Preciseness in Details -- Analysis of Several Common Mistakes in Foundations of mathematics Problems

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Abstract: *Teaching quality monitoring has always been a focus and difficulty in college teaching management, as well as the weakest link in the process of cooperative school-running. The lack of process monitoring has seriously affected the overall improvement in the quality of cooperative school-running. Based on the author's own practice and research accumulation in teaching quality monitoring, the paper draws lessons from international experience, seeks enlightenment from multiple theories, finds problem orientation by sorting the key elements that affect cooperative school-running, and builds an overall teaching quality monitoring system suitable for cooperative school-running by higher vocational colleges, local government and schools. The system is constantly enriched and improved through school-based practice, with a view to opening up new paths and providing new thinking for domestic colleges to create a new pattern of cooperative school-running. Objective: To observe the clinical efficacy of Bufei Decoctions in the treatment of pulmonary Pseudomonas aeruginosa multiple drug-resistant bacterial infections in patients with PVS. Methods: 61 patients were randomly divided into Chinese medicine group (29 cases) and control group (32 cases). The control group selected antibiotics and rehabilitation routine treatment according to sputum culture susceptibility test. The traditional Chinese medicine group was given "Bufei Decoctions" on the basis of the control group. The curative effect and adverse reactions were observed. The course of treatment was 14 days. Result: After 14 days of treatments, the improvement time of clinical symptoms, serum WBC and CRP levels in the Chinese medicine group were significantly lower than those in the control group (P< 0.05), and the effective rate and the release rate of multi-drug-resistant bacteria in the Chinese medicine group were higher than those in the control group (P < 0.05). Conclusion: Bufei Decoctions is superior to conventional antibiotics in the treatment of pulmonary Pseudomonas aeruginosa multi-drug-resistant bacterial infections in patients with PVS.*

Keywords: Multi-drug resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Pulmonary infection; Modified Bufei Decoctions; PVS.

1. INTRODUCTION

These six requirements are important standards for the construction of the ideological and political course teacher team, and are also the direction for ideological and political course teachers to improve their quality and level. This requires ideological and political teachers to read the original work, learn the original text, and understand the principles. The quality of ideological and political course teachers is related to whether young students can form correct attitudes. The "three outlooks" are also related to whether the Core Socialist Values can be effectively implemented, and the ideological and political teachers have a great responsibility and a glorious mission.

In the context of economic globalization and world integration, ideological and cultural exchanges are increasing day by day. The impact of ideological diversity on contemporary Chinese people, especially young college students, is profound. Among them, the Western ideas of "assimilation" and "westernization" have subtly influenced our young generation. The role of ideological and political teachers cannot be replaced by how to effectively resist dross ideas while absorbing and drawing on the excellent culture of other countries.

1.1 Participants in social harmony and stability

At present, the reform and opening up have entered a period of difficulty and a deep water zone, and the demands of different social interest groups are also colliding with each other, which constantly affects the harmony and stability of the entire society. How to enable Chinese people to share the achievements of reform and opening up, while also promoting and harmoniously coexisting with each other, and find a balance point in the conflict of interests, is of great significance for ideological and political teachers to guide people around them. Scientific research quality is one of the important evaluation criteria for master's students, because students are the main body of scientific research activities, and all scientific research activities must be achieved by students. With the enrollment of universities in recent years, the ultimate result is that the admission threshold for majors has to be lowered. A considerable number of graduate students lack innovative education and innovation awareness, and

have a strong dependence, leading to the trend of "undergraduate" graduate education, and students' research abilities have not been improved. The postgraduate entrance examination also does not establish a review model for graduate students' scientific research abilities, and a considerable number of graduate students are very unfamiliar with the steps and methods of scientific research, which brings certain difficulties to the guidance of supervisors.

