessary to combine Russian learning, actively carry out extracurricular practice activities, broaden the horizons and thinking of students, and promote the improvement of Russian curriculum teaching level. Therefore, teachers should establish an open mind and actively guide and organize students to participate in extracurricular practice activities. For example, they can go to places where Russians live, observe Russian lifestyles and living habits, and conduct appropriate exchanges to cultivate students’ comprehensive Russian abilities.

5. Conclusion

In summary, for the situational teaching method, it is necessary to strengthen the application in the comprehensive Russian curriculum, continuously improve the efficiency of Russian classroom teaching, and ensure that all students can actively participate in the Russian learning situation, and the classroom atmosphere is active. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen the application of the situational teaching method, which creates convenient conditions for students to learn Russian, and the students’ enthusiasm and initiative are greatly improved.

References

(in Chinese)


