

a prominent inferiority complex when learning, which has an adverse impact on the development of students. Therefore, Chinese teachers in higher vocational colleges need to recognize this feature, actively apply the hierarchical teaching model, provide equal learning opportunities for class students, play a positive role in promoting students' development, and enable students at all levels to get a greater degree of development and progress. Conduct classroom questioning, discussion and exchange activities for some students with good foundation, so as to make the communication between students at different levels more in-depth, continuously tap the potential of students with good grades, and appropriately reduce the difficulty of problems for some students with relatively weak foundation, so as to make students have a sense of harvest and improve the enthusiasm of this part of students to participate in classroom learning, Help students realize the fun of hard work.

Composition teaching is an important way for Chinese teachers to help students understand their own thoughts and emotions. Some higher vocational college students usually have fear when learning Chinese content, and will be more depressed when facing writing requirements. When Chinese teachers in Higher Vocational Colleges assign compositions, we should also pay attention to the combination with the actual learning needs of higher vocational college students, and help students have something to say. This also needs to pay attention to the understanding of students' composition topics, and strengthen the effect of students' composition evaluation, so that students can more accurately understand the main idea of the article before writing, arrange the structure of the composition, and make students divergent thinking on the basis of group discussion. Teachers can also give appropriate guidance to students during patrol inspection. In addition, when explaining the composition, Chinese teachers can use the way of group discussion to pay attention to the more interesting content in life in most cases, so as to make students actively feel the life content, apply the life materials to the process of composition writing, and improve students' writing enthusiasm to a greater extent.

Colorful campus activities provide more opportunities for the cultivation of students' writing ability, fully alleviate students' tension in learning, help students actively participate in the process of Chinese learning, stimulate students' enthusiasm in composition writing, and significantly enhance students' enthusiasm in writing. It can educate students in collective activities and carry out rich campus activities related to writing for students, which can stimulate students' learning enthusiasm. For students with high learning enthusiasm, relevant incentive measures can be taken to stimulate students' learning enthusiasm and make students have stronger self-confidence. Although Chinese teachers in higher vocational colleges are not psychological experts and Chinese teaching in higher vocational colleges does not take psychological knowledge as the main teaching content, we also need to realize that if Chinese teachers in higher vocational colleges can pay attention to the infiltration of mental health education according to the psychological characteristics of students in higher vocational colleges, they will obtain better teaching results, help students become talents with all-round development and physical and mental health.

**Results:** Finally infiltrating students' psychological quality education while imparting knowledge and cultivating ability, so as to better cultivate students' good psychological quality, enable students to become talents with all-round development.

**Conclusions:** It is also necessary for Chinese teachers in Higher Vocational Colleges to improve their knowledge transmission ability, cultivate students' own psychological quality, help students become mentally healthy people and enhance students' psychological adaptability.

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## PROTECTION AND RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BLOCKS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Linjuan Pei<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Culture Heritage, Northwest University, Xi'an 710069, China*

<sup>2</sup>*College of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Xi'an University of Science and Technology, Xi'an 710054, China*

**Background:** Compared with the guiding significance of field archaeology theory and method for excavation in underground archaeology, the protection and research of aboveground cultural relics and ancient buildings and their historical and cultural blocks have been lacked of relatively fixed theoretical guidance for a long time. In the past, the research on historical and cultural blocks mostly focused on the macro protection planning, but the basic micro restoration work has not been paid enough attention. This is due to the lack of attention to the study of aboveground cultural relics and ancient buildings under the