1.2 Supporters of students' ideals and beliefs

Young students are a powerful reserve force for national development and an important group for social progress. Their quality and morality are closely related to the future of the motherland and the prosperity of the nation. As important mentors in their lives, ideological and political teachers play a crucial role. Teachers of ideological and political courses in universities should have high academic standards. The effectiveness of ideological and political courses in universities must go from "being in the eye and ear" to "being in the heart and mind". The academic level of ideological and political course teachers in universities must pass through genuine learning, understanding, trust, and application. Such a theoretical level requires that the original work be explained in depth and concisely in examples to reveal the truth. Most graduate degree authorization units have established a graduate supervisor selection system, but the supervisor selection system mainly assesses the academic level and performance of applicants for supervisor qualifications, mainly measured through corresponding tables and quantitative indicators. Anything that cannot be included in quantitative evaluation and assessment indicators, such as academic ethics, academic norms, and guidance for graduate students, is intentionally or unintentionally ignored. [3]

1.3 Lack of a comprehensive evaluation system

Once selected as mentors, university teachers often implement a lifelong mentorship system. When they become mentors, but lack an effective performance evaluation system to regulate their guidance behavior, there are no special regulations in terms of teacher ethics, guidance abilities, etc. To a large extent, teacher ethics require more self-discipline from mentors. So, there will be some mentors who oppress graduate students in scientific research and use them to commit fraud, plagiarism, bribery, fraud, and other violations of law and discipline. These negative factors may lead to the collapse of the sacred image of mentors in the minds of students.

1.4 Lack of a complete supervision and elimination system

Due to the lack of proper supervision and incentive mechanisms for graduate supervisors in China's graduate education system, this poses a great obstacle to ensuring and improving the quality of graduate education. Universities do not have clear regulations on the guidance responsibilities of mentors and lack transparency. The implementation of university management is not operational, and the mentor system is difficult to operate during the implementation process, making it difficult to assess and evaluate the mentor's guidance ability and level towards graduate students. This provides a certain opportunity for mentors to evade their guidance responsibilities. The imperfect elimination mechanism has led to a weakening of mentors' sense of responsibility and low guidance enthusiasm, as well as a decline in the academic spirit of some mentors. This has led to some mentors disregarding their guidance ability and energy and continuously increasing the number of students they guide.

2. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE LITERACY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL COURSE TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES

At present, the literacy of ideological and political course teachers can basically meet the needs. With the impact of the environment, the pressure on ideological and political teachers will also become greater and the tasks will become heavier. Teachers of ideological and political courses still have some shortcomings. In this paper, the research stands in the perspective of the needs of campus students and teachers, constructs the index system of campus express service quality evaluation, so as to study the service quality of the current express delivery enterprises. At present, experts and scholars at home and abroad have also put forward some service quality evaluation methods, through comparative research, Based on the SERVQUAL model, the characteristics of courier service, and the actual situation of colleges and universities, this paper carries out some modifications on the SERVQUAL model, which is divided into the following 5 dimensions: tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, empathy and economy, with a total of 18 indicators, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: List of indicators for the construction of a new service quality system

Dimension (Tier 1 indicators)	Secondary indicators
Tangibility (B1)	1.Business locations have advanced service facilities; (B11) 2.employees have neat grooming and uniform dress, supporting work cards; (B12) 3.Courier companies cover a wide range of areas. (B13)
Reliability (B2)	Trustworthiness; (B21) the business point can accurately enquire about the location of goods storage; (B22) to ensure that the express mail is not lost or damaged at the business point; (B23) the degree of security of the sender's information.(B24)
Responsiveness (B3)	8.can provide timely service to customers; (B31) 9.pick-up time is flexible and convenient; (B32) 10.Customer order business process is convenient; (B33) 11.Efficient speed of sending pieces; (B34) 12.Timely handling of complaints. (B35)
Empathy (B4)	the staff is polite and better qualified; (B41) the business point can provide personalised service; (B42) 15.The business point allows the consignee to inspect the goods before signing for them; (B43) 16.Inspection of goods found damaged goods, can assist in the return of goods. (B44)
Economy (B5)	The charges set are reasonable; (B51) The price of compensation for loss or damage of express mail is reasonable. (B52)

