

Table 1. Statistical results of surveys (paired samples t-test).

Family education guidance	Numbers	Averages	Standard deviation	P value of the difference in adjacent means
Conscious quality of communication with parents	235	15.29	4.029	0.012
Overall conscious quality of organizational guidance activities	241	15.55	4.208	0.000
Total conscious quality of classified guidance	233	16.09	4.569	0.000

An analysis of the results in Table 1 leads to the following: (1) The level of professional consciousness quality of teachers' family education guidance in three fields, from high to low, is as follows: Communicate with parents, organize guidance activities and conduct classified guidance. (2) For family education guidance in the above three fields, the difference in the mean number of professional consciousness adjacent to each other is significant. It can be concluded that the development level of professional consciousness in the 3 fields of kindergarten teachers' family education guidance is different. The order of average level from high to low is: "communicate with parents", "organize guidance activities" and "conduct classified guidance".

Conclusions: At present, from the perspective of pedagogy, there are three main limitations in the definition of family education, which has not been fully explained. From the perspective of educational psychology, family education is a kind of learning activity that all the family members provide each other, which broadens the extension of the concept of family education and enriches its connotation. That is, family education not only refers to the education in the family, but also refers to the role of family environmental factors in education. The former refers to a series of conscious or unconscious, experiential or conscious, tangible or intangible multiple influences exerted by family members young or old, but mainly by their parents) on the educated; the latter refers to the "no subject" influence exerted by social background, parenting style and other family environmental factors on the educated. Therefore, only by understanding the original appearance of family education from the perspective of educational psychology, can people have an objective, comprehensive and rich understanding of the function of family education.

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THE INNOVATION OF MATHEMATICS TEACHING MODEL FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: From the point of view of learning psychology, people's perception and attention are highly selective, that is, people only feel what they want to perceive, but often turn a blind eye to what they are not interested in. When the sensed information enters the memory system, it is also screened by selective filters that "have a permanent preference for novel stimuli that pass through." Therefore, in order to form a new, well-organized high-quality teaching methods to win the attention of students. Concentrating or opening up their thinking channels can improve the quality of perception and memory, reduce the loss of information, and achieve good teaching results. Mathematical knowledge is the reflection of spatial form and quantitative relation of objective world. For the same space form, the same quantity relation, can be completely different mathematical proposition, mathematical structure and mathematical system to reflect. Although these different ways of reflection are all objective and correct, their teaching effects are quite different. Some are easy to learn, remember, understand and grasp, but some are too abstract and difficult to understand. How to impart these relatively boring and abstruse mathematical knowledge to students needs teachers to use a lot of desk work to critically examine the teaching materials and reconstruct them into a novel and vivid image. Exciting form, to stimulate the students' emotions, shock the students thinking, in order to achieve the goal of improving learning results.

Objective: Positive psychology advocates that teacher should not only understand students' problems, but also discover students' positive energy, look at students with appreciation, stimulate students' learning motivation, encourage students' creativity and curiosity, and improve students' sense of self-efficacy and control over the environment. In the view of positive psychology, we should innovate the teaching mode of mathematics, that is, we should change the teaching idea of the educator under the present objective environment, change the teaching goal from correcting the students' behavior deviation to guiding the students' positive psychological quality, change the object of concern from a few problem students to all students, change the teaching method from full classroom teaching to experiential teaching, and change the classroom teaching from the main channel to the first classroom theory teaching, practical teaching group tutoring and psychological activities carried out by association. Therefore, this study from the perspective of learning psychology, mathematics teaching methods and techniques were discussed.

Subjects and methods: From the perspective of psychology, multimedia can create a lively and interesting teaching situation by means of innovative teaching mode of multimedia technology, which can make students enter a lively and lively learning atmosphere and attract their attention. It makes up for the defects of traditional teaching that students face the static and rigid textbooks and blackboard books. For example, when you ask a question, you can make a slide show with an animated picture. The students watch the flash of the animation, and it catches their attention.

Study design: A random selection of a school students in the process of learning mathematics, the use of multimedia technology for teaching, in a vivid manner interpretation of mathematical content, teaching time for one month, in a month, 100 students were surveyed to statistics of the satisfaction of students in this form of teaching.

Methods: SPSS was used to analyze the statistical results of the questionnaire.

Results: Studies in instructional psychology have shown that students generally begin their learning by perceiving, that is, by feeling and perceiving, and by understanding the teaching content. Therefore, the initial presentation of the teaching content (that is, classroom introduction) is of great importance. When the subject of learning can enter the learning situation more clearly, they will understand what they are learning more easily. Test students' satisfaction with multimedia technology teaching, get the statistical results as shown in Table 1.

In Table 1, no students were not satisfied with the teaching method, but two students were not satisfied. After interviewing and asking the reasons, it was found that the two students could not see the multimedia courseware effectively because of their eyesight and seat problems. Most students have satisfactory results in this form of teaching.

Table 1. Student satisfaction with innovative mathematics curriculum.

