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Integrating Ideological and Political Education into College English Teaching Empowered by AI

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College English combines linguistic tool value and humanistic education, vital for ideological and political education. Traditional ideological and political education in college English course suffers from scarce localized materials, rigid ideological integration and one-sided evaluation. AI offers digital solutions via intelligent resources, immersive interaction and precise assessment. This paper analyzes its value, practices and countermeasures to build an integrated education system and boost moral education effectiveness.

Keywords: AI Empowerment, College English, Ideological and Political Education in Courses, Teaching Integration

Introduction

The *Outline for Building a Powerful Education Country (2024-2035)* issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council explicitly proposes advancing the digital transformation of education, deepening the development of curriculum ideology and politics, and realizing the coordinated integration of knowledge transmission and value guidance[1]. With wide coverage, long teaching cycles and prominent cross-cultural features, college English not only undertakes the task of improving students' comprehensive linguistic competence but also shoulders the educational mission of cultivating students' patriotism, cultural confidence and a correct world outlook. Nevertheless, conspicuous deficiencies persist in current ideological and political construction within college English curricula. Most textbook texts adopt Western discourse systems, while bilingual teaching materials tailored for domestic moral education are scarce. Teachers spend excessive time and energy independently developing ideological and political resources, yet the finished products vary widely in quality (Xiong, 2025). Furthermore, ideological and political elements are mostly incorporated into classrooms through rigid indoctrination without thoughtful situational design for critical thinking, resulting in low student engagement. Traditional assessment prioritizes linguistic test scores while neglecting the cultivation of students' ideological and political literacy, yielding weak educational effectiveness. The popularization of generative artificial intelligence provides technical support for upgrading ideological and political instruction in English courses. Scholar Xu Jiajin and co-authors point out that large language models can function as intelligent auxiliary tools for foreign language teaching, comprehensively restructuring teaching resources, classroom interaction and evaluation frameworks (Xu & Zhao, 2024). Deeply integrating AI technology into curriculum ideology and politics of college English can effectively resolve issues such as

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[1] Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, State Council. Outline for Building a Powerful Education Country (2024-2035)[EB/OL]. (2025-01-19)[2026-08-08]. https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2025/issue_11846/202502/content_7002799.html.

superficial ideological embedding and fragmented moral education. It enables students to consolidate their language proficiency while recognizing fine traditional Chinese culture and establishing a sense of responsibility as young people, thereby achieving subtle and effective moral education.

Value Connotations of AI Empowerment for Integrating Ideological and Political Education into English Teaching

The deep integration of AI and ideological and political education in English teaching reconstructs the traditional teaching ecosystem from three dimensions: resource provision, classroom models and evaluation mechanisms. It effectively addresses shortcomings in conventional moral education and delivers robust support for flexible, targeted ideological instruction.

First, AI enriches ideological and political resources and resolves the shortage of tailored teaching materials. Traditional English teaching relies on fixed textbooks, with scarce bilingual resources themed on Chinese stories, the Chinese spirit and Chinese modernization that cater to students at different proficiency levels (Xiong, 2025). With AI, teachers can generate CET-adapted bilingual texts, current affairs cases and listening materials quickly according to unit topics. The system automatically highlights key vocabulary and core sentence patterns, paired with critical thinking exercises to fill the gap in localized ideological and political resources and reverse the overreliance on Western texts in English classrooms.

Second, AI innovates classroom formats to enable flexible ideological education. Conventional curriculum ideology and politics often rely on supplementary preaching, failing to resonate with students. AI can create immersive interactive scenarios through bilingual critical discussions, simulated international exchanges and role-playing of cultural situations, transforming passive knowledge reception into active language output and cultural critical thinking (Qiu, 2025). It guides students to establish cultural confidence through comparative analysis of Chinese and Western cultures and the practice of telling Chinese stories to the world, fostering positive value recognition.

Third, AI facilitates a diversified evaluation system to deliver targeted education. Traditional English teaching centers on summative assessments, overlooking the cultivation of students' cultural literacy, critical thinking and value perceptions. AI tracks data from in-class speeches, compositions, translations and after-class exercises throughout the learning process to quantitatively assess linguistic competence. It assists teachers in qualitative judgment of students' ideological and political literacy, forming a human-machine collaborative evaluation model (Cao, 2024) that truly realizes individualized instruction and targeted value guidance.