By analysing the above data, it can be seen that the overall level of campus courier service quality in this university is average, with low tangibles and responsiveness, which need to be improved. Tangibility is the customer's perception that the delivery equipment is simple, the staff does not have uniform uniforms, and not many courier companies are covered. Low responsiveness satisfaction is indicative of problems such as not being proactive in providing service to customers, inconvenient pick-up, inefficient delivery, and not being proactive in dealing with complaints. Low economy, customers believe that the charges are unreasonable, as well as unreasonable compensation for lost express mail and other issues. Mainly manifested in:

2.1 There is a theory, but the depth is insufficient

Teachers of ideological and political courses have studied Marxist theory, but most of them remain superficial, resulting in the inability to achieve classroom teaching objectives. In fact, many of the theories explained in the ideological and political class come from original works. Without a solid study of the original works, ideological and political teachers cannot explain the theories very thoroughly, which not only increases students' confusion but also reduces the credibility of the theories. Problems found from the questionnaire survey are: first, the campus supermarket covers not many express delivery companies, there are some mainstream express delivery such as SF, Jingdong and Post can only be in front of the school; second, the pickup time is fixed and lack of flexibility, such as the campus supermarket business hours for 12:00-13:30 and 18:30-19:30 every day, SF is 12:30-13:30 every day, Jingdong is 18:00-19:30 every day. :00-19:00, the postal service is not fixed, it is very inconvenient for customers; third is to pick up the waiting time is very long, such as the campus express supermarket express is placed on the inside shelves, shelves of the express storage number of the beginning of the letter A, B, C, D, E, F, G respectively, on behalf of the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the express storage number of the last few represent is the express mail in this day's order. According to the logic of this express storage has not been able to meet the needs of all teachers and students of the school to pick up, it is recommended to have a telephone number after the first four digits of the storage, shelf number 0-9, so that the speed of looking for pieces will improve a lot.

2.2 Have an understanding, not deep enough

Ideological and political teachers have some understanding of Social phenomenon, but most of them have superficial understanding, which leads to superficial and weak analysis of nature. Faced with social problems, ideological and political teachers, due to insufficient in-depth study of the original work, cannot explain the problem from its essence when analyzing it, which cannot effectively persuade students and also lowers their recognition of the teacher. As the main participants and beneficiaries of e-commerce and express delivery, college students' concern for the quality of express delivery service cannot be ignored. In this fast- changing environment, campus express enterprises need to make continuous efforts to update logistics facilities and equipment while developing and expanding, and continuously improve service quality to ensure their sustainable development.

2.3 Belief, not profound enough

Teachers of ideological and political courses have a high sense of identification with the Party and socialism, but in terms of It is easy to sway when confused. The phenomenon of ideological and political course teachers only studying the original work without studying it is common. Due to insufficient research, their understanding is unclear, and they often appear imperfect in terms of consistency between words and actions, and the integration of knowledge and action. This not only affects their personal image, but also reduces the effectiveness of their role model. The fuzzy evaluation method requires data obtained by means of questionnaires issued to respondents. The evaluation results are affected by the number and representativeness of the respondents, and if the number is large and representative, the data obtained can objectively and realistically reflect the actual situation. In addition, the determination of the weights is based on the discussion of experts, and the weights are not the same for different experts' perspectives. Therefore, when using the fuzzy evaluation method, it is necessary to combine the actual situation and choose a most appropriate method for evaluating the quality of service, so as to improve the quality of service [2].

