New Exploration on the Examination Reform of Ideological and Political Theory Courses in Local General Undergraduate Colleges

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Abstract: The traditional ideological and political examinations mainly adopt closed-form examinations, based on knowledge, with theory as the main body, simple identification as the method, examination reform lags behind, the examination method is single, the teaching effectiveness is minimal, and the examination mode reform and the improvement of teaching effectiveness has become a difficult problem in the ideological and political courses of local ordinary undergraduate colleges. This study aims at the main problems in the examination of the ideological and political examinations, and proposes a practical overall reform plan, an examination index system, an examination method and an operational process, so as to construct a scientific, reasonable and operable examination system.

1. The Significance of the Examination Reform of Ideological and Political Courses in Local General Undergraduate Colleges

In 2004, the party and the state made a decision to further strengthen and improve the ideological and political work of college students, and then implemented the “05 New Program” and “11 Curriculum Construction Standards (Provisional)”. The party and the state have proposed to build the ideological and political course into a goal of “excellent courses that are really loved, benefited for life, and memorable for life”. [1] It shows that the ideological and political education of college students is highly valued. At the same time, in the context of the transformation of local colleges and universities, in order to adapt to the new requirements of the cultivation of applied talents, we must emphasize the role of ideological and political courses in the cultivation of students' talents, value orientation and emotional connection, and strengthen the function of theory and practice. To effectively improve the effectiveness and appeal of ideological and political courses. Constantly exploring and reforming the examination methods of ideological and political courses is a realistic need for promote the growth and development of college students, and it is also an urgent need to cultivate talents for comprehensive development in the new era. Therefore, the reform of the ideological and political examinations is imperative, and the overall reform practice of the ideological and political examinations is passed. Trying to change the teacher's teaching philosophy and test concept, change the teacher's teaching attitude and behavior, improve the initiative,
consciousness, creativity of students, and enhance the effectiveness of teaching. So that the "face version" of "Don't laugh at me is a study class" is transformed into a "live and fire upgrade version" of the ideological and political class. Let the teachers of the ideological and political class become the "tweet teacher" who is full of the scene like Professor Wang Yi of Renmin University. And can also become teachers of Shanghai Jiaotong University, who can integrate the "salt" of ideological and political education into the "soup" of traditional culture. Let them become the "most exciting" in the "most difficult to talk" ideological and political class, the "most beautiful" in the mind of the students, Chen Guo, the Marxist Academy of Fudan University. And they can all become like the Southwest University Marxist College Tang Bin teacher proud manifesto like: "I am proud, I am a teacher of thinking and political class." In order to make the thought and politics class can attract people, bring together the popularity of the quality of the class.

2. Main Problems and General Thoughts on the Examination of Ideological and Political Courses in Local General Undergraduate Colleges

(1) The main problem: under the traditional examination-oriented education system, students pay less attention to the understanding and application of the knowledge of thinking and political courses, as well as the cultivation of practice and innovation ability. At present, the reform of ideological and political examination in local ordinary undergraduate colleges is relatively backward, the assessment and evaluation methods are single, the links are too few, the examination mainly uses the closed-book form around the simple knowledge memory of knowledge, focusing on the basic knowledge points and important theories.

Before the thought and administration exam, colleges and universities presented an unprecedented situation: libraries, study rooms, canteens, dormitories and other places to become very popular places to review. Where there is a gleam of light, there are "into the team", "All Night self-study". A game of "light up bitter film" was released centrally in major colleges and universities, "Brush the Night" can really become college students customs clearance "must kill skills". Generally speaking, students in the pre-exam as long as willing to work hard, spend a lot of effort to memorize, generally can get a more ideal score, which is what we often say "back multiple points", rather than "can do more." In order to fill the corresponding credits, students are often in the "before the exam to know everything, after the exam even do not know what" state, the score of the test and the students' actual emotional attitude, value tendency and words and deeds are in a state of separation.

(2) The overall idea of reform: according to the characteristics and teaching rules of the course of thought and administration, through the reform of the examination mode of ideological and political courses, formulate and perfect a scientific, reasonable and operable reform plan, and completely change the course of "one Test paper, one Test for life" closed-book examination method. Actively construct the comprehensive assessment thought as the guide, take the theory examination as the foundation, the practice appraisal as the bright spot, the process appraisal as the key, according to the classification, the stratification, the proportion, the stage whole to promote the ideological and political course examination reform work, continuously optimizes the examination mode. In short, through the examination of the "inversion" mechanism, so that teachers and students pay more attention to all aspects of teaching, pay more attention to learn and use, so as to actively promote the ideological and political course "textbook system to the teaching system, knowledge system to the belief system transformation." Gradually construct the teaching of ideological and political courses for the people of the day, and achieve the goal of improving the teaching effect of the course of thinking and politics.