Practical Approaches to AI-enabled Integration of Curriculum Ideology and Politics into College English Teaching

Intelligent Lesson Preparation Before Class: Customized Targeted Ideological and Political Teaching Resources

Pre-class lesson preparation lays the foundation for embedding ideological and political elements. Teachers leverage AI for intelligent lesson planning to balance linguistic training and value guidance. Based on textbook unit themes, teachers sort out linguistic knowledge points including vocabulary, grammar, reading and writing, while deeply excavating ideological and political elements such as traditional culture, scientific and technological innovation, ecological civilization and youth responsibility. Through precise prompts, AI generates classroom-appropriate bilingual texts, current affairs cases and cultural interpretation materials, equipped with key point

annotations, discussion questions and listening audio. In cross-cultural teaching, AI can produce comparative materials on Chinese and foreign cultures to guide students to dialectically view cultural differences and reject blind admiration for foreign cultures, allowing simultaneous language accumulation and preliminary ideological enlightenment during preview.

Interactive Empowerment In Class: Deepening Immersive Ideological and Political Education

Classrooms constitute the core arena for implementing curriculum ideology and politics. Supported by AI interactive functions, one-way knowledge indoctrination can be replaced with critical, immersive teaching. On one hand, AI-assisted bilingual critical teaching can be implemented. Centered on themes such as youth mission, technological self-reliance and cultural inheritance, AI generates tiered English discussion topics for group seminars. It real-time summarizes highlights and cognitive deficiencies in students' remarks to help teachers provide targeted guidance and deepen students' ideological understanding (Qiu, 2025). On the other hand, simulated international communication scenarios can be constructed: AI assumes roles such as foreign young people and overseas journalists to conduct real-time English dialogues with students, replicating international forum settings. This motivates students to actively narrate China's achievements and disseminate Chinese concepts in English oral practice, enhancing cross-cultural communication competence and nurturing deep patriotism.

Closed-loop Extension After Class: Optimizing Ideology-oriented Language Practice Assignments

Post-class sessions adopt AI to design ideology-focused language practice tasks, forming a closed educational loop of "learning – practice – assessment". In composition teaching, assignments center on Chinese stories, patriotism and youth responsibility. Students independently draft compositions and only use AI to revise grammar and polish sentence structures while retaining original viewpoints, prohibiting full AI ghostwriting to guarantee educational efficacy. For translation training, excerpts from red classic quotations, traditional cultural passages and cases of China's development are selected as source materials. Students complete translations independently before reviewing AI's multiple translation versions to master authentic expressions for international communication of Chinese discourse. Meanwhile, AI pushes personalized extended materials according to academic data and generates analytical reports, furnishing data support for teachers to deliver targeted ideological and political education.

Existing Difficulties and Optimization Strategies of AI-enabled Teaching

Prevailing Challenges

Numerous practical dilemmas hinder the application of AI in curriculum ideological and political teaching. First, generated content lacks stable quality: AI-produced materials may contain historical inaccuracies, biased values and homogeneous content with poor classroom adaptability (Xiong, 2025). Second, teachers risk technological over-dependence. Excessive reliance on AI for lesson preparation and grading weakens their core role in value guidance, resulting in superficial ideological education. Third, students develop academic laziness, with some directly copying AI outputs and abandoning independent critical thinking and linguistic practice. Fourth, the evaluation framework remains incomplete. AI can only quantify linguistic indicators and fails to effectively assess students' ideological literacy and cultural critical thinking capabilities.

Optimization Strategies

To address the above challenges, a standardized, controllable human-machine collaborative teaching mechanism must be established. Firstly, adhere to the principle of teacher leadership with AI as an auxiliary tool.

Teachers conduct rigorous reviews of all AI-generated materials, correct factual and value biases, and firmly retain initiative over value guidance (Qiu, 2025). Secondly, clarify boundaries for AI utilization and standardize behavioral norms for teachers and students. Students are prohibited from copying AI outputs and guided to treat AI merely as a tool for error correction, sentence polishing and knowledge expansion to cultivate independent critical thinking. Thirdly, improve the human-machine collaborative evaluation system, combining AI's quantitative linguistic scoring with teachers' qualitative assessment of ideological and political literacy to integrate linguistic improvement and value cultivation. Additionally, teachers should continuously upgrade their digital teaching literacy to rationally deploy AI technology and mitigate risks of technology abuse.

Conclusion

In summary, AI technology delivers a new digital pathway for the reform of curriculum ideology and politics in college English, effectively resolving longstanding pain points including superficial ideological embedding, insufficient localized teaching materials, weak classroom interaction and single-dimensional evaluation. Through AI-enabled customized pre-class resources, in-class interactive moral education, consolidated post-class practical training and whole-process diversified assessment, the in-depth integration of language teaching and ideological education is realized. It builds an integrated classroom model of "language acquisition, cultural critical thinking and value shaping", cultivating students' linguistic proficiency, cultural confidence, patriotism and global vision. In the new era, college English teachers must uphold the original aspiration of fostering virtue through education, dialectically apply AI technology, strictly abide by limits on technological usage, and continuously refine the "AI + curriculum ideology and politics" teaching model. Digital technology can be harnessed to elevate education quality, synchronizing knowledge transmission, competence cultivation and value guidance and supporting the construction of a comprehensive university education system.

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