Conclusions: Huizhou intangible cultural heritage tourism products are not only the epitome of the traditional culture of the Central Plains in the Huaihe River Basin, but also a precious cultural heritage. As an emerging industry, modern cultural and creative industry needs to choose a unique perspective and present an emerging visual image in front of the audience in the early stage of design and later stage of development, improve the comprehensive added value of products, integrate modern aesthetics with traditional culture, and continue to inherit the traditional culture of Huizhou intangible cultural heritage tourism products. The design of theme elements of Huizhou intangible cultural heritage tourism products, refining, summarizing and integrating art forms, and appearing in front of the audience as a new art carrier, can enhance people's emotion and alleviate emotional barriers. Let more people understand the culture of Huizhou intangible cultural heritage tourism products, and better develop the traditional culture.

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RESEARCH ON COLLABORATIVE EDUCATION STRATEGY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF DEPRESSION

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Background: With the development of society and the increase of employment pressure, many students are suffering from depression. Depression is an emotional state such as depression, decreased interest, fatigue and weakness. When these emotions cannot be eliminated in time, it will lead to depression. Depression is a very serious mood disorder and one of the most common mental disorders in clinic, its impact on human health has ranked in the forefront of chronic diseases, mainly manifested in continuous depression, no desire, no desire, feel that life is meaningless, be pessimistic, and think of suicide. At the same time, I blame myself for many unfulfilled responsibilities, which makes me feel guilty. The main purpose of Ideological and political education is to help students establish a correct world outlook, outlook on life and values to the greatest extent, change wrong ideas, and become high-quality talents with all-round development required by the society. Therefore, in the daily teaching process, we should not only ensure the practical application of professional theoretical knowledge, but also strengthen the construction of Building Morality and cultivating people and values, constantly improve the process of Ideological and political education and moral education, so as to accelerate the scientific implementation and effective promotion of curriculum ideological and political education, and promote the steady rise of College Students' professional skills and comprehensive quality. Ideological and political education in colleges and universities must be based on the comprehensive development of students, take the needs of students as the work direction, continuously integrate the basic teaching ideas in the classroom with the important ideas of socialist core values, supplemented by various courses and experimental training, effectively improve the depth of relevant connotation, so as to achieve the teaching purpose of building morality and cultivating people. At the same time, we should pay more attention to students' ideological guidance, constantly highlight teaching characteristics and teaching ideas on the basis of closely focusing on the goal of education, and realize the all-round cultivation and promotion of students.

Objective: In the era of rapid development of new media, various industries and fields are also competing with each other, which brings new problems to the ideological and political education in colleges and universities. This requires colleges and universities to form a collaborative education system of curriculum ideological and political education, so as to better adapt to social development and school teaching work. Therefore, not only ideological and political education, in order to train college students into high-quality talents, we should work together to improve the overall education quality of colleges and universities.

Subjects and methods: 200 students of grade 2018 in a school were randomly divided into two groups with 100 cases in each group. The control group was given routine ideological and political education, and the observation group implemented collaborative education strategy on the basis of routine education. The degree of depression was assessed by Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) one day before the experiment.

The incidence of depression after the experiment was counted. SPSS 17.0 was used for data result statistics. **Results:** The depression status of the two groups of students before and after the experiment is counted, and the results are shown in Table 1.

There was no significant difference in HAMD score between the two groups before the experiment (P > 0.05). After the experiment, the HAMD score of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (P < 0.05). The incidence of depression in the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (P < 0.05). It is found that collaborative education strategy can effectively prevent the occurrence of depression.

Table 1. Comparison of depression status / number of people in the two groups before and af	ter the
experiment	

Group	Before and after the	No	Mild	Moderate	Severe
	experiment	depression	depression	depression	depression
Control group	Before the experiment	56	105	33	6
	After the experiment	124	64	12	0
Observation	Before the experiment	57	112	27	4
group	After the experiment	73	105	19	3

In the process of classroom education, most ideological and political teachers unconsciously cut off the relationship between education and social life. Under the condition of positive psychology, the reform of ideological and political curriculum education in higher vocational colleges should start from this practical problem. Ideological and political teachers should strengthen the degree of reality and life of curriculum education. For example, hot events in society will be paid attention to by higher vocational students. Therefore, teachers can take such hot events as the main case of Ideological and political education in the process of ideological and political education and teach students the ability to correctly find, analyze and solve problems in the process of exploration with higher vocational students. When higher vocational students have negative emotions and thoughts, ideological and political teachers should give positive and positive psychological hints to higher vocational students form a sound personality and improve their ideological quality and moral quality.

Conclusions: Colleges and universities need to strengthen the educational reform of Ideological and political courses, break through the shackles of traditional teaching modes, innovate teaching forms, improve the transmission ability of ideological and political courses, and deepen college students' understanding of the content of ideological and political education. At the same time, more practical contents of ideological and political education should be integrated, rather than a single theoretical education, so as to promote the all-round growth of college students. In the process of practice, case paradigm should be added, combined with policies and regulations, break through the limitations of traditional teaching mode, so as to enhance the attraction of ideological and political courses and promote the all-round growth of students. At the same time, activities such as social investigation and out of school visits should also be integrated into Ideological and political teaching, so as to solve the problems of single form of practical teaching, mere form and lack of close connection between theoretical knowledge and social practice.

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COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND COPING STRATEGIES OF ENGLISH LISTENING AND SPEAKING ANXIETY OF CHINESE NON-ENGLISH MAJORS

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Background: The research results of nearly 40 years at home and abroad show that language anxiety is the key factor determining learners' success or failure, and it is one of the most influential affective variables. At the same time, with the improvement of listening and speaking ability and the reform of college English syllabus in recent years, listening teaching, which has not been paid much attention for a long time, has gradually become another hot spot concerned by teaching experts and researchers. Through theoretical research, it is not difficult to find that the research on English listening pays more attention to the negative effects of anxiety. With the improvement of foreign language teaching, the focus of teaching