Bukit International Education

《Week Junior》新闻探索课程

与世界同频,与未来对话



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课程理念

不止是"看新闻"

《Week Junior》新闻探索课程是一门专为孩子设计的跨学科通识课程。我们每周精选全球新闻,通过主题式深度学习,引导孩子成为积极的世界观察者、有判断力的信息思考者和有同理心的全球公民。

在这个信息纷繁的世界,教会孩子如何思考新闻,比仅仅告诉他们新闻是什么更重要。

三大核心目标

- 穿透热点:从"发生了什么"深入到"为什么发生"
- 连接世界:将国际新闻与自身生活经验相连接
- 构建思维框架:建立分析国际事务的思维工具

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☆ 课程优势

为什么选择我们的新闻课?

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专业素材优势

《Week Junior》专业儿童新闻团队,内容经过年龄适配化处理——复杂议题被转化为孩子能理解却不失深度的语言,避开不当细节,保持积极视角

创新教学设计

"新闻+探究项目"双驱动:每周新闻不仅是讨论话题,更是项目式学习的起点。例如,关于气候峰会的新闻会延伸至设计校园环保方案

多维度视角

同一事件我们会引导孩子从科学原理、社会影响、伦理讨论、商业应用等多角度思考,避免单一叙事,培养全面的思维方式

安全社区环境

班级组成小型"模拟编辑部",孩子轮流担任"主编""记者""评论员",在引导下学习尊重、倾听与有依据的表达

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The big debate

Does it matter if music is made by AI?

Some people say we deserve to know if our favorite tunes are computer-generated.

What you need to know

- Artificial intelligence (AI) is a computer system that can learn from experience, like humans do.
- AI music is created when a computer system analyzes existing songs and uses that data to create new ones.
- There are currently no clear laws in the US about the creation of AI music or how it is presented.
- Music streaming services such as Spotify are not required to let listeners know that music on their platform is AI-generated.

DID YOU KNOW?
About 20,000 AI-generated tracks are uploaded to the Deezer streaming service every day.

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上课方式:互动、探究与创造

我们的课堂采用循环学习法,让每个孩子都能主动参与、深度思考、创造性表达。60分钟的课程设计确保知识吸收与能力培养并重。

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核心收获

孩子将获得的成长

通过系统化的新闻探索学习,孩子将在知识、思维、能力、品格四个维度获得全面提升,为未来的学习与生活奠定坚实基础。



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知识维度:建立全球视野



全球知识图谱

系统了解国际组织、重要国家、关键科学概念、文化地理常识



世界运行逻辑

初步认识政治、经济、科技、环境领域的相互关联



未来谈资积累

掌握当下全球青少年共同关注的话题与语言

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思维与能力维度:培养核心素养

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批判性思维

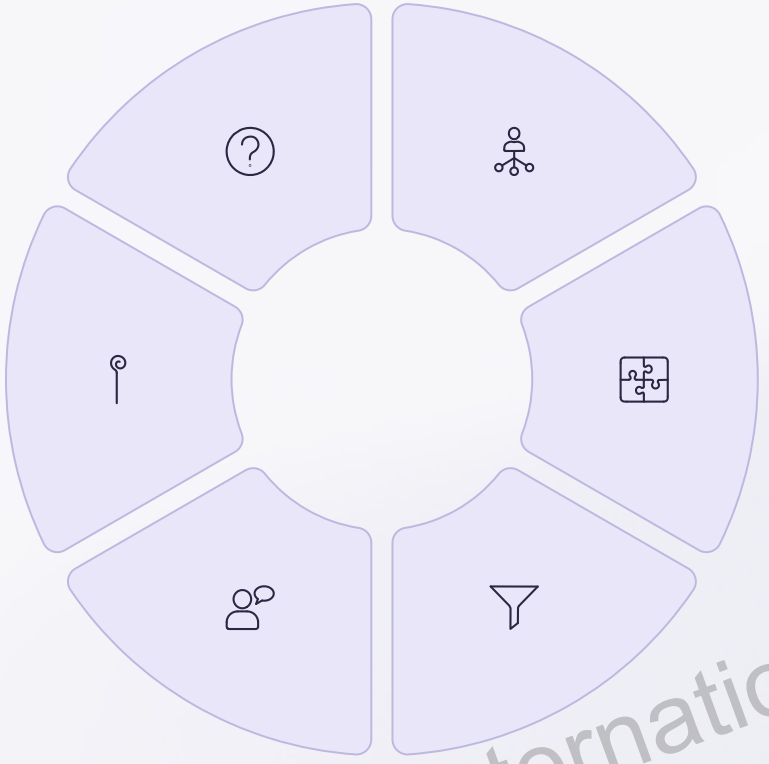
学会提问"信源是什么?""还有别的视角吗?""证据充分吗?"