In order to realize the teaching goal of ideological and political course, effectively solve the problems existing in the teaching and examination of ideological and political courses, and strive to improve the teaching effect and enhance the effectiveness, it will certainly carry out in-depth reform of the old examination mode and methods.
3. New Exploration of Examinations for Ideological and Political Courses in Local General Undergraduate Colleges

3.1 Strengthen leadership, conduct in-depth investigations, and identify problems

Local general undergraduate colleges should be led by the Marxist College under the unified leadership of the school party committee, and cooperate with the student office, the academic affairs office, the school league committee, and various teaching colleges to actively and intensively carry out the research activities of the ideological and political examinations and examinations. The quasi-problem problem, the formation of research reports, and the reform of the ideological and political examinations. The main surveys have the following points. First, in accordance with the classification principle, investigate the current situation of the ideological and political examinations of liberal arts, science and arts students, and understand the differences between disciplines and majors. Second, in accordance with the principle of stratification, it is necessary to investigate the current situation of the examinations of students of different grades and to understand the differences in grades; it is also necessary to investigate the examination status of specialist and undergraduate students and to understand the differences in levels. Third, according to the principle of demand orientation, it is necessary to investigate the needs and attitudes of the colleges and universities on the reform of the ideological and political examinations, to find out the views and attitudes of the colleges, and to investigate the needs and ideas of the teachers in the ideological and political courses on the examination reform, and to understand the instructors. Attitude, find the basis. Fourth, in line with the principle of reference, investigate the successful experience of the exploration of brothers and universities, grasp the latest understanding of peers' assessment of ideological and political courses, and actively learn from them. Through a comprehensive investigation and study, sum up the experience of the ideological and political examinations in local general undergraduate colleges, sort out the main problems, and explore the path and direction of exam reform in light of the existing problems.

3.2 Formulate and Improve the Ideological and Political Examination Reform Plan, and Effectively Organize the Examination

According to the actual situation of the ideological and political examinations in the school, the Marxist College should formulate and improve the reform plan for the examination of the ideological and political examinations, and effectively organize the implementation. It mainly includes the method of examination of ideological and political examinations, the proportion of test scores, the operation procedure of examination examinations, the index system of examinations, the characteristics of disciplines and the differences of levels.

(1) Build a variety of examination methods with various forms and forms. The examination method can be roughly divided into open and closed volumes. Specific forms include tests, assignments, thematic works (literature, calligraphy, art, music, dance, drama, video, self-media, multimedia and so on), theoretical forums, topic discussions, speeches, debates, post-reading, post-view, theme activities. Planning, publicity and education, visits, social service activities, social practice reports, etc.

(2) Formulating a scientific and reasonable ideological and political examination examination index system.

The Marxist College should formulate an examination plan according to the characteristics of the discipline's professional characteristics and the level of difference, and develop an examination index system to determine the examination form, content, and implement the examination in stages. The main indicators of the test are: First, the usual assessment, mainly to assess attendance, daily homework and classroom performance. Second, the practice assessment: mainly assess the performance of students participating in practical activities, the number of practical activities, the quality of practical activities. The third is the final assessment: mainly through the course papers, in the form of open book to assess the flexible use of knowledge and theory. Through closed-form form, students' assessment of basic knowledge points and basic theories and their ability to use them will be assessed.
Scientifically set the scores of the examination results of each course.

According to the time and credits of the ideological and political courses, the Marxist College adopts a comprehensive evaluation method. The scores of the students' scores are: total course score = 3 (normal grades): 3 (practical results): 4 (final grades).

Refine the examination and test operation process.

The first is to determine the examination and test work group and guide the examination of each course. The second is to formulate a scientific and reasonable examination program and index system, and set up a variety of assessment forms. The third is to organize the proposition and determine the main content of the course examination. The fourth is to organize students to complete various forms of assessment. The fifth is to review the results of various forms of examinations and test the results.

Pay attention to the differences in the disciplines, professional characteristics and levels of students.

When setting up the examination plan, the Marxist College should set different examinations according to the different disciplines and professional characteristics of science and engineering, liberal arts, and art, undergraduate and undergraduate, and in different grades. The content and form of the exam will stimulate the students' enthusiasm for learning and form a good learning atmosphere.

In short, only deepening the reform of the ideological and political examinations, starting from the four dimensions of subjective effort, realistic performance, behavioral practice and knowledge accumulation, improve the program, clarify the indicators, enrich the content, innovative forms, and combine characteristics. Considering the differences, segmentation implementation, and evaluation results, we can build a scientific, reasonable, and operational ideological and political examination system. Therefore, the teaching can stimulate the vitality, build high-quality and efficient ideological and political classroom and practical teaching, promote the coordinated development of students' knowledge, ability and quality, and promote the cultivation of talents.

References

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