3. EFFECTIVE WAYS TO ENHANCE THE LITERACY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL COURSE TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES

Teachers of ideological and political courses in universities bear the heavy responsibility of providing ideological and political education to young students. The lack of Marxist theoretical support directly affects the quality and effectiveness of higher education. Therefore, for young teachers of ideological and political courses in universities, emphasis should be placed on learning original works to improve Marxist theoretical literacy, enhance the ability to distinguish right from wrong in theory, improve the teaching quality of ideological and political education, and build a bridge between original works and reality. [2] With the rapid development of the times, the problem of insufficient scientific research innovation ability of design academic graduate students is becoming more and more obvious. In this case, by analyzing the characteristics of the cultivation of academic innovation ability of academic graduate students at home and abroad and the present situation of design academic graduate education in China, this paper puts forward to strengthen the cultivation of academic innovation ability of design academic graduate students by establishing a new T(Topic group)+P(Paper group)+E(Exhibition group) model. Of course, the cultivation of scientific research innovation ability of design academic graduate students is a long and systematic process, which needs to be completed together by synthesizing the forces of all aspects, which requires all kinds of roles to do it and make efforts.

3.1 Reading the original work is beneficial for improving the political literacy of ideological and political course teachers

Teachers of ideological and political courses in universities should first be strong in politics. The fact shows that the first step for ideological and political course teachers is to start with Marxist research and subject construction, allowing true believers to speak of faith, and political intellectuals to speak of politics. Therefore, we need to be theoretically clear and politically firm. Political firmness stems from theoretical clarity. Whether for an individual or a country, theory is a spiritual pillar and a beacon of progress. [3] The deeper one studies theory, the more genuine it becomes, the more steadfast politics becomes. Political firmness ensures unwavering faith. This is also the ideological guarantee for ideological and political teachers to teach ideological and political courses well. Once the belief evolves into cost consciousness, ideological and political teachers can better disseminate Marxist theory, better interpret the Party's major policies, better guide young students to criticize various wrong ideas and practice Core Socialist Values.

3.2 Reading the original work is beneficial for improving the theoretical literacy of ideological and political course teachers

Teachers of ideological and political courses in universities should have a deep theoretical foundation. Teachers of ideological and political courses in universities bear the important mission of ideological and political education work. In the context of globalization, they must improve their theoretical literacy. It is not only necessary to read the original work to enhance theoretical understanding and mastery, but also to truly understand the principles to enhance theoretical mastery and research. "The classic works of Marxism contain and centrally reflect the basic principles of Marxism, and are the source and foundation of Marxist theory. Only by carefully studying the classic works of Marxism and systematically mastering the basic principles of Marxism can we fully and accurately understand the theoretical system of Socialism with Chinese characteristics, creatively use Marxist positions,

views and methods to analyze and solve the problems we face, and constantly And push forward the cause of Socialism with Chinese characteristics. [4]

Only by reading the original work can one develop a profound theoretical foundation. Teachers of ideological and political courses in universities are different from other teachers, and ideological education is the greatest function. Only young students who consciously believe, actively learn, and are good at applying Marxism can become qualified socialist builders and successors.

3.3 Reading the original work is beneficial for the academic literacy of ideological and political course teachers

Using the methods of literature review, logical analysis, and quantitative visualization analysis, this paper calmly analyzes the phenomenon of "tight front and loose rear" in the development education of college student party members through thematic education. Research has shown that there are problems in the continuing education of college student party members, such as an imperfect system, a lack of systematic, continuous, and targeted work, inadequate construction of student party branches, and monotonous and dull continuing education activities; In response to the problem, effective measures have been proposed, such as the "four in-depth" mechanism for monitoring the continuing education of party members, improving the construction of party member continuing education teams, enriching work forms, and effectively making party member continuing education "live".

With the help of quality, logical analysis and quantitative visual analysis, this paper makes a some analysis of the "right before and after" phenomenon in the development education of college student party members with the help of subject education The research shows that there are some problems in the continuous education of College Students' Party members, such as the effective system, the layer of systematicness, continuity and duration in the work, the effective construction of the student Party branch, the monoonous and continuing education activities, etc; Aiming at these problems, the paper puts forward the "four in depth" supervision mechanism of the party members' continuing education, improving the construction of the party members' continuing education team, enriching the work forms, and effectively making effective measures such as the party members' continuing education to live up

4. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR TH PARTY MEMBERS IN UNIVERSITIES

