Research on the Construction of English Teaching Model Integrating Wisdom Classroom with Ideological and Political Teaching

Xiaoqing Liu

School of Guangzhou Institute of Science and Technology, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510540, China.

Abstract

Wisdom classroom and ideological and political teaching are two major themes in today’s education. It is of profound significance to explore their integration in teaching practice. Ideological and political teaching reflects the demands of the Times for educational products, while the exploration and reform of educational concepts and technologies are always going on now. Wisdom classroom is the inevitable result of the development of social science and technology. In the near future, it will become the normal classroom as common as multimedia technology. However, due to various reasons such as educational policy, evaluation system, educational resources, technological development, population size, mindset and educational continuity, there is still a great distance between front-line teaching practice and upper level educational theoretical framework. Although artificial intelligence and other high-tech products have been widely used in various fields of society, they are still in the early stage of the development of wisdom teaching in the field of education. Therefore, to realize the deep integration of ideological and political teaching and wisdom classroom, there is still a long way to go.

Keywords

Wisdom Classroom; Ideological and Political Education; Teaching Mode.

1. Wisdom Classroom and Curriculum Ideology and Politics

The essence of wisdom education is to integrate physics learning environment through the big data technology. With the cooperation of learners and intelligent machines, in line with the principle of individualization, diversification, and openness, the teachers use effective teaching methods, make the learners have access to real language environment, and learn the correct outlook towards the world, value, and life, thus forming the process of all-round development of people. And the foothold of all these is in the wisdom classroom[1]. In the past, the technology was a kind of “supporting” role of auxiliary tools, but with the coming of big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and “Internet +” of education, education informatization is no longer just a simple technical support, but forms the depth fusion, with education itself becoming an inseparable part of the core teaching behavior [2].

Since 2014, Shanghai has explored the implementation of “ideological and political curriculum” in colleges and universities. The Special Plan for the Construction of the Curriculum Ideological and Political Education Teaching System in Shanghai Colleges and Universities was issued to comprehensively promote the construction of “curriculum ideological and political education”. On September 29, 2019, the Ministry of Education on deepening education and teaching reform to comprehensively improve the quality of talent training opinions pointed out: the ideological and political construction of the curriculum is the of the implementation of the fundamental task of moral education....We will fully exploit the ideological and political education resources
contained in all kinds of courses and teaching methods, build a number of ideological and political demonstration universities, launch a number of ideological and political demonstration courses, select a number of excellent ideological and political teachers, and build a number of ideological and political teaching and research demonstration centers, so as to lead the whole process of all-round education. Mastering and using new technology is not only the key means of ideological and political teaching, but also a dimension of cultivating students' moral quality. However, the learning of technology can only happen in the process of using technology. In teaching practice, conditions should be created to properly use educational technology and intelligent education environment. The wisdom classroom from the perspective of technology has entered the teaching practice and is becoming more and more mature. The deep integration of wisdom classroom and ideological and political teaching will effectively promote the all-round development of students. In a word, we can look forward to the success of the new round of curriculum reform with optimism, but we should also be prepared to overcome difficulties and meet challenges. There is a long way to go to realize the deep integration of ideological and political teaching and wisdom classroom.

2. The Significance of Integrating Ideological and Political Elements into College English Teaching

Compared with other courses, college English has the characteristics of a longer time and a larger span. However, although China, as early as 2004, put forward the “ideological and political curriculum”, in order to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Education expected goals, many universities combine “curriculum thinking and politics” with scientific research and teaching. However, in the actual teaching process, due to teachers’ different cognition of “course ideology and politics” in college English class, or due to teachers’ relative lack of keen political consciousness, it is impossible to dig out the ideological and political education materials suitable for Chinese students from the textbooks. In addition, students lack a rational judgment of western values and other reasons, resulting in the lack of attention to the integration of ideological and political elements in college English teaching. Therefore, English teaching in many colleges and universities is still focused on improving students’ comprehensive application ability of English, while neglecting to influence college students’ values by integrating ideological and political elements into college English classes. At present, college students are mainly born after 2000, who have a strong ability to accept new things, active thinking and strong self-awareness. However, they have weak self-control ability and imperfect critical thinking ability, and are susceptible to the influence of western thoughts. What’s more, their personal stance is prone to deviation. Therefore, in this context, it is particularly important for college teachers to integrate “ideological and political” elements into their teaching practice, integrate excellent traditional Chinese culture and values into English teaching, and give correct ideological guidance to students in a timely manner. Education helps students critically evaluate western culture and value, set up socialist core values. So we should help students learn specific knowledge and form the correct outlook towards the world, value, and life. Besides, we ought to train students’ English comprehensive application ability as well as improve their political quality.

Moreover, English teaching has its unique particularity in that it has two identities, both language teaching and cultural teaching. The subject of English is closely related to Western culture. Although most of the content of the textbook revolves around Western countries, it contains a lot of ideological and political elements. Therefore, integrating “Ideological and political elements” into the foreign language teaching process can allow students to experience the diverse culture. At the same time by comparing Chinese and western culture, students can treat foreign culture correctly and properly, comprehend the connotation of Chinese culture,
deeply understand the national culture, and gradually cultivate a national heart, thus be proud of the Chinese traditional culture. Therefore, College English Curriculum of Ideology and Politics is a new task for every college teacher, and it is also the need of the development of The Times. But how can teachers guide students to get inspiration in language learning and spread the socialist core values into students' hearts silently? College English courses have double attributes of both instrumental and humanism, and the core is the language ability, the cross-cultural ability and the humanity ability. Ideological and political education and humanistic education have a common idea of values, so teachers should constantly improve their own comprehensive quality, design every class to the best, and truly integrate “ideological and political elements” in and out of English classroom[3].

