

size, students could be easier to understand the concept of deviation, tolerance, cooperation and cooperate with several types of problems.

C. Modern means of teaching are adopted

Traditional teaching methods are mainly composed of blackboard writing, so it is difficult to express some of the concept and content clearly. With the development of computer technology, multimedia teaching mode has become a leading role that is used in today's teaching method. Multimedia can be achieved concept and content ,we will be talk about, through animation, sound, images, text and other forms that show in front of the students. It can make abstract visual, reduce the difficulty of teaching, and enhance the teaching of interest and the students' thirst for knowledge.

The section of geometric tolerance is the emphasis and difficulty in the course content. The interpretation of traditional teaching method is mechanical. It is difficult for students to understand and memorize. It can simulate the machining and measuring process by the multimedia teaching such as the perpendicularity tolerance, tolerance range is a distance for and perpendicular to the datum of tolerance values between two parallel planar areas. If only so, it has less effective for students to understand, so we can insert graphics. As shown in figure 1 (a), the mark of 0.05 is the meaning of: surface being measured must be in the distance of 0.05 mm tolerance zone and perpendicular to the datum axis between two parallel planes. While figure 1 (b) we can draw the curve of the measurement first, then draw two parallel plane, it can deepen the students' impressions by the form of dynamic instead of static display. We also can play the actual processing and measurement video so that the students can have immersive feel.

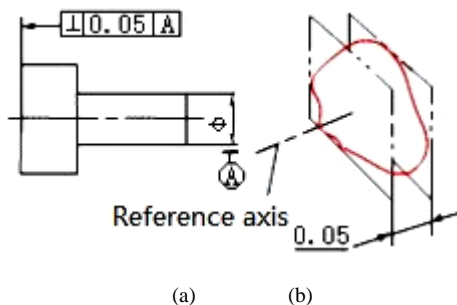


Fig1. Perpendicularity tolerance zone

D. 'The project' teaching method

Students tend to be from books to notes, from concept to concept, from principle to principle in the article –by article, memory and understanding in the learning process, and the result is the wasted effort. Students can accustom a complete way to solve the problem through the 'project' form of teaching. We choose the "project" mainly is the engineering

part drawing and assembly drawing in "interchangeability and measuring technology foundation" of teaching. We should consciously and purposefully select some typical 'project' to introduce the students to close to the reality of 'scene', put forward the corresponding problems and then analyze the "project", teach them to analyze and solve problems or truth, so that students can have a systematic understanding, before the interpretation of the content on each part. For each part to choose the appropriate "project", lets the student access to relevant data, to design the corresponding content, so that we can deepen students' understanding of basic principles and concepts. Students are divided into groups before the end of the course and give them a relatively independent project to handle. Teachers can give requirements and Students themselves responsible for the collection of information, program design, project implementation and final evaluation. Through the progress of the project, students can understand and grasp every aspect of the entire process and the basic requirements. Teacher should be responsible for directing the work in the whole process. It can improve the students to analyze problems and problem-solving skills after introduction of the "project" into the teaching of "interchangeability and Measurement Technology".

3. Conclusion

In short, in order to improve the teaching quality of the course "interchangeability and measuring technology", it is necessary not only to enrich and optimization the content of classroom teaching, but also to improve teaching methods. At the same time we must pay attention to combine classroom content and with practice of theory and focus on students' practical skills, analytical problem-solving abilities and innovative design capabilities.

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