As a young person in the new era, we should closely combine the theme education of "never forget our original intention, always remember our mission", bear in mind the purpose of the Party, and as a counselor in the new era, we should adhere to our original intention, shoulder our mission, and gather the strength to forge ahead in the new era. We should also identify gaps and focus on improving students' political awareness and ideological consciousness, so that they can rise up to challenges, take on their mission, be brave in innovation, face setbacks and make up for shortcomings, and firmly benchmark themselves against advanced and learn from typical examples with their original intention. However, in the process of cultivating and developing student party members in universities, further education after development has been neglected, and the exemplary and leading role of student party members in the group has been weakened. Therefore, taking advantage of the trend of theme education, it is a very urgent task for the current party building work in universities to calmly think about the continuing education of student party members, identify existing problems, and actively rely on modern apps such as Learning to Build a Strong Country and Lighthouse Online to grasp the quality of student party members. "Public Policy Analysis" is the main course of public management and a compulsory course for administrative management majors[1]. As a comprehensive, practical and applied discipline. The value of "Public Policy Analysis" lies in its guiding role in practice, and it can use policy theory to solve policy problems. The teaching purpose of the course "Public Policy Analysis" is not only to impart public policy concepts and theoretical knowledge, but more importantly, to cultivate and improve students' awareness of policy issues, as well as the ability to analyze and solve policy issues using public policy theories and methods. However, with the change and development of society, the field of public policy is facing new challenges and problems, especially in the context of the construction of new liberal arts, the traditional teaching of public policy analysis courses may not be able to effectively deal with these new needs and problems, so it is necessary to Reform. At the same time, public policy analysis involves knowledge and theories of multiple disciplines, such as political science, economics, sociology, etc[2]. The course "Public Policy Analysis" needs to introduce more interdisciplinary teaching content to cultivate students' comprehensive thinking and multi-analysis ability . Public policy analysis is a highly practical field that requires students to possess practical and problem-solving skills. The reform under the background of the new liberal arts needs to strengthen the practice links, such as field research, policy case studies, simulation policy

formulation, etc., to improve students' practical ability. Public policy issues are often transnational and global in nature, requiring students to have the ability to communicate across cultures and have a global perspective. The reform in the context of the new liberal arts needs to strengthen international cooperation and exchanges, introduce international cases and experiences, and cultivate students' international literacy. It is worth noting that the traditional teaching of public policy analysis is mainly based on the teaching of theory, which may lack interaction and innovation. Reforms under the background of the new liberal arts can explore more effective teaching methods, such as case teaching, teamwork projects, practical projects, etc., to improve students' learning experience and learning effectiveness. In general, the background and reasons for the teaching reform of the "Public Policy Analysis" course under the background of the new liberal arts are to adapt to changes in social needs, cultivate interdisciplinary thinking and practical ability, adapt to international development trends, and innovate teaching methods to improve students' ability in Professionalism and comprehensive ability in the field of public policy[3].

4.1 The Urgency of Continuing Education for College Student Party Members

University student party members are an advanced group of university students and a basic project of party building in universities. The education and training of party members is a long-term task. Only by continuously receiving new education and theories can we better play the pioneering and exemplary role of party members in the group. Therefore, the continuing education of college student party members is of great urgency. At present, the allocation of college counselors is not sound, far from meeting the national requirement of 1:200, resulting in a shortage of grassroots party building personnel, difficulty in systematically understanding the specific situation of each party member, and a lack of targeted education. Major universities are recruiting new counselors on a large scale, but they lack knowledge and experience in party building work; The party branch may call on party members and student cadres to meet the current shortage of personnel. Their political theories are even less solid, lack experience in party building work, and even have the problem of false reporting or even failure to convey, making it difficult to carry out the education of party members. These practical problems directly affect the quality of continuing education for university party members.