historical background of “hoe archaeology” for a long time. It also has its own reasons for the slow establishment of disciplines. At present, the academic research on historical and cultural blocks mainly involves the definition of relevant standards, the standardization of concepts, the protection modes and principles, the practice of technical methods and so on. Cao Changzhi defined the concepts of historical buildings and historical and cultural blocks, and analyzed the causes of confusion. When analyzing and summarizing the experience and lessons in the protection of historical blocks in China, Ruan Yisan and others put forward the determination criteria of protection scope and scale in combination with practice. Wu Liangyong [13] put forward the concept of “organic renewal” in the practice of Ju’er Hutong in Beijing. In terms of protection methods, Wang Jinghui proposed three schemes: internal and external repair, gradual rectification and improvement of infrastructure. Zhu Ying and Sheng Ye discussed the application of typology in the renewal design of historical blocks, and began to pay attention to the application of archaeological theories and methods to the protection of historical blocks. From this to that, as a branch of archaeology, Architectural Archaeology may play a more reference role in the protection research and restoration design of historical and cultural blocks.

**Objective:** Historical and cultural blocks are not only the cultural cards of a city, but also better inherit and carry forward the excellent urban culture. With the accelerating process of urbanization, street protection is facing great challenges. This paper makes an in-depth investigation on the “three streets” and two lanes” historical and cultural blocks in Nanning, discusses the protection and repair of historical and cultural blocks and cultural relics and ancient buildings from the perspective of architectural archaeology, and brings the concept of authenticity into the scientific way of historical and cultural block protection, in order to provide reference for the sustainable protection of historical and cultural blocks and coordinate the contradiction between protection and development.

**Subjects and methods:** As one of the important branches of archaeology, Architectural Archaeology takes the remains and relics of historical buildings as the research object to explore and restore the original historical appearance of the relics. Architectural archaeology is the basis of architectural history research. The systematic research of Chinese architectural history originates from the China construction society. It was founded by Zhu Qiqian and others in February 1930. Liang Sicheng served as the director of the French style department and Liu Dunzhen served as the director of the literature department. It was the first to carry out systematic investigation and research on Chinese ancient architecture. From the division of responsibilities between the two gentlemen, we can see that the main method of studying architectural heritage sites is to pay attention to case study and textual research combined with historical documents. However, due to the influence of various objective reasons in the later stage, its discipline structure has not been formed. Until the 1970s and the late 1990s. Architectural Archaeology was established by Yang Hongxun and standardized the theory and research methods: That is, comprehensively using the research methods of philology, archaeology, architectural history, typology and other related disciplines, taking architectural remains or relics as the research object, textual research their historical age, clarify the temporal evolution relationship of architectural form, and finally restore the historical face of architecture. Admittedly, there are some different voices, but there is no doubt that it has opened up a new paradigm and idea for the study of architectural heritage and relics. As the largest space carrier of human social production and life in each historical period, historical and cultural blocks are investigated and studied by introducing Architectural Archaeology theories and methods, based on the combing of block history. Combined with the analysis and textual research of architectural examples, we can better grasp its construction background, identify the original state of cultural relics in different periods, restore its historical features, maximize the historical information of cultural relics and ancient buildings in the block, and accurately evaluate the historical value of architectural heritage. Promote the benign interaction between historical and cultural blocks and the protection of cultural relics.

**Results:** 1. Textual research on the restoration of the original truth of French. Based on the general principle of “authenticity” protection and repair, cultural relics protection is required to eliminate the false and preserve the true in the initial cultural relic exploration, carefully identify the architectural forms and processes of different ages, and highlight the scientificity and research of cultural relics repair. According to the shape layout, French characteristics, building materials and process characteristics of cultural relics and ancient buildings in different periods, combined with the records of ancient books, documents and historical inscriptions, we can comprehensively identify the historical components of the existing building body at the beginning of construction, reconstruction or reconstruction, verify the construction background of the building, and formulate protection measures that respect historical facts according to the shape characteristics of the original state. Finally, the architectural form and process characteristics in a specific historical period are restored through the repair design scheme, so as to provide guidance for the subsequent daily maintenance. 2. Screening type classification protection. Firstly, the complex and diverse architectural forms in the historical and cultural blocks should be classified as a whole and protected accurately. Specifically, they should be classified according to the typology of ancient sites, cultural protection buildings,

