Journal of Contemporary Educational Research

Research Article



An Analysis of English Teaching Reform in Vocational Colleges under the Background of Employment Orientation

Xiufang Wang*

Inner Mongolia National Preschool Teachers College Foreign language teaching and Research Office, Dongsheng District, Ordos City 017000, Inner Mongolia, China

Abstract: With the development of China's economy, the demand for English talents are also gradually increasing. Flexible use of English skills is the basic quality that college students in various vocational colleges should have at present, it is also the key to the successful employment of graduates in vocational colleges, and facing the current severe employment form, vocational colleges should take employment as the guide, and deeply explore the problems encountered in English teaching, through the adoption of targeted teaching measures to increase the reform of English teaching, so as to improve the students' English level and practical application ability, which is conducive to the students occupy a strong core competitiveness in the huge employment market. This paper will take the employment as the basic guide, focusing on the reform measures of English teaching in vocational colleges.

Keywords: Employment orientation; Higher vocational colleges; Teaching mode; Market share; Core competitiveness

Publication date: July, 2020 **Publication online:** 31 July, 2020

*Corresponding author: Xiufang Wang, 632374310@

qq.com

With the development of the times and the progress of science and technology, the demand for talents is becoming more and more strict. The employment problem of contemporary college students is puzzling the education related personnel. How to stand out from the huge fresh graduates deserves the key research and thinking of each university. As the key to the

employment of contemporary college students, English learning deserves the attention of college students. How to improve students' English listening, speaking, reading and writing abilities in higher vocational colleges and help students to apply English skills flexibly in the process of communication is one of the important means for colleges and universities to promote employment of contemporary college students. This paper will focus on the employment-oriented study and analysis of the current situation and problems of English teaching in vocational colleges, and give reasonable Suggestions.

1 The causes of employment oriented English Teaching in Higher Vocational Colleges

As the employment pressure increases gradually, in the process of English teaching in higher vocational colleges, should take students' needs, social demand as the basis of teaching activities, through specific English teaching, improve students' post strain ability and professional quality, so as to lay a solid foundation for students to employment, In the process of English teaching in most vocational colleges, English learning, as a basic subject of professional learning, plays a key role in the process of students' employment^[1]. Therefore, targeted English teaching combined with the direction of employment is conducive to improving students' professional knowledge and English adaptability. At the same time, in the process of development, the teacher should combine the professional knowledge and English ability with the professional content of college students to improve the students' English application ability, to help the students after entering the work, can more flexible use of the English language, improve the work efficiency and work quality.

2 The present situation of English Teaching in Higher Vocational Colleges

With the increasing prosperity of foreign trade in China, the demand for English talents in various industries is also increasing. In order to get a comprehensive development, enterprises need professional English talents. However, vocational colleges that train technical talents neglect English teaching. In the process of English learning, they do not combine the market demand to carry out professional English Teaching for students Training, resulting in many students can not find professional counterpart work after graduation, affecting the employment of students, the reasons for this problem are as follows:

2.1 The teaching materials are disconnected from the personnel training objectives

With the continuous deepening of English teaching reform, the English teaching materials used in various vocational colleges have begun to take shape. As an important tool for teachers to teach students knowledge and training skills, teaching materials play an important role in the whole teaching process. Therefore, reasonable selection of teaching materials is conducive to improving students' acceptance of learning English^[2]. However, for the current teaching materials, although, there are various forms, but the teaching content of the textbook is out of line with the goal of talent training, At present, most of the English textbooks are too simple in content, and most of the articles are selected from science and technology articles. These articles are huge in content, high in difficulty coefficient, and have little relevance to students' professional learning, which does not help students' future learning. The selection of the contents of these textbooks focuses on the cultivation of students' ability to obtain information, but the application ability of students has not attracted much attention. Moreover, due to the wide variety of teaching materials for English majors, the school has not unified the selection of English teaching materials, and most of the selection of teaching materials are selected by the teachers themselves. There is subjectivity and blindness in the process of selecting teaching materials. In addition, some teachers will continue to use the old teaching materials to avoid repeated lesson preparation, so as to make students learn Knowledge can't keep pace with the times, so it can't use English skills well in the actual work.

2.2 There is no new breakthrough in teaching mode

In the process of developing English Teaching in many vocational colleges, the teaching mode of senior high school is still used, which makes the teaching orientation and function deviate greatly. For higher vocational colleges, the training of English skills is to enhance the employment advantage of students in the future employment process, rather than to meet the examination, this change in the teaching goal of high school teaching mode can't adapt itself to the requirements of teaching in higher vocational colleges, as a result, if use high school teaching mode, it is difficult to improve students' English level and English application abilities, make the students lack of professional jobs in the future of professional quality and ability. Not only that, in the curriculum design of higher vocational colleges, it mainly focuses on the training of students' basic skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. This learning mode ignores the demand of the employment market, which leads to the lack of targeted guidance in the learning process of English majors. Because the teaching direction of the teaching mode ignores the objective regularity of students' language learning, it leads to Students' interest in learning a language is not high, which affects students' learning efficiency[3]. Because of the rigid teaching mode, students cannot feel the sense of achievement brought by learning English in the process of learning, thus affecting students' interest in learning English.

2.3 The utilization rate of teaching resources is low

Many higher vocational colleges do not give full play to their teaching resources when carrying out English teaching. Although most higher vocational colleges integrate multimedia technology into English teaching, the utilization rate of multimedia teaching is low in the actual teaching process, and many teaching resources are not fully utilized. At the same time, in the process of English teaching, there is a great difference between the environment of language use and the real social environment, which leads to the fact that the English knowledge that students learn in school has not been actually applied after they enter the work post, and the English knowledge and skills that they learn in

school have a low use in the actual post, so they cannot improve their professional skills through English, Reduce the employment rate of students.