4.2 The necessity of continuing education for college student party members at present

The continuing education of college student party members is related to the quality of our party and socialist successors in cultivating reserve talents. Improving the continuous education of college student party members is an important measure to promote them to establish a correct and firm political stance, cultivate excellent comprehensive qualities, and maintain exemplary vanguard. It is also a necessary way to reserve high-quality talents for the country. Theme education is a good opportunity for student party members to engage in theoretical cultivation. Although it has been carried out enthusiastically, there is still perfunctory behavior in the actual implementation of various grassroots party branches, using "single form" learning activities (centralized learning and self-learning), which makes it difficult for student party members to truly understand the spiritual connotations of learning documents and speeches. Finally, they can hastily complete learning tasks with study notes, learning insights, and other insights, There is no real internalization at work in the heart.

5. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR TH PARTY MEMBERS IN UNIVERSITIES IN THE NEW ERA

Using China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) to conduct quantitative visualization analysis of relevant literature on continuing education for party members, a total of 2275 relevant literature were searched; Search criteria: College students, including party members or party members, and continuing education. The research trend is not ideal in terms of total quantity. From the field of literature research over the past few decades, Figure 2 shows that nearly a quarter of the literature is related to college student party members, followed by several aspects such as college student party building work, continuing education, continuing engineering education, student party members, and college party building work. In response to the content presented in the literature, combined with discussions with relevant student team members and students, there are mainly the following issues: Some policy theories are too "Westernized" and do not meet the needs of the development of China's policy theory and policy practice. China's "Public Policy Analysis" is "established on the model of Western "Public Policy Analysis". This method of establishment shortens the exploration process of China's "Public Policy Analysis", but at the same time it also brings a 'Western color' There are more than enough, and the lack of Chinese characteristics' and other issues." At present, most of the theories of "Public Policy Analysis" in textbooks are derived from the research of the policy practice of Western countries, with the political, economic and cultural background of Western countries[5]. It has guiding significance for management and management, but many theories are difficult to

explain the policy reality facing our country, nor can they guide specific policy practice. For this reason, on the basis of assimilation, reference and innovation of the theoretical results of the Western "Public Policy Analysis", we should strengthen the localization research on the theoretical system of "Public Policy Analysis", and establish a systematic public policy based on the empirical investigation and research of Chinese policies. policy theory.

5.1 Inadequate institutional mechanisms

Although party building work is currently being carried out in full swing under the theme of education and has achieved good results, a systematic education management mechanism has not been formed from top to bottom, only staying at the surface, hastily handling tasks arranged by the party organization, without effectively learning from the heart, and unable to effectively carry out in-depth education for party members; In addition, the time for theme education is tight and the task is heavy. Leaders go deep into the party branches, student party members, and student classes to conduct research, but there is no effective monitoring and feedback mechanism to ensure their real-time, progressiveness, and pioneering political learning.

5.2 Lack of systematic, continuous, and targeted work

At present, the focus of party building work is on developing party members, emphasizing the early political theory learning and training education of student party members, resulting in a phenomenon of "tight front and loose rear". The education of party members by the party branch is also somewhat loose compared to before, making it difficult to conduct in-depth research on party members. Unified education cannot provide targeted education to these party members, nor can it effectively continue their education; Student party members also do not attach enough importance to later education, neglecting the continuing education of party members. Most party members are in the graduation class, making it difficult to control their time and neglecting their continuing education. They are also tired of finding jobs after graduation, neglecting the improvement of their comprehensive and political literacy, and have low and loose requirements for themselves, making it difficult to play their pioneering and exemplary role.

5.3 Take the teacher as the center and ignore the subjectivity of the students

The traditional teaching mode of "Public Policy" is generally centered on teachers and teaching materials, and pays too much attention to the one-way imparting of knowledge. Most of the students are in a passive learning state, and there are few opportunities for active participation, which restricts students' enthusiasm and initiative in learning. Sexuality and creativity are not conducive to the cultivation of students' independent thinking ability and creativity[6]. Many school teachers have explored and practiced the interactive teaching mode mainly based on the case teaching method and the seminar teaching method, which, to a certain extent, supplemented the deficiencies of the traditional teaching methods. However, most of the research and practice of interactive teaching mode focus on the interaction of teaching forms, and there are problems such as improper handling of the relationship between case teaching and theoretical teaching, lack of scientific and effective assessment mechanism, etc. A diversified interactive teaching system for the "Public Policy" course including methods and assessment systems.