3. The Design of the Teaching Mode of Integrating Wisdom Classroom with Ideological and Political Teaching in College English

3.1. Precise Teaching Design Before Class

Under the teaching mode of deep integration of wisdom classroom and ideological and political teaching in college English, teachers should determine the meeting point between content and values according to relevant English textbooks, dig deeply ideological and political elements, and effectively integrate them into classroom teaching as well as after-class consolidation. In the intelligent classroom environment, teachers can obtain continuous visual data of students’ learning, and carry out reasonable and effective design of teaching objectives. At the same time, in the process of preparation, teachers should not only have a deep understanding of the teaching content, but also have a relatively comprehensive understanding of their students. Only by having a detailed understanding of the students’ interests and receptivity can the professional knowledge and ideological and political elements in the teaching content be combined effectively. The pre-class design of the integration of college English wisdom class and ideological and political teaching is shown in Figure 1:

![Figure 1. Pre-class Design of the Integration of College English Wisdom Classroom and Ideological and Political Teaching](image)

3.2. The Implementation of Intelligent Teaching in Class

Accurate teaching design must also cooperate with appropriate teaching methods and means to achieve the maximization of teaching efficiency and the optimization of teaching effect. Therefore, in college English class, in addition to flexibly and effectively integrating ideological and political elements according to the pre-class teaching design, diversified teaching methods such as case teaching, analogy teaching and practice teaching should also be comprehensively
used to enhance students' active participation and interest in learning. In the lead-in process, for example, teachers can make use of multimedia teaching resources, with the help of some relevant videos and photos, put the content of the Chinese culture into English teaching naturally, wake up the contemporary college students' sense of responsibility of inheriting Chinese traditional culture, and constantly improve their cultural self-confidence. In these ways, teachers can integrate ideology and politics with college English teaching effectively. In classroom teaching, students are guided to practice listening and speaking so that students can learn the philosophy of ideological and political courses in an imperceptible way. The "intelligent teaching implementation of the integration of college English wisdom classroom and ideological and political teaching" in class is shown in Figure 2 below:

Figure 2. Intelligent Teaching Implementation of the Integration of College English Wisdom Classroom and Ideological and Political Teaching

### 3.3. Consolidation and Review after the Class and the Assessment of Ideological and Political Elements in the Course

After the class, In order to form the ideological and political education pattern inside and outside the class, teachers can add some "ideological and political" related contents to consolidation and review process appropriately. And the timely course examination is a way to test the students' professional knowledge and ideological and political ability. The existing college English assessment system mainly focuses on students' comprehensive application ability of English. If ideological and political links are added into the assessment system, students will pay more attention to them. In the examination of college English, teachers can test students through activities such as video shooting, writing and translation. Teachers, for example, in addition to assessing the students' virtue literacy, can also add "ideological and political elements" to the examination. Through the group cooperation, making the video and PPT, teachers can cultivate the students' team cooperation spirit and sense of social responsibility. Teachers can also make use of a wealth of online teaching resources and forms. For instance, teachers can publish some writing and translation tasks on the Learning Express platform and then ask students to evaluate each other after completing them. In this way, students not only have to submit their homework, but also develop a rigorous and demanding learning attitude by proofreading and modifying others' translated texts. In this way, ideological and political education can be integrated into every teaching link after class, so as to help students improve their English skills and further help them acquire correct ideas and values. The “after-class consolidation and assessment mode of curriculum ideology and politics” is shown in Figure 3:
3.4. Making Full Use of the Second Class

Besides, teachers can supplement the ideological and political teaching through the second class. Foreign language is the key to open the door of Chinese culture to the world. The ultimate goal of learning a foreign language well should be to tell Chinese stories and convey Chinese voices to the world. Teachers should effectively carry out the second English classroom activities so that students can take positive deeds as the theme, and improve their English writing and speaking ability through speeches and recitations, as well as create a positive learning atmosphere[4]. In addition, in order that students can understand the current domestic and foreign database cutting-edge issues and hot spots, thus to expand their knowledge, teachers can also invite some experts in the field to the classroom. Or with the help of some examples, students can feel the spirit of the age: College is the key period for the formation of one’s own “three views”. Constantly understanding and learning advanced figures and advanced deeds in the new era can effectively transmit positive energy to students, help them establish a correct outlook on life, and enhance their national pride [5].

4. Conclusion

The integration of college English wisdom classroom and ideological and political teaching should follow the scientific law of teaching, and we should gradually deepen the reform of courses of ideological and political teaching. Otherwise, the English course cannot meet students’ needs and expectations for the subject, and the relevant teaching links will appear to be illogical or incoherent. As a result, the ideal teaching effect cannot be achieved. So teachers must recognize that “politic theory curriculum” and “ideological and political curriculum” are not the same concept. In addition to explicit ideological and political education in teaching, teachers’ implicit ideological and political education, such as patriotism, the practice of socialist core values and good professional ethics, is also very important. Therefore, how to realize the merger of Chinese and western culture in the college English wisdom classroom? How to exert a subtle influence on students through adding the ideological elements to English teaching procedure, and thus achieve “moistens everything silently”? How to strengthen students’ patriotic feelings as well as the strong sense of self-confidence and national self-confidence, together with the correct outlook towards the world, life and values? These are what teachers should deal with carefully in the future. In a word, to realize the deep integration of ideological and political teaching and wisdom classroom, there is still a long way to go.

Acknowledgments

This paper is the research result of "Research on the Reform of Intelligent English Classroom and the Construction of Teaching Mode Integrating with Ideological and Political Teaching"
(Project No. 2020) Y011), which is a project of Guangzhou Institute of Technology in 2020. Leader of the research group

References


