

decoration, 1-2 times a week for 30-90 mins each time. While feeling the grandeur of nature, the experimental group also understood the charm of artificial carving. At the same time, the same scenery was taken more than 2 times. Supplemented by certain psychological intervention. The control group only received psychological intervention. The experimental time was 3 months. After the experiment, the delayed recall, language, abstraction and other indexes of the two groups were tested. The experimental results were statistically analyzed by SPSS 17.0.

**Results:** Several indexes of the two groups before and after the experiment were counted, and the results are shown in Table 1.

It can be seen from Table 1 that there is almost no difference in symptoms between the two groups before the experiment, and after the experiment, the score of the experimental group is lower than that of the control group. At the same time, there were significant differences in delayed recall indexes.

**Conclusions:** The birth of photography is not an accidental scientific invention. it is the inevitable result of people's long historical exploration of reproducing psychology. With the vigorous development of culture and science, the correlation between photographic art creation and psychological research is becoming closer and closer. Photography art behavior is used for the intervention of patients with mild cognitive impairment. Cognitive impairment can be manifested as memory impairment in the early stage. First, there is memory impairment of recent events, often forgetting daily things and commonly used items. With the development of the disease, there can be long-term memory impairment, that is, forgetting long-term events and characters. Secondly, in moderate patients, in addition to the continuous aggravation of memory impairment, the ability to work, learn new knowledge and social contact decreased, especially the obvious decline of the previously mastered knowledge and skills, the decline of logical thinking and comprehensive analysis ability, speech repetition and computational power. The use of low-cost photography art behavior to intervene the symptoms of mild cognitive impairment can provide some reference for avoiding the aggravation of patients' symptoms and improving the symptoms of mild cognitive impairment.

**Table 1.** Comparison / scores of cognitive impairment indexes between the two groups before and after the test

Group	Before and after the experiment	Delayed recall	Language	Abstract
Test group	Before the experiment	7.8	3.6	2.5
	After the experiment	1.8	2.8	1.5
Control group	Before the experiment	7.9	3.7	2.6
	After the experiment	4.9	3.1	1.8

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## APPLICATION AND RESEARCH OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PERCEPTION FACTORS IN MURAL TEACHING

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**Background:** Mural teaching has its own characteristics, laws and theoretical system. Psychology is one of the disciplines most closely related to art (nature also includes painting). The theories and methods of psychology have always been the content of art education. This paper discusses the application of psychological perception theory in painting teaching in order to teach Fang Jia. The world of human life is a rich and colorful world, with vast nature and countless things belonging to the category of social culture. Any objective thing has many attributes, and the individual attributes of things are always closely related to the whole of things. For example, the orange on the tea table has many attributes: orange color, sweet taste and fresh aroma. By touching it with our hands, we can detect its general hardness, temperature and less smooth surface. Feeling is the reflection of people's individual attributes of objective things acting on sensory organs. It is the simplest form of people's understanding of the objective world. On the basis of feeling, people can further have a more complex and in-depth understanding of the whole of things and the relationship between things. There are five kinds of human senses, namely, vision, hearing, smell, taste and body. Of course, the most closely related to murals is vision. In mural teaching, we mainly want to cultivate and improve students' visual sensitivity, that is, what we usually call observation ability. In psychology, vision is divided into two categories: achromatic feeling (all kinds of gray, black and white) and color feeling (all colors except black and white and all kinds of gray). Usually, the sunlight perceived as white is composed

of many-colored lights. Researchers decompose sunlight into spectra through a prism, and different wavelengths of light cause different color feelings.

**Objective:** Psychology clarifies that perception is the reflection of people's individual attributes of objective things acting on sensory organs. People's sensibility can not only be improved or reduced by adapting to temporary changes in conditions, but also be continuously developed and improved in long-term practice. For example, steel workers can very finely distinguish small differences in light blue, orchestra conductors have highly accurate hearing, bartenders have highly perfect sense of smell and taste, and dyeing and spinning workers can distinguish dozens of black (while ordinary people can only distinguish a few black). In mural teaching, a very important point is to train and cultivate students' observation ability of objective things, including shape and color, and improve their sensitivity to objective objects, so as to accurately and vividly express objective objects.

**Subjects and methods:** Taking 100 students in a school as the research object, they were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. There was no significant difference in average academic performance and learning habits between the two groups before the experiment. The same teacher was used to teach the content of the same mural lesson, and two different teaching modes were used. In the teaching process of the experimental group, the teachers applied the knowledge of behavioral psychology to carry out hierarchical teaching. The control group only carried out ordinary teaching, and recorded the whole course of the two classes. In the experimental group, it is required to adopt different methods according to students' learning level, psychology and different learning ability. According to students' different degrees and the principle of capacity and acceptability, students are divided into three levels: good, medium and poor. Different teaching methods are adopted for students at different levels and different requirements are put forward. In classroom teaching, let the students with good grades do some difficult exercises to achieve the purpose of improvement. Let middle school students do confident exercises to protect their learning enthusiasm. Let the students with poor grades do some easier exercises to enhance their self-esteem and self-confidence. In this way, every student has the opportunity to practice mural painting. No matter whether students' grades are good or bad, they can't be treated differently in class. In teaching, teachers should give priority to praise and encouragement, and should not hurt students' self-esteem in public. For some students with poor grades, after class, they should take different measures to give timely help and guidance with enthusiasm. Test the learning enthusiasm of the two groups of students, pay a return visit by issuing a questionnaire, and investigate from the two aspects of learning interest and academic achievement to see whether the perceived factors of statistical psychology have an impact on mural teaching.