5.4 From the perspective of practical teaching

The lack of curriculum practice bases and public policy cases with regional characteristics in China and Guangxi has severely restricted the improvement of the teaching effect of "Public Policy". "Public Policy" is inseparable from policy practice. The famous policy scientist Yehaika Dror once said: "We should seek scientific standards and use scientific methods as much as possible. But fundamentally speaking, policy analysis is a 'practice' rather than a 'scientific' 'Work.'" However, in the current teaching of "Public Policy" in our country, most undergraduates lack social practice experience, and even less perceptual knowledge of the work of the government and other public departments. Learning the theory of "Public Policy" is of great importance to many The theory is at a loss. However, it is not feasible to allow undergraduates to conduct a large number of policy practices. It is a realistic choice to establish a public policy case database with regional characteristics in China and Guangxi, and to establish curriculum practice bases with relevant departments.

6. STRATEGIES FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION OF TH PARTY MEMBERS IN UNIVERSITIES UNDER THEME EDUCATION

The party branch plays a bridge and link role in the education of party members in universities, and has a direct

responsibility to guide learning. It should improve its functions from top to bottom and assist the growth of student party members. The secretary of a party branch is the soul of an organization, and should set an example and demonstrate behavior; The members of the Party branch should learn more and learn from experience, grasp the students' ideological trends in a timely manner, constantly explore and innovate new ideas and methods to adapt to the continuing education and management of party members in the new era, so that the activities can more adapt to the characteristics of students and meet the ideological reality of student party members.

Establish a comprehensive evaluation system and implement a mandatory comprehensive evaluation of student party members. Measure and evaluate party members with solid indicators, manage party members with systems, provide continuing education for party members, make student party members blush and sweat, and store the year-end final results in student files; At the same time, soft humanistic care is implemented, and heart to heart activities are often carried out to help them deal with their learning, career selection, and health in a targeted manner. Specific issues in life and other aspects allow students to feel the warmth of the organization, actively integrate into the Party organization, consciously receive education, and truly understand and think about what students know, what students think, and how to solve their difficulties, truly penetrating into students' hearts.

Under the current trend of themed education and the prosperity of new media, we will use new media to carry out continuing education for student party members. Let them learn the latest news, central documents and speech spirit, correct their values, improve their self-cultivation, fundamentally improve their political awareness, use Tiktok to set up an APP client with the unique characteristics of the college, and carry out the continuing education of party members in the form of unique college characteristics, which can not only go deep into the hearts of current young students and conform to the trend of the times, We can also promote the continuing education of our party members in the entire media; At the same time, we will use WeChat official account to create an online party building website, carry out various theme activities in the form of text and short videos, and publicize offline activities, so that every party member can have the opportunity to show himself, so as to achieve the effect of "one spread ten, ten spread one hundred".

No matter how the times change, we can only base ourselves on the ideological characteristics and ways of thinking of contemporary college students, conduct in-depth research on their psychological characteristics and cognitive styles, and carry out flexible and diverse party member continuing education activities based on these characteristics, effectively improving the quality of party member continuing education.

6.1 Curriculum Integration

Integrating interdisciplinary content into the ELT curriculum requires careful planning and coordination. Teachers need to ensure that the language learning objectives align with the objectives of other disciplines. This may involve collaboration with teachers from different subject areas and the development of shared goals and assessments.

6.2 Time Constraints

Incorporating interdisciplinary thinking may require additional time and resources. Teachers need to carefully balance the integration of interdisciplinary content with the need to cover language-specific skills and topics. It is important to find a balance that allows for meaningful interdisciplinary connections without sacrificing essential language learning components.