2.4 English teaching mode can not meet students' diversified needs

With the continuous improvement of science and technology in China, the Internet industry has gradually integrated into the life of contemporary college students, and the students' views on employment and values have also changed greatly. From simplification to diversification, make the students in the process of choosing a career are more diverse, but at present a lot of in the process of English teaching in higher vocational colleges, students often ignore this demand, therefore in the process of training students' English ability, not combined with the actual needs of the students, improve the ability of the students to adapt to market changes, which to a large extent affected the vocational college graduates employment guidance, hindered the development of the students.

3 Employment oriented English teaching reform measures in Higher Vocational Colleges

In the process of Vocational Education in higher vocational colleges, the teaching of English courses should be carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of employment posts. By actively guiding students to learn the language skills required by English employment, students can be proficient in the application of basic knowledge and professional skills of English language major in the future employment process, so as to achieve employment oriented the aim of higher vocational education is to improve the employ ability of students^[4]. The English teaching of higher vocational colleges should be combined with the development of society and the actual needs of students to make a teaching plan, so as to meet the employment requirements of enterprises and the learning interests of students, so as to cultivate high-quality comprehensive talents for enterprises.

3.1 make a scientific talent training plan

Along with the popularization of higher education gradually, higher vocational colleges should accurately in many colleges and universities of self-awareness and self-image, and gradually formed its own characteristics of teaching mode, through strengthening English professional subject construction, strengthen the teachers, so as to improve English teaching level, make the students in the fierce job market has strong core competition ability, and shall be conducted on the concept of English teaching innovation, through strengthening the subject construction of English major, combining with the employment standard of enterprises, adjusting the teaching objective of English subject timely, in the process of teaching activities, we should pay attention to the training of students' basic English ability, pay attention to students' employment needs and personal needs, and make a teaching plan that meets the standards of the times, which is conducive to improving the f-it between English teaching and society so as to improve the students' ability of cooperation, innovation and adaptability in future jobs, and make them competent for English communication after employment.

3.2 employment oriented and practical teaching mode

In the process of English teaching, we should combine the teaching standard of English class in Higher Vocational College, through extensive research on the employing units, so as to fully understand the employing market of the employing enterprises, through understanding t-he demand of the English ability of the employing units, combining the teaching resources and teachers of our school, through increasing the training proportion of English skill courses, strengthen the training of students' English skills In order to meet the needs of employers and English courses, we should improve the teaching quality of English Teaching in Higher Vocational Colleges through the perfect combination of talent training objectives and enterprise employment standards, so as to promote the all-round development of students' basic knowledge and skills in English major^[5]. In addition, higher vocational colleges should adhere to the principle of pragmatism, through traditional teaching The reform of learning mode and teaching content can ease the contradiction between traditional English teaching and the demand of the current talent market. In terms of curriculum setting, we should combine the market elements of students' employment, carry out a comprehensive reform of teaching form, and improve the market competitiveness of students in the process of employment through the

simulation of employment environment.

3.3 Focus on student employment to improve the core competitiveness of graduates

In the process of English teaching in higher vocational colleges to carry out, not only need to cultivate students the ability of lifelong learning, make students' English knowledge and application ability of English can keep up with the pace of The Times development, but also need to strengthen the students the basic skills of English learning, allowing students to use English to communicate freely in the work. In addition, higher vocational colleges need to open up more avenues for employment and the students to provide a large number of employment opportunities for college graduates, by conducting a job will be in the form of, improve the level of students test-prep tricks and examination, when you apply for the weak links, and repeatedly training and guidance, which makes the students after graduation to apply for the real process, skilled to deal with each unit of choose and employ per-sons for the students of all sorts of questions, not only such, English teacher, should also guide the students to learn English resume by interpretation of the right of writing and you answer, make the students in the process of applying for easy to accept.

4 Summary

Combined with the above analysis, at present, China's employment situation is more severe, the demand for talent is more demanding, in order to enable the higher vocational college graduates to successfully obtain employment, when carrying out English teaching

activities, should take the employment market as^[6]. To school by strict adherence to the objective law of English teaching, break the traditional teaching mode, scientific positioning personnel training specification, to strengthen the construction of English professional subject, in the process of English teaching, should take the student as the center to improve graduates employment core competitive ability, by raising the comprehensive vocational ability of graduates, to solve the problem of the contemporary higher vocational college graduates employment difficulty, thus effectively promote the prosperity of China's foreign trade, promote the continuous development of society.

References

- [1] Wang YX. Research on the reform of English teaching mode in Higher Vocational Education from the perspective of vocational ability training[J]. Journal of Jiangxi Electric Power Vocational and technical college, 2019(8).
- [2] Geng X. Reform and innovation of Ideological and political education in Higher Vocational Education Guided by employment[J]. Contemporary educational practice and teaching research (Electronic Journal), 2018(12): 338341.
- [3] Chen Y. Employment oriented public English teaching reform in Higher Vocational Education: a case study of Mechatronics[J]. Wen Yuan (primary school edition), 2019, (1): 19.
- [4] Liu Y. Education and teaching reform guided by the improvement of employment quality[J]. Comparative study on cultural innovation, 2018, 2(35): 127-128.
- [5] Lu YX, Yan B. An analysis of Vocational College English teaching mode[J]. Chinese Journal of multimedia and network teaching, 2018(5): 37-38.
- [6] He X. Research on the employment oriented English teaching reform in Higher Vocational Education[J]. Software (education modernization) (Electronic Edition), 2019(6): 101-102.