
On the Strategies for Cultivating Core Literacy in High School Political Science

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Abstract: The ideological and political course is a key course to implement the fundamental task of cultivating morality and talents, and cultivating students' core academic literacy has become a key educational goal of various schools. As a guide for cultivating students' ideological qualities, high school political teachers should timely improve their classroom teaching mode and fully reflect the value of the core literacy of high school political subjects. The article discusses the importance of cultivating students' core literacy in high school political science. Based on the analysis of the current situation of high school political science teaching, it explores the fundamental strategy of how to cultivate students' core literacy in high school political science teaching, in order to improve students' core literacy and adapt to the needs of future social development.

Keywords: high school politics; Core competencies; Cultivation strategy

1. The significance of cultivating core competencies in high school political science

1.1 Helps students establish ideal beliefs

In the teaching of ideological and political courses, it is possible to establish students' ideal beliefs. Adolescence is a crucial period for a person to develop political beliefs and qualities. Through studying high school political subjects, it helps young students establish a firm belief in the ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics, thereby helping them choose the correct political direction and value pursuit in their personal growth and development process; When dealing with various challenges in life, one should firmly adhere to their political stance and moral principles, and gradually grow into a "Chinese citizen with faith.". In the process of studying political subjects, students can not only acquire knowledge but also combine their own social life experience to gradually build and improve their worldview, outlook on life, and value system. In the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, students can gradually improve their own value and grow into new generation with ideals and beliefs.

1.2 Helps students improve their critical thinking ability

In the teaching of ideological and political courses, it can improve students' critical thinking ability. Speculative ability can be divided into thinking ability and expressive ability. People need to analyze things in a clear and organized manner; Clear, accurate, and powerful reasoning. The adolescence stage is a crucial period for cultivating various qualities. In high school political courses, students can be guided to cultivate their innovative thinking and view the problems that arise in the construction of economic, political, cultural, and ecological civilization from a historical and dialectical perspective. In the process of dialectical thinking, one realizes the truth and grows into a thoughtful and responsible new generation.

1.3 Helps students cultivate awareness of the rule of law

In the teaching of ideological and political courses, it is possible to cultivate students' awareness of the rule of law. Students can understand the connotation and significance of a rule of law country, a rule of law government, and a rule of law society through course learning; Being able to dialectically view the relationship between "rights" and "power"; Being able to link socialist core values with the rule of law; Connect the various rights granted to the people by law with examples

around us. Incorporate into one's own value system. Studying political subjects is conducive to the formation of students' awareness of the rule of law. Through exploring typical cases in the classroom, students can develop a rule of law thinking, regulate and constrain their words and actions according to the law. When their rights are violated, they can actively seek legal assistance to protect their legitimate rights and interests, actively participate in socialist rule of law construction, and grow into a new generation who understands the rule of law and has dignity.

2. Strategies for cultivating core competencies in high school political science

2.1 Optimizing the teaching process

Teachers can create teaching scenarios based on the teaching content, allowing students to better understand the teaching content in the context. For example, when studying legal texts, teachers can play relevant current affairs videos for students, raise questions based on the events experienced by the protagonist in the video, and allow students to freely form small groups to discuss, judge and analyze, and share their own opinions. Creating situational classrooms not only stimulates the classroom atmosphere, but also allows students to immerse themselves in learning, facilitating better absorption of knowledge. After the case analysis is completed, the teacher can summarize it and deepen students' understanding of the textbook content, in order to achieve efficient classroom outcomes.

2.2 Improve teaching evaluation

At present, the evaluation of teaching quality in most subjects in China is mainly based on exams. The form of the test paper is relatively rigid and singular, with questions almost centered around the textbook and presented in their original form. In addition, before the exam, the teacher wants students to achieve good grades and also helps them outline the key points of the exam. These methods can make students habitually memorize knowledge points and lack flexibility. Teachers should adopt targeted strategies in their evaluation methods, such as allowing group collaboration to report and demonstrate textbook content in conjunction with case studies, and then giving evaluations and scoring based on performance. Teachers need to change the concept of measuring the quality of students based on their academic performance, adopt motivational evaluation methods, and pay more attention to the learning process of students.

2.3 Carry out practical activities

At present, exams are a common way to test whether students have mastered knowledge of a subject. In order to cope with subject exams, students may focus all their attention on textbook content. Although this may help students improve their grades and pass the exam, it cannot enhance their core competencies. A class lasts about forty minutes, and within the limited time, teachers may only be able to focus on explaining the knowledge in the textbook and have no time to expand extracurricular knowledge for students. This situation cannot guarantee the development of students' comprehensive literacy. To effectively solve this problem, teachers should organize practical activities to guide students to actively participate. For example, they can hold debate meetings on a certain topic in textbooks. Students can also absorb textbook knowledge while preparing for the debate, and at the same time, expand their knowledge beyond other textbooks, enriching their knowledge. The process of debate is also a process of outputting existing knowledge, and other students can also learn from it while listening to the debate. This practical activity can not only cultivate students' logical thinking ability but also cultivate their ability to discover and solve problems.

3. Conclusion

Adolescence is a crucial period for a person to develop political beliefs and political literacy. Through high school political education, it can help students establish ideal beliefs, improve their thinking ability, and cultivate their awareness of the rule of law. Teachers should break the inherent single teaching method, integrate the concept of student core literacy into the entire classroom education, cultivate students through flexible and diverse methods such as optimizing course content, improving teaching evaluation, and carrying out practical activities, improve the quality of classroom teaching through rich teaching forms, create efficient teaching classrooms, and improve student learning outcomes.

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