6.3 Teacher Training and Collaboration

Teachers may require additional training and support to effectively implement interdisciplinary approaches in ELT. Collaboration with teachers from other disciplines is crucial for successful integration. Professional development opportunities and collaborative planning sessions can help teachers develop the necessary skills and strategies for interdisciplinary teaching.

6.4 Resource Availability

Finding appropriate interdisciplinary resources and materials can be a challenge. Teachers may need to adapt or create their own materials to suit the specific needs of their students and the interdisciplinary topics being explored. Access to relevant and up-to-date resources from different disciplines is essential for successful implementation.

6.5 Assessment and Evaluation

Assessing interdisciplinary learning can be complex. Teachers need to design assessments that measure both language proficiency and interdisciplinary understanding. This may involve developing rubrics or performance-based assessments that capture the integration of language skills with content knowledge from different disciplines.

6.6 Student Readiness and Engagement

Students may initially find interdisciplinary approaches unfamiliar or challenging. It is important to scaffold their learning and provide clear explanations of how different disciplines connect to language learning. Engaging students through real-world examples, hands-on activities, and meaningful tasks can help them see the relevance and value of interdisciplinary thinking.

6.7 Cultural Sensitivity

When integrating interdisciplinary content, teachers should be mindful of cultural sensitivity and avoid promoting stereotypes or biases. It is important to select materials and topics that respect diverse perspectives and foster inclusivity.

6.8 Flexibility and Adaptability

Interdisciplinary thinking requires flexibility and adaptability from both teachers and students. Teachers should be prepared to adjust their plans based on student interests and needs. Students should be encouraged to explore and make connections across disciplines, fostering a sense of curiosity and inquiry.By considering these challenges and taking them into account, teachers can effectively navigate the implementation of interdisciplinary thinking in ELT and maximize the benefits for their students. With careful planning, collaboration, and a student-centered approach, interdisciplinary approaches can enhance language learning and provide students with valuable skills for their academic and personal growth.

7. IMPROVE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONTINUING EDUCATION TEAM FOR PARTY MEMBERS AND LEVERAGE THEIR EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

Strengthening the construction of the Party branch work team is the key to achieving results in the continuing education of student Party members in universities. In the face of the current situation of the members of the Party branch, targeted training should be carried out to cultivate the ability and quality required for the Party building work. College counselors are all outstanding talents who have been selected and employed at all levels. Although they lack work experience, they systematically learn relevant knowledge and improve their theoretical literacy and professional level through strict pre job training, regular training, further study and inspection, off job learning, special seminars, temporary exercise, in-service academic education and other forms, By further improving one's overall quality, one can be fully competent. In the face of insufficient continuing education and insufficient personnel for party members, part-time party building workers can be used to supplement and create a complete work team. At the same time as perfecting the team, it is necessary to establish a reasonable incentive mechanism, institutionalize the assessment, and closely link the assessment results with salary, rewards and punishments, professional titles, promotions, etc., in order to mobilize enthusiasm, stimulate work enthusiasm, create an upward atmosphere, clarify their goals, strive to achieve job matching, and achieve greater and updated results in the continuing education of college student party members.

8. CONCLUSION

In the information age, the Internet plays a pivotal role in intercultural communication. The purpose of this paper is to explore the application of the Internet in the cross-cultural communication of Huangmei opera, and to discuss and analyze the main problems in the cross- cultural communication of Huangmei opera. The main problems should be mentioned. The first problem is lacking of translators specializing in the translation of Huangmei opera, the few translated texts and the uneven quality of translation. The second problem is the few relevant practitioners and the single channel of communication. The third problem is the short time of dissemination of Huangmei opera

abroad compared to Beijing opera, and the insufficient promotion efforts at home and abroad. In response to the problems that have arisen, it puts forward its own suggestions to improve the translation level of Huangmei opera, expand the communication channels of Huangmei opera and enhance the popularity of Huangmei opera at home and abroad. Finally, through the cross-cultural development of Huangmei opera, China will be shown to the world. So that the world can understand China and build up the image of a great nation.

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