English learning, their confusion will be reduced, which also shows that adequate preparation can effectively reduce students' anxiety. Moreover, college students in China generally lack learning plans and goals, rarely reflect on the learning process, and have poor self-assessment ability. Therefore, the author believes that in the future college English teaching, teachers should combine the actual situation of students, break their cognitive barriers as much as possible, help students learn English more effectively and form good learning habits.

Table 2. Interview results of experimental group

Causes of anxiety	Proportion of people with influence on English learning (%)				
	No effect	Slight impact	General impact	Obvious influence	Full impact
Worry about not understanding the teacher's Curriculum	5	25	44	19	7
Worried about communication difficulties with classmates	4	15	35	42	4
I'm afraid I can't understand the content of the textbook	26	40	23	8	4
I'm afraid I can't keep up with the class	23	42	28	6	2

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STUDY ON THE CURRICULUM OF EARLY SYMPTOM DETECTION OF PERSONALITY DISORDER IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Background: Personality disorder is a psychological disease that originates from childhood or adolescence and continues to adulthood. Researchers generally believe that it is formed by the influence of early traumatic experience on the basis of biological genetic factors. Personality disorder does not only occur in the period of severe depression, nor can it be explained by dysthymia. It is mainly a feeling of continuous depression, depression, listlessness, unhappiness, worthlessness, guilt or chagrin. Patients maintain a negative, pessimistic, derogatory and critical attitude towards themselves and others. Some studies have shown that personality disorders stem from early disappointment or loss of experience with guardians, so that patients expect too much of others or tend to pursue the perfection of things. Some scholars also pointed out that the early risk factors related to personality disorder mainly include three categories: First, early traumatic experience, second, bad parental rearing behavior, and third, bad parent-child relationship. Adolescent stage is the key period of personality formation and development. Personality disorder not only deeply affects and restricts teenagers' physical and mental health, but also a huge hidden danger of campus safety and social stability and harmony. It has become an urgent social psychological and behavioral problem to be solved. Therefore, this paper takes primary school students as research samples to study the experience of parental rearing style and parent-child relationship, in order to explore the early symptom detection of children's personality disorder.

Objective: From the three early risk factors of personality disorder, this study discusses the relationship between early trauma experience, parental rearing style, parent-child relationship and the symptoms of personality disorder, in order to explore the detection of early symptoms of children's personality disorder.

Subjects and methods: 2000 students from grade 3 to grade 6 in 10 primary schools in a city were selected, 2000 questionnaires were distributed, 1600 were recovered, and the recovery rate was 80%. Among them, there were 850 boys, 750 girls, 389 in grade 3, 411 in grade 4, 372 in Grade 5 and 428 in Grade 6. There were 784 urban students and 816 rural students. All the students were aged from 6 to 13 years, with an average age of 9.18 ± 2.61 years.

Research design: All students were given questionnaire analysis, including personality diagnosis questionnaire, childhood rearing and abuse experience questionnaire, parental rearing style questionnaire, attachment questionnaire, etc. to study the relationship between parental rearing style, parent-child

attachment, childhood abuse experience and personality disorder. In order to provide an objective basis for the detection of early symptoms of personality disorder.

Methods: The relevant data were calculated and counted by Excel software and SPSS 20.0 software.

Results: After the survey of personality diagnosis questionnaire, the positive detection rate of personality disorder was 5.0%. There were 80 students with personality disorder, which were defined as the positive group. Compare the upbringing styles of students in the positive group with those of normal students. The results are shown in Table 1. The scores of the positive group were significantly lower than those in the normal group ($P < 0.05$). The scores of fathers and mother control factors were significantly lower than those in the normal group ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Comparison of parental rearing styles between positive group and normal group

Factor	Normal group	Positive group	t	P
Mother care	25.26±4.06	22.31±5.82	3.597	0.000
Mothers encourage autonomy	11.41±3.11	10.19±4.05	2.063	0.041
Maternal control	4.40±2.80	6.61±3.61	-4.174	0.000
Father care	21.87±5.22	18.10±5.61	4.260	0.000
Father encourages autonomy	11.93±3.56	10.38±3.96	2.517	0.013
Father control	3.17±2.46	4.78±2.72	-3.808	0.000

Conclusions: Children's lack of parental warmth and care will lead to the formation of narcissism. At the same time, parents' appreciation or positive emotions for children are too few, which will cause children to resist this sense of priceless value by establishing an inflated and exaggerated self-concept, resulting in the formation of narcissistic personality. Children growing up in unsafe attachment environment will set unreasonable personal high standards and produce maladaptive perfectionism. Perfectionism can significantly and positively predict depressive personality disorder. Therefore, the more unsafe the early attachment relationship with their parents, the more likely they are to suffer from depressive personality disorder. Poor parental rearing patterns, childhood abuse and unsafe attachment are closely related to the symptoms of depressive personality disorder.

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RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF NEW MEDIA HEALTH COMMUNICATION STRATEGY ON PUBLIC COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: With the outbreak of epidemic in 2020, the timely dissemination and updating of information has become an urgent demand of the masses. In this context, new media health communication is particularly important. Analyzing the relationship between new media health communication strategy and public cognition level has positive practical significance to solve the communication problem of public emergencies. At present, there are four main obstacles to the public's understanding of health. First, although the people have taken corresponding protective measures during the epidemic, there are still some misunderstandings in health knowledge, resulting in inadequate personal health protection. Secondly, when the public frequently receives a large number of epidemic information, they will receive some information that has not been clinically confirmed, which will lead to the distortion of some epidemic information when the public secondary disseminates the epidemic information. Thirdly, the overall popularity of epidemic information is not enough. Unlike the youth groups who pay more attention to epidemic information, the middle-aged and elderly groups do not have a deep understanding of the seriousness and prevention and control of the epidemic. Finally, although the new media communication forms are diverse and rich in content, the quality of the content is not strictly controlled, and the quality of the communication content is uneven, resulting in the reduction of the public's trust in the received information. Therefore, the elimination of public cognitive impairment is very important for the public to correctly receive sudden public information.

New media health communication usually includes four categories: popularization of health and epidemic prevention knowledge, notification of sudden epidemic situation, notification of disease control measures to deal with epidemic situation and notification of epidemic prevention and control effect. At