协作与领导力

在小组项目中学会分工、协商与整合

结构化表达

清晰陈述观点,有逻辑地组织论据



系统思考能力

从孤立事件中看到模式、联系与长远影响

问题拆解能力

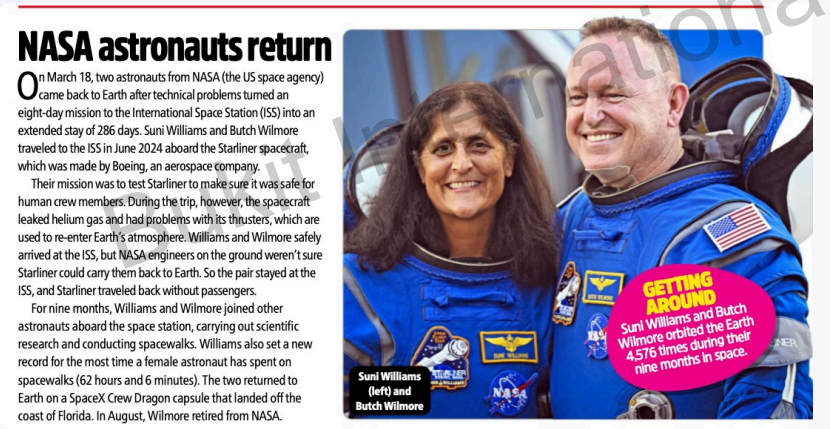
将大问题分解为可理解、可分析的小问题

信息处理能力

快速提取关键信息,区分事实与观点

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品格与视野维度:塑造未来公民



NASA astronauts return

On March 18, two astronauts from NASA (the US space agency) came back to Earth after technical problems turned an eight-day mission to the International Space Station (ISS) into an extended stay of 286 days. Suni Williams and Butch Wilmore traveled to the ISS in June 2024 aboard the Starliner spacecraft, which was made by Boeing, an aerospace company.

Their mission was to test Starliner to make sure it was safe for human crew members. During the trip, however, the spacecraft leaked helium gas and had problems with its thrusters, which are used to re-enter Earth's atmosphere. Williams and Wilmore safely arrived at the ISS, but NASA engineers on the ground weren't sure Starliner could carry them back to Earth. So the pair stayed at the ISS, and Starliner traveled back without passengers.

For nine months, Williams and Wilmore joined other astronauts aboard the space station, carrying out scientific research and conducting spacewalks. Williams also set a new record for the most time a female astronaut has spent on spacewalks (62 hours and 6 minutes). The two returned to Earth on a SpaceX Crew Dragon capsule that landed off the coast of Florida. In August, Wilmore retired from NASA.



How to...

DID YOU KNOW?
Martin Luther King Jr. Day was designated a National Day of Service in 1994, when President Bill Clinton signed the King Holiday and Service Act.

全球同理心

理解不同文化背景下人们的选择与挑战,培养包容与尊重

理性乐观精神

在认识世界复杂性的同时,保持解决问题的信心与意愿

主动公民意识

意识到自身与世界的联系,萌生"我可以参与改变"的积极心态

终身学习兴趣

养成主动关注、理解世界的习惯,保持对新知的好奇与开放

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Science and technology

An illustration of a woolly mammoth

Woolly mammoth clue discovered

The remains of a 40,000-year-old creature found frozen in Siberia, Russia, have offered scientists an exciting glimpse into the past. For the first time, researchers were able to recover a genetic material called ribonucleic acid (RNA) from a woolly mammoth. It was the oldest RNA sample ever studied.

All organisms (living things) have DNA and RNA. DNA is found in almost every cell and stores all the necessary information for an organism to grow and develop. RNA serves as a messenger for DNA, replicating and distributing this information. All cells in a body carry the same DNA, but RNA influences how each cell behaves. RNA can tell scientists a great deal about what is going on in a living thing's body, including the presence of disease, injury, or stress.

The remains of Yuka

Scientists have been extracting DNA from ancient animals for many years. But RNA is more fragile and deteriorates shortly after a living thing dies, making it harder and rarer to find. Because of this, experts often assumed they wouldn't find any RNA in older specimens and haven't typically looked for it. Experts recovered RNA from a 5,300-year-old ice mummy in 2017, however, and from the frozen remains of a 14,300-year-old wolf-like puppy in 2019.

For the new study, scientists hoped to find something even older. They attempted to recover RNA from the remains of 10 woolly mammoths and successfully found it in three. They captured the most in Yuka, which was found frozen in 2010 with his body, patches of reddish fur, and brain well preserved.

RNA from Yuka's leg clarified that the mammoth was male, not female as researchers previously thought. It also indicated that although Yuka wasn't sick from a virus, he did appear to have been under stress, perhaps from running from a predator, like a cave lion. "What we are capturing here is, in a sense, a snapshot of the last moments of the life of these mammoths," Emilio Mármol Sánchez, the study's lead author, told Live Science.

The researchers said studying RNA offers a new way to learn about ancient viruses and how they have evolved, which provides insight into modern viruses. As experts develop and refine techniques for capturing ancient RNA going forward, they said, they will gain even greater insight into the past.

What killed the mammoths?

A rendering of a comet

A large comet may have caused big Ice Age creatures like mammoths and mastodons to die off about 13,000 years ago, according to a new study. Researchers said the comet exploded in the air and did not leave an impact crater. Evidence to support their theory included small pieces of quartz that were shaped by extreme heat and pressure, which were found at three archaeological sites in North America.

The scientists believe the comet's explosion could have caused huge wildfires. Smoke, soot, and dust would have remained in the atmosphere and blocked the Sun's rays from reaching Earth, leading to a long period of near Ice Age conditions. This harsh environment could have been catastrophic for any creatures alive at the time.

"在这个信息纷繁的世界,教会孩子如何思考新闻,比仅仅告诉他们新闻是什么更重要。"

《Week Junior》新闻探索课程旨在为孩子配备一副"思考的眼镜",让他们看到现象背后的脉络,听见不同声音中的智慧,在了解世界复杂性的同时,依然保持探索的热情与改变的勇气。

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培养下一代世界公民

我们相信,每周90分钟的新闻课堂,正在培养下一代明辨、包容、有行动力的世界公民。

当孩子们学会用批判性思维看待信息、用多元视角理解世界、用创造力解决问题时,他们就已经站在了通往未来的起点上。

加入我们,让孩子与世界同频,与未来对话,在新闻探索中成长为更好的自己!



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