

# **A Study on the Way to Improve the Professional Quality of College English Teachers under the Mode of Ecological Foreign Language Teaching**

**Junling Yu**

College of Foreign Languages, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China

Email: Wendysunwater@126.com

**Keywords:** College English Teaching, Ecosystem, Niche, Promotion Path

**Abstract:** from the Point of View of Ecology, Traditional College English Education is a System of Ecological Balance. after Long-Term Development and the Integration of Various Ecological Factors, They Are in a Relatively Compatible and Stable State. However, When the Computer Network Information Technology Enters the College English Education, the Traditional Education Goals, Models, Textbooks, Courses and Other Factors Will Inevitably Change Accordingly. These Changes Have Destroyed the Original Ecological Balance and Caused Many Imbalances.

## **1. Introduction**

It Also Plays an Important Role in College English Education to Cultivate Foreign Language Talents, Especially English Talents. There is No Doubt That Since the 1980s, after a Long Period of Exploration and Development, China Has Accumulated Rich Experience in College English Teaching and Talent Training. However, with the Development of Political Diversity, Economic Globalization and Cultural Diversity, the Society Requires More and More College Students' English Ability. Not Only That, They Must Have a High Reading and Writing Ability, But Also Have a Strong Ability to Speak and Communicate. Moreover, the Ability to Participate in Specific International Conferences and Foreign Trade Negotiations is Necessary. in the Face of the New Social Needs, the English Talents Trained by Chinese College English Can Not Be Satisfied At Present. the Survey Shows That Employees Are Generally Dissatisfied with the Comprehensive English Ability of College Students Graduating in Recent Years, Dissatisfied with Language and Writing Skills, and Feel More Comfortable. for Example, They Are Very Good At Oral English, Only 5% of Them Are Very Strong - I Think 37% of Them Are Very Poor, and Only 7% of Them Are Basic Abilities for International Conferences to Participate in Discussions. with the Rapid Development of Science and Technology, the Information Technology Centered on Computer Network is Playing an Increasingly Important Role. It Permeates Every Life Stage of Society and Changes Our Work, Research and Life Style. Therefore, It Will Definitely Have an Impact on College English Education in China. the Application and Development of Information Technology Not Only Injects New Vitality into College English Education, But Also Provides a Broad Platform for Students to Listen and Speak, Which Provides Good Conditions for Improving and Comprehensively Applying Functions[1]. However, It is Not a Mistake But to Promote the Development of College English Education Only in the Education of Computer Multimedia Equipment, the Collection of Education Information, or in Order to Change the Information Technology Applicable to Education Methods to Use Network Education Reform. Now, the Contradictions and Problems Brought by the Network Multimedia Technology after College English Input Are More and More Presented to Us, Which Are Criticized and Questioned by Experts, Scholars and Many English Teachers.

## **2. Ecological Teaching and Ecological Foreign Language Teaching**

Ecological environment guidance is guided from the perspective of “system view, holistic view, connection view, coordination view and balance view”[2]. Its main characteristics are reflected in

the following aspects.

### 2.1 The Basic Characteristics of Ecological Education Are Reflected in “Life”

It emphasizes the respect for students' life and character. It is an individual with healthy body, mental health and all-round development. As a natural person, students have integrity, learning knowledge is only a part of their life development[3]. Therefore, the emphasis cannot be placed on acquiring knowledge in education. In return, we should pay attention to healthy growth and sustainable development of students' learning and life[4]. Every student is a member of the nation. Different individuals have different personalities and characteristics. Based on the view of “maintaining species diversity”, education should adhere to the concept of “educational diversity”, implement individualized education, respect and understand different students, and promote individual development and innovative planting.

### 2.2 “Systematic and Overall” is the Main Feature of Ecological Education

The system is an organic whole, including some components of interaction and interdependence, so the system is not a simple component. The function of the system is greater than the sum of the functions of each component[5]. Ecological education is a combination of human and educational environment according to some rules. In the education system, teachers and students with different backgrounds and knowledge structures play different roles in different time, space and environment. Form an organic whole together.

### 2.3 “Openness and Self-Organization” is an Important Feature of Ecological Education

First, the educational activities in the educational system are relatively independent subsystems, and must have a close relationship with other subsystems. Courses, teaching process, teaching environment and teaching events need to be opened to communicate with other subsystems[6]. Systematic exchange of material and energy to achieve complete and natural human training and sustainable education development. Second, the operation of a sound education ecosystem is self-organization. According to the theory of self-organization, human beings, as creatures in nature, have the ability of self-organization, especially the ability of thinking. Students' creativity and uniqueness come from “self-organization”[7]. Instead of other organizations, they should improve the rationality of their own existence through the openness of self-development. Therefore, ecological education is very important for the cultivation of students' subjectivity and self-organization ability to oppose excessive external “authority” and “order”.

### 2.4 Dynamic Balance “is the Goal of Ecological Education

In ecological education, energy flow, material circulation, information transmission between teachers and students, between students and environment, and between students and groups are not a stable development process, but a continuous process[8]. In the state of movement and adjustment, the “best” and “coordinated development” between ecological education system and environment can only be realized in the process of continuous movement and change.