**Results:** For the test results, the influence values of specific factors are quantified in three grades 1-3. 1 means irrelevant, 2 means average influence and 3 means great relationship. In order to reduce the large error caused by personal subjectivity in the evaluation, the evaluation values of 100 students are taken and the average is taken to obtain the results, which are determined by rounding. The specific statistical table is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Influence of psychological perception factors on the application of mural teaching

Group	Learning interest	Academic record
Experience group	3	3
Control group	1	2

**Conclusions:** In fact, feeling and perception are difficult to separate. When we see the size of an object, we see its shape and color, as well as some other perceptible things, and we have a perception of it. Therefore, feeling and perception are sometimes called perception. The understanding of perception is reflected in that when people perceive the object, they always understand the object with the previous relevant knowledge and their own practical experience. Therefore, in mural teaching, we require students to see not only the surface condition of the object, but also the internal structure of the human body, such as bones and muscles. The integrity, selectivity and understanding of perception are of great significance in students' learning practice. Teachers should pay attention to students' perceptual psychology in painting teaching, so as to improve teaching methods and teaching effects.

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## THE INNOVATION OF CLASSROOM INTERACTION MODEL IN ENGLISH TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** Positive psychology is a subject that studies life from beginning to end. It focuses on the things that can make life more valuable. Positive psychology is a subject that studies life from the beginning to the end. It focuses on the things that can make life more valuable, such as pleasure and positive experience, happiness and interpersonal relationship. Everyone will experience setbacks in the process of growing up, but positive psychology emphasizes that we face the setbacks of life with a positive attitude. The word “positive” is very important. It emphasizes that we should be positive and optimistic in the face of setbacks, not negative escape, and believe that everyone has the tendency and ability to live a better life. Psychological theory provides a theoretical basis for the reform of English teaching classroom and has positive guiding significance for the educational innovation of interactive mode in English teaching classroom. The traditional education model is often teacher-centered and does not pay attention to students’ initiative. Teachers’ unilateral teaching and cramming teaching make students’ learning enthusiasm lower and lower. Such a model can no longer meet the requirements of modern English teaching. The classroom interaction process is an effective way to help teachers and students establish feelings and cultivate students’ learning enthusiasm. Actively advocate students to “actively participate, be willing to explore and be diligent in thinking”, so as to cultivate students’ abilities of “acquiring new knowledge” and “analyzing and solving problems”, and aim to reverse the teaching situation characterized by “knowledge giving and receiving”, take the establishment of students’ Autonomous Learning method as an important focus, and pay full attention to the personality and uniqueness of different students’ learning methods, so as to make teaching, learning The concepts of teacher-student relationship have gained new meaning.

**Objective:** In the process of teaching, teachers should implement the requirements of the new round of curriculum reform, put students in the main position, do a good job in imparting knowledge, give consideration to the cultivation of relevant abilities of each student, comprehensively promote students’ development, flexibly create classroom teaching activities, mobilize students’ enthusiasm and enhance their participation in English classroom. Actively pay attention to students after class, understand their daily physical and mental conditions, establish a good intimate relationship with students, make students feel happy in daily learning, and improve their classroom participation. Positive psychology changes the perspective of attention, studies human positive qualities and positive forces, such as interest, ability, positive social organization system, good interpersonal relationship, etc., so as to help individuals obtain a happy life. Therefore, taking positive psychology as the starting point, the author analyzes how educators should use positive psychology theory to pay attention to and care about students’ emotional experience, emotional expression, establish close relationship between teachers and students, and create a harmonious class atmosphere, so as to enhance students’ classroom participation.

**Subjects and methods:** 400 students, aged ( $22.25 \pm 2.68$ ) years, were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, with 200 students in each group. From the perspective of positive psychology, the experimental group pays attention to and cares about students’ emotional experience, emotional expression and the establishment of close relationship between teachers and students in the learning process, so as to increase students’ interaction in the classroom. The control group received traditional English teaching education. The experiment lasted for 2 months. Questionnaires were sent to the students to test the satisfaction of the two groups of students before and after the experiment. Use SPSS 20.0 software to make statistics.

**Results:** The satisfaction results of the two groups of students are shown in Table 1. It can be seen that the students in the experimental group are more satisfied with this teaching method. According to the principles of psychology, the learning stage is divided into motivation stage-comprehension stage-acquisition stage-maintaining Association-memory stage-generalization stage-operation stage-feedback stage. The motivation stage ranks first in the learning stage, which shows that learning motivation affects the learning effect. Stimulating correct learning motivation is the key to students’ success in learning English, so we should activate students’ learning motivation and clarify their learning purpose. Students are competitive and have a strong sense of participation. Introducing the competition into the classroom and running through the classroom is of great significance to improve students’ learning enthusiasm. The teacher can divide the class into several groups and start the competition between groups by means of competition points. The content of the competition can include required answers, rush answers, dialogue performance, word recitation, etc. Summarize at the end of each class.