Category	Proportion/%	
Student satisfaction after the experiment	Dissatisfied	0
	A little dissatisfied	2
	General	20
	Relatively satisfactory	56
	With great satisfaction	22

Conclusions: How to arouse the students' enthusiasm and initiative in learning mathematics, help them get rid of the bad learning condition as soon as possible, and make their individual psychology and learning ability develop harmoniously, so as to improve their mathematics accomplishment, is an urgent subject to be studied. Psychology tells us that one can only experience the joy of success once, and then arouse endless pursuit of ideas and power. If teachers use the theory of appreciative education to appraise the students, the students will gain a kind of inside-force. In mathematics teaching, design problems from simple to deep, from easy to difficult, as much as possible for difficult students to create more opportunities, let them taste more success and give praise and encouragement in time. In the exam to consciously create some easier questions, cultivate their confidence, so that they realize that they can also learn well. Students should be put forward before the examination of their specific level of clear and specific requirements, to achieve the goal to give timely recognition and praise. In the teaching of creative mathematics, teachers should connect with the reality of life and improve their interest. People are always interested in the familiar people and things. Therefore, if we use the familiar life as the material to create a simulated life situation, the students will feel that mathematics is approachable, and unconsciously start to explore mathematical problems, and gradually produce the desire to learn.

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THE FEMININE VIEW OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NATIONAL CULTURE UNDER THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Social psychology refers to the study of the psychological and behavioral development and changes of individuals and groups in social interactions. Social psychology explores interpersonal relationships at the individual and social group levels. Individual socialization process, communication, speech development, partners, family and living environment, and the influence of school on individuals are studied at the individual level. At the level of social groups, the study includes: group communication structure, group norms, attitudes, racial prejudice, aggression, customs and culture. Social psychology is a major branch of psychology. It deals with psychological issues related to society. We know that all social events have human factors in them, that is, there are psychological problems in them. The psychology that studies these subjects is social psychology. In contemporary psychological science, cognitive psychology and social psychology are paid more attention to. Social psychology studies the development and change of individual psychological activities from the perspective of individual and social interaction. Social psychology not only emphasizes the interaction between society and individual, but also attaches importance to the discussion of social situation and the inner psychological factors of individual. The research scope of social psychology involves individual social psychology and social behavior, social interaction psychology and behavior, group psychology, and applied social psychology. The specialty orientation is social psychology oriented by humanities and social sciences, and insists on the research thinking of social psychology combining humanities and social sciences under the frame of natural sciences. Analyzing the feminine view of Russian literature from the perspective of social psychology and national culture is conducive to ensuring the logic and comprehensiveness in the process of analysis.

Objective: The concept of women is the core of Russian Orthodox culture, which is rooted in the Russian national cultural psychology and an organic part of moral, ethical, philosophical and theological ideology. Therefore, based on the above analysis, under the social psychology union national culture angle of view, analyzes in the Russian literature female view.

Subjects and methods: In a certain school, 20 teachers and students were selected to be interviewed in the form of recruitment, 9 of whom were teachers and 11 students. Let the interviewees have a deep understanding of the three female images in 19th century Russian literature (Dagiana, Sophia, and Maslova).

After reading the article deeply, the interviewees were asked to make a group discussion to analyze the three typical female images from the perspective of social psychology and national culture. Keep a record of the interview process and file it at the end.

Results: (1) Dagiya, the heroine of Eugene Onegin, is a beautiful artistic figure with a "Russian soul". Her beauty, kindness and simplicity, Russian nature and the Russian people, is the formation of her personality the most profound reason. This character is in contrast to Onegin. She also has intellectual beauty. This image has provided the beneficial model for later many Russian writers, has had the very big influence. (2) Sophia is the heroine of Crime and Punishment. She is similar to Dagiya in beauty, kindness and simplicity. But she is a woman from the bottom of the family who has to work as a prostitute for the sake of her family's livelihood. But she moves the college student Raskolnikov with her beautiful personality. Raskolnikov knelt at her feet to confess and portray the image of her suffering Russian mother. (3) Maslova is the hero of The Resurrection. In beauty, goodness, simplicity, and so on, and the first two images consistent, she is also the bottom of the civil women, also experienced many sufferings. Tolstoy saw her self-sacrificing love as the highest form of human emotion, and she eventually chose the path of exile in Siberia with the revolutionaries.

The discussion found that: Together, these three women portray women in nineteenth-century Russian literature: Together, these three women portray women in nineteenth-century Russian literature: The Orthodox worship of the Virgin Mary leads to the female worship of the Virgin Mary, and the image of the Russian Mother is derived from the worship of this religion.

Conclusions: As a core element of Russian culture, the concept of women has long been recognized and admired by the country's writers. Compared with the traditional western literature, Russian literature is more inclined to shape and foil the sacred female image. Therefore, in the field of Russian literature, although many female images experienced hardships and ill-fated, but they were able to fight their own destiny, the pursuit of sacred human liberation. Through the surface of literary images, social psychology and national culture, readers can truly feel that women dare to fight against injustice, pursue human liberation and treat feelings of sincerity, and then be infected with strong human charm. Therefore, when analyzing Russian literature, the key is to make full use of social psychology, thoroughly understand the typical images of women portrayed by writers, and explore the important clues of Russian literature.