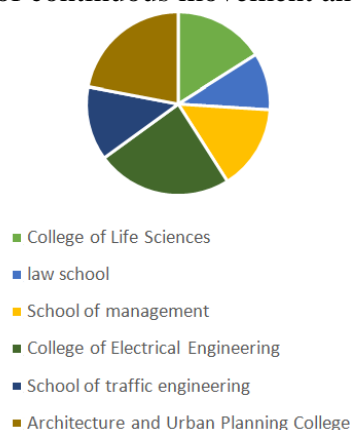


Fig.1 Major Composition and Percentage of Students

### **3. The Concept of Ecological Foreign Language Education**

It provides new prospects for their own research. The field of language is gradually combined with ecology to form a new field of language research[9]. The basic prospect of the ecosystem has gradually penetrated into the field of second language learning, especially in foreign language learning and education. Especially after entering the new century, the influence has been deepening, and the ecological concept of foreign language education has gradually formed. The concept of foreign language education in ecology is based on the principles of ecology. It studies the phenomena, problems and causes of foreign language education, investigates the laws, tendencies and the development direction of foreign language education. The research and development of foreign language teaching provides a new perspective and broad space, which has important practical significance in practical foreign language teaching.

### **4. College English Teaching Ecosystem**

Big learning English is an organic whole of levels and structures, and its components are interconnected and operated. In this whole, the input / output of materials, energy and information is within the range of various teaching elements and is continuously executed between them. It maintains a certain interaction between the internal and external environment, so as to maintain the balance and the stability of College English teaching. In this sense, College English is not only an organic whole, but also a complete ecosystem. Professor Chen Jining (20 10:13) said: “we say that foreign language education is a system.” In addition to using systematic methods, we also need to look at and deal with various problems of foreign language education from an ecological perspective. Therefore, the foreign language education system is also practical. It is a special ecosystem composed of teachers, students and their educational environment. It has the dual attributes of nature and society. It is made up of all the unique ecological subjects and ecological environment.

### **5. The Present Situation of College English Teacher Training**

Foreign researches on the professional development and improvement of College English teachers are based on social structuralism, social interaction theory, teacher learning theory, teacher reflection practice theory and teacher practice group theory. The survey methods mainly include questionnaire, interview, case study, story study, diary and classroom observation. For example, Fran Fuller, an American scholar in the 1960s, put forward the “four attention stages theory” in the early theoretical explanation of teachers' Professional Development -- teachers' worries. In the 1970s, the research on Teachers' professional development was based on the theory of activism, emphasizing the research on Teachers' action. Similar research on Teacher Development Based on the concept of “input experimental guidance” has emerged in Montreal, Canada. Since the 1980s, the research on Teachers' professional development has been widely concerned in the world. The theoretical basis is mainly the theory of social culture and the theory of constructivism. The research content includes practical knowledge, professional knowledge, educational belief, critical reflection and professional development. In the aspects of path, teachers' behavior, teachers' learning and teachers' qualification certificate, the theoretical teaching theory is developing, and the research and development based on the expanded and deepened theory application mode and the “6T practice research” are developing rapidly. Practice and localization research based on China's theory are also gradually warming up. The main characteristics of the former college English teachers in China are that they generally have low educational background, weak research ability, small papers, small proportion, too many female teachers, heavy basic curriculum tasks and weak scientific research ability. There are few people who apply for the topic to publish pure academic papers.

## 6. Conclusion

That is the current problem of College English education. In order to explain the relevant ecological theories and methods, we should use very theoretical and practical significance, in order to guide the teaching practice of College English and improve the College English teachers. To optimize the College English education ecosystem is the practical need of current education and the need of College English education reform. We believe that with the gradual development of College English teaching practice and related theoretical research, better insight will be presented to us in the future, and College English teaching will enter a vigorous spring.

## Acknowledgement

Shanghai Municipal Education Commission, English taught Model Course Practical Business for International Students in Shanghai University (2018 International Exchange Office 301-31).

## References

- [1] Andrew G. Newby, Richard Mc Mahon. (2017). Select Document: John Hampden Jackson, 'Finland and Ireland: assorted comparisons' (1937). Irish Historical Studies Joint Journal of the Irish Historical Society & the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies, vol. 41, no. 160, pp. 256-270.
- [2] Kumar A, Alam A, Rani M, et al. (2017). Biofilms: Survival and defense strategy for pathogens.
- [3] Sandra Frey, Jason T. Fisher, A. Cole Burton,. (2017). Investigating animal activity patterns and temporal niche partitioning using camera - trap data: challenges and opportunities. Remote Sensing in Ecology & Conservation, vol. 3, no. 3.
- [4] Ellard R. Hunting, S. Henrik Barmantlo, Maarten Schrama,. (2017). Agricultural constraints on microbial resource use and niche breadth in drainage ditches. Peerj, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. e4175.
- [5] Chuanbo Guo, Yushun Chen, Wei Li,. (2017). Food web structure and ecosystem properties of the largest impounded lake along the eastern route of China's South-to-North Water Diversion Project. Ecological Informatics, vol. 43, pp. 174-184.
- [6] Triyanti A, Walz Y, Marfai M A, et al. (2017). Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia: Unfolding Challenges and Opportunities. Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia.
- [7] E Galimany, C.J. Freeman, J Lunt,. (2017). Feeding competition between the native oyster *Crassostrea virginica* and the invasive mussel *Mytella charruana*. Marine Ecology Progress, vol. 564.
- [8] Jessica M. Morrison, Kristina D. Baker, Richard M. Zamor,. (2017). Spatiotemporal analysis of microbial community dynamics during seasonal stratification events in a freshwater lake (Grand Lake, OK, USA). Plos One, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. e0177488.
- [9] Dong Xingchen, Jian Zhang, Qiu Huizhen,. (2019). Chronic Nitrogen Fertilization Modulates Competitive Interactions Among Microbial Ammonia Oxidizers in a Loess Soil. Pedosphere, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 24-33.