historical buildings and modern buildings. Among the above four types of buildings, ancient sites and cultural protection buildings should be protected in strict accordance with the norms for the repair of cultural relics, and the principle of “authenticity” should always be run through. Historical buildings and modern buildings should be subdivided according to the structural stability, and different implementation measures should be formulated. Among them, buildings in disrepair, poor stability, defective facade structure and no cultural added value shall be demolished. Secondly, for the buildings with complete overall structure, good current situation of building components and clear surrounding space, the principle of “repairing the old as the old” should be followed to restore the facade style. 3. Standardize building foundation archives. The basic information of cultural relics and ancient buildings mainly includes two parts: architectural history and existing conditions. The former is mainly obtained through literature review. The latter is more complex. In addition to the basic building form, it is also necessary to carry out stability exploration in combination with the actual situation, mainly including the stability of geological foundation, the load of load-bearing wall, the support of roof components, etc. Therefore, the study of auspicious buildings is not for the field survey and mapping of relics. The cultural relics protection department may entrust relevant cultural preservation and repair units, academic organizations and ancient architecture experts to survey, map, record and evaluate the cultural relics and historical buildings, and do a good job in sorting out the archives of cultural relics and ancient buildings, building components and accessories of historical buildings in historical and cultural blocks, do the duties of cultural and museum workers, and inherit the spirit of China construction society, It will retain valuable historical data for future protection and repair work.

**Conclusions:** Protecting architectural heritage is an important content and mission of cultural relics protection. With social development and civilization progress, the awareness of cultural relics protection has been significantly improved, and the understanding of cultural relics repair has also undergone new changes. The traditional concept of cultural protection and repair is becoming more and more perfect, and some new repair technologies and protection materials are gradually emerging. However, the protection and repair of cultural relics and ancient buildings must be carried out under the guidance of correct theories, and Architectural Archaeology is based on the textual research of the shape and French style of architectural heritage. Combined with the analysis of historical documents, it provides a research method for restoring the authenticity of cultural relics and ancient buildings and historical and cultural blocks, which can serve the restoration of cultural relics and ancient buildings and the sustainable protection of historical and cultural blocks, and promote the benign interaction and symbiotic development of the two. At the same time. We can't completely copy the theories and methods of Architectural Archaeology. We should analyze specific problems with examples. This paper aims to discuss its significance in promoting the protection and research of historical and cultural blocks, so as to make a brick of jade and seek advice from Fangjia.

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## ON THE INFLUENCE OF LEI FENG SPIRIT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF PSYCHOLOGY

Wenquan Qu<sup>1</sup> & Zhiwei Qin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*College of Chemical Engineering, University of Science and Technology Liaoning, Anshan 114051, China*

<sup>2</sup>*College of Civil Engineering, University of Science and Technology Liaoning, Anshan 114051, China*

**Background:** Lei Feng spirit is a valuable spiritual wealth with rich connotation. Lei Feng's spirit embodies the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation and the mainstream values of society, has positive educational significance and value orientation, and has important contemporary value for college students' Ideological and political education. Under the new historical conditions, excavating the rich connotation of Lei Feng spirit, endowing Lei Feng spirit with the value of the times, and strengthening Lei Feng spirit education will help to strengthen and improve college students' Ideological and political education and further enhance the effectiveness of College Students' Ideological and political education. Lei Feng's spirit, which was formed in the 1950s and 1960s, always shines with the glory of communist morality. Lei Feng spirit not only embodies the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation, but also embodies the socialist spirit of the times. Lei Feng spirit has had a great impact on the youth thought of generations in China, so it is very necessary to closely combine Lei Feng spirit with the ideological and political education of college students in the new era.

**Objective:** Lei Feng spirit is a high combination of Chinese excellent traditional culture and socialist spiritual civilization, which embodies the ideological characteristics of an era. Lei Feng spirit has been affecting the healthy growth of several generations of Chinese people. Today, for college students, it is more